

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

FALL 1964

Today



Negroes and the College



David Plowden

The Columbia-Harvard Band Concert

at

CARNEGIE HALL

Two years ago the Columbia Band performed at Carnegie Hall and the hall was packed. To our delight, the praise rolled in.

This year, on Saturday, February 20 at 8:30 p.m., the Columbia Band will again play at Carnegie Hall, in a joint concert with the Harvard University Band. We hope to please our audience even more than last time.

Conductors Elias Dann of Columbia

and James Walker of Harvard have put together a fine program. It includes some of the greatest compositions for band. There will be a piece by College alumnus and noted band composer Burnet Tuthill '09 called "Suite for Band," and the first New York performance of Aaron Copeland's new "Emblems." (Also, a stirring old march or two.)

Tickets cost \$5.00 for box seats

(\$32.50 for a box of 8), \$4.00 for the parquet, \$3.00 for the dress circle, and \$2.00 for balcony seats. They can be ordered from the Ticket Mgr., Columbia University Band, 113 Low Library, Columbia University, N.Y. 10027.

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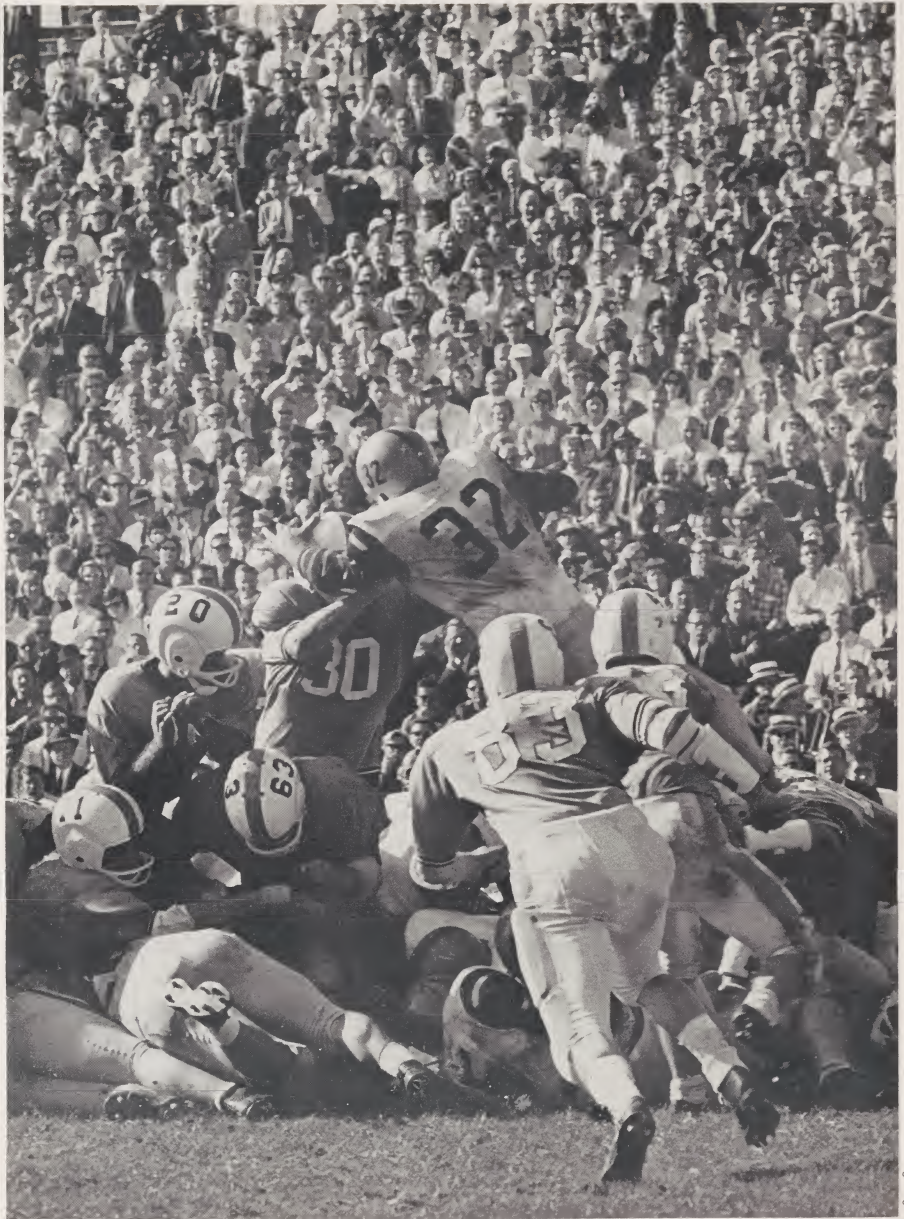
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Hugh Rogers

Pileup during the Princeton game

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754
is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Within the Family

To tell the truth

As one of the authors in this issue writes, "It is impossible to tell the truth about race relations in the United States without offending and angering men of both colors." The protagonists on both sides are engaged in a battle, and during a battle fervor, dedication, and courage are more valued than calmness, objectivity, and reason.

Many intelligent whites, including those at colleges and universities, have not always been very helpful in alleviating the tension surrounding this important national problem. For the most part, they have joined the forces of necessary change or have been silent witnesses who find both the zealots and the bigots distasteful. But few have helped provide the moderation, thought, and long-range planning that a rational and peaceful abolition of the problem requires. They have tolerated nonsense and adventurism by both sides with the familiar phrases that such things are "understandable given the background" and "necessary during the present period of transition." But they have rarely worked for basic reform.

A university has as its main purpose the furtherance of light and the dissipation of hot air. While university students and faculty members must lend their bodies in time of great national need, they must above all make the powers of their minds felt. This is never a popular task and can be a despised one at times when passions are at a shouting pitch.

Columbia students and faculty have contributed their share of well-intentioned militancy. But, perhaps as much as any other American university, Columbia has also helped blaze a road out of the racial dilemma with hard questions, rational analyses, and some suggestions for fundamental, long-range improvements. Sociology professor Daniel Bell's article on Negro leadership in the *New York Times*

Magazine on May 31, 1964, and English professor Robert Brustein's searching appraisal of James Baldwin's "Blues for Mister Charlie" in the May 16, 1964 *New Republic* are only two examples. Professor Brustein, unlike most other drama critics, pointed out that although Baldwin occasionally has fine insights, the new play, and indeed most of Baldwin's recent work, is flawed by uninformed rage, buncombe, and the very stereotypes he deplores. Brustein treated Baldwin as a serious, fallible *writer*, others patronized him as a *Negro* who has to be understood.

The same treatment of Negroes as individuals is evident in other of Columbia's policies and actions. The combined efforts of University officials, faculty, and College students have contributed substantially to making Morningside Heights the most truly integrated community in New York City, one in which people of many races, creeds, and social classes live together. There has not been a single major racial incident on Morningside, and, despite occasional petty crimes, the area possesses the fourth lowest crime rate in the city.

This issue of *CCT* is largely about the *education* of Negroes. It regards this aspect of the Negro problem as the key one, for education is to the 20th century what breeding was to the 18th century, and money was to the 19th century—an indispensable element in social, political, and economic progress. It contains much about education outside the colleges and before college-age, for colleges like Columbia, which are increasing their scholarship aid for Negroes, can never really do much to solve the nation's racial difficulties unless they also help to seek out the roots of ignorance and prejudice and cut them off. In short, it is an attempt to supply a few hard truths. Sympathetic alignments, to us, are not enough. GCK

Who Owns New York?

TO THE EDITOR:

The discussion in the Spring-Summer issue of whether New York City is an asset or a liability to Columbia is a subject of great interest to me.

When I arrived in New York from Arkansas in 1936 with a Columbia scholarship and very little else, I had never been east of the Mississippi. I knew nothing of subways, and the cost of a taxicab seemed astronomical. My first views of New York were from the windows of a trolley car, which you could ride in those days all the way up and down Broadway. Thus began my four years with Columbia and New York City. Where the teaching of one and the teaching of the other began I shall never know.

I only know that for me New York City became, and still remains, an exhilarating and inspirational experience. Having now come to know many of the leading cities of Europe and some in the Orient, I still find none comparable to New York in this inspirational sense.

Somehow, New York City doesn't "belong" to the casual visitor, nor to the masses born in it and emmeshed in its innermost gears; rather it belongs—as the song "Who Owns New York" makes clear—to those who spent their most formative years there.

ELLIS B. GARDNER, JR. '40
Darien, Connecticut

TO THE EDITOR:

The Spring-Summer issue is really magnificent. The photography is so beautiful and tempting that I had to go outdoors and sniff some Hawaiian sunshine to hold back a great wave of nostalgia . . .

DAVID BURTON KARP '61
Honolulu, Hawaii



Letters

Captions Courageous

TO THE EDITOR:

I am one of those rare persons who has lived all his life on Manhattan Island. Because of this I was particularly interested in the pictures you published under the heading "New York Perspective."

It is possible that in my latter years I have walked with my head down instead of up, but isn't the picture farthest left on page 36 captioned houses on "Central Park West" really a shot of the buildings on the east side of Fifth Avenue, south of 59th Street, namely, the Sherry-Netherland Hotel, the Savoy Hilton Hotel, and the Squibb Building?

And isn't the picture on the lower right of page 47 captioned "Early Morning on the East River" really the Harlem River, looking south toward the Triborough Bridge?

CHARLES M. METZNER '31
U.S. District Judge
New York, N.Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Yes, both times.

Author, Author!

. . . Who is this "Ballenger" whose drawings suddenly brightened the pages of the

last issue? He and Ed Koren '57 comprise an unmatched art department.

HARVEY LEIFERT '59
San Francisco, Cal.

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Ballenger" is Thomas Ballenger, a young illustrator and designer. Born in Talleguah, Oklahoma in 1926, Mr. Ballenger studied at the Art Students League in New York and the Kansas City Art Institute. He worked in Chicago, San Francisco, Houston, and at the University of Arkansas before coming to New York in 1962. His work has appeared in many magazines, advertisements, and newspapers. He lives in Ridgefield, Connecticut with his wife and three-year-old son.

TO THE EDITOR:

Who is this David Plowden? I failed to discover anything about him in your last issue despite the excellence of his photographs . . .

ALFRED D. SWAHN '22
Brooklyn, N.Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: David Plowden was born in Boston in 1932. He is a graduate of the Putney School in Vermont and Yale, and has studied at Columbia. After working as an assistant to a trainmaster in Minnesota, traveling around Europe, and helping to launch a new travel agency, he turned to his long-time love, photography, for a profession. He studied with Minor White and Nathan Lyons in Rochester and worked for George Meluso in New York, then began free-lancing in 1962. His photographs have appeared in American Heritage, Fortune, Horizon, Vermont Life, CCT, and other magazines, and he has had several one-man shows. Mr. Plowden's special interest is "disappearing America." He lives in New York and Vermont with his wife.

TO THE EDITOR:

Those photographs in "Some New Perspectives of an Old City" in the last CCT are splendid. They would rate prizes in any competition. Such magnificent work deserves more recognition than the unin-

formative "two young photographers . . . offer a few new observations of the city."

ALFRED F. RICHARDSON '19
Wading River, N.Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The other young photographer is Hugh Rogers. He was born in 1932, the son of an Army officer, and lived in many places as a youth. In 1949 he entered Trenton Junior College in New Jersey, and majored in art there. After Army service and several jobs he came to New York in 1956. He studied photography with Lisette Model and Bernice Abbott and then found work as a fashion photographer, an interiors photographer, a food photographer, and an industrial photographer. Since 1963 he has been freelancing, mostly doing photojournalism for colleges and universities. He has had a couple of one-man shows and has two photographs in the Museum of Modern Art. He lives with his painter-wife and their daughter in Manhattan.*



Advertising Overrated

TO THE EDITOR:

As a latecomer to advertising—I went into it in a foreign country at the age of 50—I naturally read your article "About Advertising" in the last issue with lively interest. I remain wholly unimoved, however, by your request that more persons take the institution seriously and recognize it as a major new force in American life which seeks to reshape the attitude, values, and behavior of people to sell its wares more readily and solve the growing problem of national glut.

Far too many persons already take advertising too seriously, and authors like Vance Packard are all too ready to quote the size of advertising expenditures as proof that advertising is a major force.

Advertising is a lot of fun. It is also indispensable to businesses and a major supporter of free communications media. A major force it is not. This for two reasons.

First, advertising cannot make people do anything that they do not at least half want to do already. Even a hypnotist can't make his subjects violate their moral code; and God knows advertisers are no hypnotists. Advertising can make people eat popcorn at movies, but only if there are poor movies and a good vending system.

Second, most advertising, possibly as much as nine-tenths, produces no effect of any kind, social or economic, good or bad. Thus, the dollar amount of advertising in 1961 that actually had any lasting effect on people was closer to \$2 billion than to \$12 billion. Much of advertising is bad, and goes nowhere. Most of the bad stuff is that way, incidentally, because it starts with the assumption that advertising has a magic power to make yokels buy almost anything at all. . . .

I don't think the Pope and President Johnson will have to move over yet for the President of the International Association of Advertising Agencies, whoever he is.

FRANK M. CORDASCO '44
Upper Montclair, N.J.

BARROWS MUSSEY '30
Dusseldorf, Germany



Beauty and the Beasts

TO THE EDITOR:

I was saddened to note in your latest issue that the row of town houses on 117th Street is to be demolished. It seems that charm and beauty are an invitation to death for buildings in New York nowadays. It is especially disheartening to watch a great university join forces with the real estate speculators in destroying distinctive architecture and replacing it with architectural nullities such as are most of the buildings which have been erected recently on the Columbia campus, and such as I fear will replace these lovely old houses.

L. O. ROTHSCHILD '09
New York, N.Y.

Commuters and Aborigines

TO THE EDITOR:

The article "The Disappearing Com-

muter" in the Spring-Summer issue of CCT invites comment. . . .

In my days at the College (1938-41, 1943-44), we commuters regarded ourselves as the courtiers who intellectually refurbished the aborigines from the dark interior of the American mainland. Some of our professors felt the same way. I remember the famous anthropologist Ralph Linton looking over our class and asking the commuters to identify themselves: "I want to know in advance who are the lean, hungry intellectual jackals who will snarl at me for the entire year."

Now Alma Mater is a more national college, we learn. The indigenous New York students are not so lean and hungry and the aborigines have learned to snarl also. Perhaps one of the English professors at the College should write a "Monody on the Death of the Commuter," to commemorate the triumph of the savages from the interior. . . .





Around the Quads

Talk About Eating

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, one of the two major items of talk around the quadrangles this fall is food. At most colleges, schools, camps, and other places that serve food to a large number of people, "institutional food" is taken for granted. The vegetables are usually too soft and lacking in taste and the meats tend to be the few favorites of most Americans—beef, ham, and chicken, but almost no London broil, red snapper, or stuffed veal. Because of high labor costs, most fresh vegetables are an economic impossibility, and because of the large number of diners who have to be fed at one time, individual orders or rare dishes are also out of the question. Collective eating thus has become something that persons in a boarding school or college treat as a mildly unpleasant necessity, like homework. A great deal of humor has grown up

around institutional cooking; above the High Table at Trinity College in England's Cambridge University there is a motto emblazoned on a coat of arms: "Semper Eadem," meaning "always the same."

At the College, however, a slightly different attitude prevails. The College's men being as they are, there is much less readiness to accept the fact that institutional food need be as uninteresting as it is in most places. While some undergraduates regard Columbia's food situation as beyond remedy, most of them argue that much can be done within the limitations, and a tiny band each year denounces "the Residence Halls authorities" for their heartlessness, incompetence, and poor palates. This year the denouncers decided to organize, and, united under the banner of the student C.O.R.E. chapter, attacked the dining halls problem with all the placards they

could muster. In addition to complaining about the food, they charged that "the Residence Halls authorities" were "harassing" and underpaying the employees, many of whom were Negroes or Puerto Ricans. Since September 25 there has been a picket line of slowly marching students in front of the John Jay Dining Hall.

The C.O.R.E. members stumbled right at the start, however, for they began their protest this fall with a denunciation of the Residence Halls staff which alienated nearly all of the moderates and caused the conservatives to regard the C.O.R.E. members as slandering malcontents. The two-page letter, which was sent to all freshmen, not only confused the food issue with others—allegations against the University's Health Service were even thrown in—and contained a large number of factual errors, such as the assertion that the University does not pay its

employees overtime, that Columbia puts bread crumbs in its meat loaves while competitors use "all beef," and that "there have been several cases of ptomaine poisoning," but also contained several unfounded allegations, a list of demands for immediate action, and at least one libelous paragraph. "The John Birchers could hardly have done better," commented one freshman, after he had been on campus for two weeks. After classes began, the pickets started parading, urging students not to buy "Jim Crow food" and "bad food at high prices," and to help bring "fair wages at Columbia." Very few students honored the picket line.

After criticism from several sources, including *Spectator*, and proof that there is no discrimination against or harassment of the dining hall employees, the C.O.R.E. students shifted their grounds. Unionization of the employees suddenly became the main issue, and the "Jim Crow" and "bad

food" placards disappeared. The C.O.R.E. students put out two "fact sheets," which unfortunately were not quite the facts, and on one weekend they instituted a "hunger strike." Michael Flug '66, chairman of the Employment Committee of C.O.R.E., claimed that "a majority of the workers want a union," and that C.O.R.E. was actually called in by them. (Interviewing by the Residence Halls staff and CCT failed to substantiate either claim.) Flug also asserted that the dining hall employees were underpaid, and this assertion did seem to carry some weight.

A statement by University officials was then distributed which tried to set the record straight. It pointed out that dining room workers receive overtime pay, nine paid holidays a year, paid vacations from one to four weeks depending on length of service, a University-paid pension plan, University-paid life insurance, sick leave

up to six weeks depending on seniority, free tuition up to six points a semester, uniforms supplied and maintained by Columbia, and an employee grievance committee. Employees receive a starting wage of \$1.30 an hour plus two free meals worth at least 12½ cents an hour, as well as an estimated 35 cents an hour worth of benefits. (This is 17½ cents more than the New York minimum wage of \$1.25, which employees of most of the New York restaurant chains earn.) Merit and service raises bring some Columbia employees' wages up to \$1.725 cents an hour. Wages for cooks and managers are, of course, higher.

The question of unionization was discussed. Here the protestors had struck a note that brought sympathy; some faculty and students could not understand how a great university could prohibit union representation among a section of its employees, even though the Federal and State govern-

JOHN JAY DINING HALL

An appropriate motto might be "Semper Eadem"



ments specifically exempt colleges from the coverage of national and state labor relations acts. Columbia's dining halls are non-profit operations, employing 230 students and only 85 full-time workers. The University officials wrote that, in order to maintain the present student aid program and to provide maximum flexibility of working assignments and schedules, which helps keep food costs to the students as low as possible, "conventional trade union practices and procedures are neither necessary nor desirable." They also mentioned that the union tends to level all wages, whereas the University believes strongly in the value of merit and length of service pay increases.

Two other white papers appeared: one from Action, another campus political group, which backed C.O.R.E., and one from the Undergraduate Dormitory Council Food Services Committee, which supported the University officials in large part.

On November 5, it was announced that one result of a management engineering survey begun last April was closer scheduling, which would allow Joseph Painter Nye, director of Residence Halls, to effect either a drop in food prices or a rise in wages. The University officials decided that all regular employees would receive a 10 cents an hour raise. Said one senior,

"Despite their publicity-seeking and distortions, the C.O.R.E. members seem to have done some good."

Onward and Inward

WHAT STRUCK some persons on campus as odd was the timing of the protest, for in the past three years the University has been making an effort to improve the food served to its students and faculty—with notable success. Owing largely to the skill and quiet determination of James MacDonald, the director of the University Food Services who was brought in from the Waldorf-Astoria, undergraduates have found a greater variety of offerings more attractively prepared this year, and, in some cases, at lower prices.

This fall College men returned to find a wholly new dining room in John Jay. Called the East Dining Room because it was carved out of the old game room in the southeast corner of John Jay, the room is in effect an excellent restaurant such as one might find downtown. MacDonald, who supervised the creation of this restaurant, says, "Strange as it may seem, there was not one really high-quality restaurant with pleasant surroundings north of Lincoln Center on Manhattan's West Side. Now we have one."

We were struck by the details in the new dining room. There are specially-made pewter dishes, butter plates, and sugar bowls with the Columbia shield on them, special matchboxes, fresh flowers on each table, exceedingly polite and helpful student waiters, and a light-blue-jacketed student headwaiter. The rolls and bread are very good, the butter triple-A sweet, and the French pastries ornate and irresistible. Beer is served, but no wines. There are three main courses available nightly: ribs of prime beef for \$2.75, a poultry dish for \$2.25, and a seafood dish for \$2.00. Our string beans had sliced almonds on top; our salad had crisp, small bread chunks and a favorably tart dressing; and the lemon for our lobster tail was wrapped in cheesecloth to hold the seeds in. "Only five of New York's good restaurants have *that touch*," said MacDonald proudly.

The night we visited the new dining room a pair of professors were dining there, another two instructors were eating with students, one student had his parents to dinner, two College men were talking with their dates, and four knots of students were eating cheerfully. At the end of the meal we received a carafe of coffee, which was appropriately strong, and some nes-selrode pie, which was the only slight blemish during the evening.

The College's English Department has arranged to have its monthly luncheon there and MacDonald has started getting favorable mail from students, an unprecedented occurrence. Wrote senior James Mummy, "I ate at the new East Dining Room last night. It was an experience I never expected to have in the Columbia area."

There's a second fine new restaurant—also with reasonable prices—available to the Columbia community. Located atop 16-story Butler Hall and called the Butler Hall Penthouse, it is Columbia's answer to the Rainbow Room and the Beekman Tower. Through its new glass walls diners and strollers can catch a breathtaking view of the Hudson River and New York, majestic by day and atwinkle at night. Columbia has not only transformed the stodgy restaurant that was formerly there into a satiny elegance, but has added a cozy cocktail lounge with a fireplace for student couples and an

STUDENT C.O.R.E. PICKETS

The distortions may have helped bring results



Donald Green



THE NEW EAST DINING ROOM IN JOHN JAY HALL
Lemons wrapped in cheesecloth and favorable mail

Donald Greet

outdoor roof area that is attractively landscaped.

All in all, it's a good year for gourmets.

Again and Again

THE OTHER MAJOR ITEM of talk is the tuition rise. This fall President Grayson Kirk announced that it is regrettably necessary to raise the tuition \$200 from the current \$1700 a year to \$1900 next fall. This is the seventh rise in the past 10 years. During the past decade tuition has gone up 111 per cent, from \$900 to \$1900. The increase will make Columbia the second most expensive college in the Ivy group (Pennsylvania costs \$1930 in tuition and fees) for one year. It is expected that the other Ivy schools will raise their tuitions the following year.

Columbia is by no means unique in this rapid rise in costs. Northwestern

has just announced an increase to \$1860 and Colgate to \$1850, and M.I.T. and Swarthmore may have to go up next year also. Rochester is already at \$1886.

The main reasons for the hikes in costs at Columbia are the increasing competition for top intellectual talent which requires the University to increase faculty salaries still further, the swelling costs of growth, and the continued increase in labor and maintenance charges. The price of growth is especially punishing. Since World War II the University has purchased 45 buildings in the Morningside area, totally renovated about a dozen, and built from the ground several new ones like Ferris Booth, the new Law School, and Uris Hall, home of the graduate School of Business. Each renovated or new building requires additional maintenance staff, brings higher electricity bills, and adds enormously to the fixed costs of the University.

Everyone seems to be concerned about the constant increases in the tuition rates at the colleges across the nation, which do not promise to let up, but no one seems to know what to do about the situation.

Newspaper Costs

ONE STUDENT GROUP that will testify to the rise in costs at the College is the staff of *Spectator*. During the past 10 years the costs of printing the campus daily have risen 80 per cent, from \$25,000 to \$45,000. Eight years ago, in an attempt to keep the costs of the newsheet (which is distributed free) down, the business staff left the printer who had helped put out the paper for 22 years, and succeeding staffs have changed to a different printer each year since. This year the student journalists have chosen a shop in Manhattan which is—strange to say



BUSINESS MANAGER KRUEGER



EDITOR SHAPIRO

Spectator is being squeezed financially

for a group that has in recent years redefined its tradition as one of crusading left-of-center criticism—non-union.

Spectator is being squeezed financially from other directions also. When the cigarette companies withdrew their advertising from school and college publications, the *Spec* men lost a prime source of income. The alumni, many of whom have been troubled about the quality and tone of *Spectator* news reports and editorials, have decreased their subscriptions to fewer than 200.

This fall, a new alertness is evident at *Spectator*; Editor Donald Shapiro of Williamsville, New York and his editorial board have gained a new respect from the other College men. "Our chief problem editorially is that we can't do enough news in depth because of lack of space," says editor Shapiro. About 40 per cent of each four-page issue is now advertising.

The business manager, Leroy Michael Krieger of Arlington, Virginia, is not equally unhappy about the increased volume of advertising that his staff has been able to raise. "We have to remember that *Spec* is a business as well as a newspaper," says Krieger, who has for the first time in years put the student daily on a truly efficient basis. His efforts are gaining a new interest in the business side of the paper; the freshman turnout for the business staff this year was the largest in three years. One problem that the College business trainees face is caused by the total absence of "practical" courses in Columbia's liberal arts program. Says Krieger, "We have to do a lot of careful bookkeeping, but there is no course in the subject at the College. We are forced to hack away on our own." Krieger, an economics

major, is quite a good hacker, for the financial side of *Spectator* has not looked so shiny in years.

No Room for the Top

IF YOU WALKED down the third floor of Ferris Booth Hall you might hear a steady tapping sound—the hammer-and-chisel work of sophomore William Kane of San Francisco, a promising sculptor. Downstairs, in one of the Columbia Players' dressing rooms, you can often hear brilliant violin music—the practice-playing of senior Allen Steere of South Bend, Indiana, who is preparing for one of his frequent recitals. Elsewhere around Ferris Booth Hall and in other buildings nearby, other talented students paint or practice their scales. Because each new class contains a greater number of students who are talented in the arts, there is now an alarming shortage of rooms where they can work. The shortage is made particularly acute because of the demolition a few years ago of many arts spaces and a theatre to make room for the new Law School building and because of the difficulties of raising money for the projected new Arts Center.

At the present time the lack of facilities for work in the arts is among the most serious shortcomings at the College. Except for three small music practice rooms in Ferris Booth Hall, which are overbooked, the College has virtually no space at all for painting, sculpture, music practice, and theatre rehearsals. There is not a single true theatre on the Columbia campus. Wollman auditorium, which is being used as such, has a flat audience floor that causes visual problems for drama lovers.

John Burke, Jr. '55, assistant director of Ferris Booth Hall, says, "It's lamentable to have a College in the world's leading artistic metropolis, and to have so few adequate individual rooms for the exercise of the arts. We sure need that Art Center badly. In the meantime, we are making every effort to find space for the talented fellows. We are using classrooms, unused spaces, our own offices at night. The room that Will Kane, our 'sculptor-in-residence,' is working in used to contain our old files. Nevertheless, he's been able to do enough work in his 'studio' to have a show this fall."

Student Morality

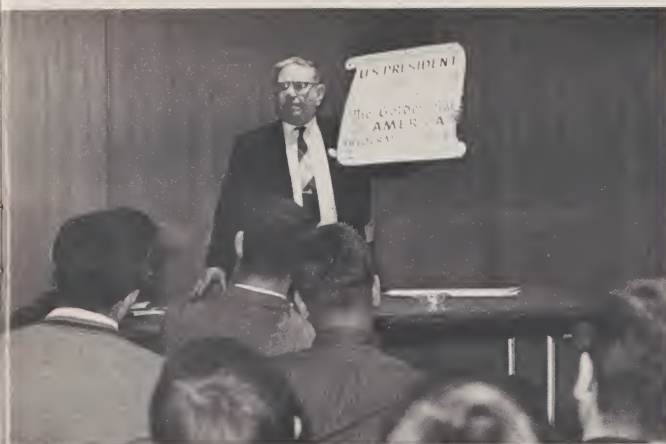
LAST SPRING, students from eight Eastern colleges met at a special conference to discuss "Morality in the Colleges." The participants, meeting at Briarcliff College, New York, were undergraduates from the women's colleges of Bennett, Briarcliff, Sarah Lawrence, and Vassar, and the men's colleges of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Trinity. The conference was sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

We've been reading the minutes of the conference and find them newsworthy. The group concurred that parental influence has been weakening; that religious teaching carries little weight today among college students except for "down-to-earth advice"; that advertising, literature, and the movies have had a substantial effect on many people's attitudes and values; and that there is an increasing pressure to behave according to the practices of the peer group that one is placed in.

The students talked a great deal

SCULPTOR WILL KANE '87
In place of file drawers





"BISHOP" TOMLINSON IN FERRIS BOOTH
Just different or nutty?

about sex, which someone has described as "the undergraduate politics of the '60's." As one girl said, "It is a topic continually open for discussion and debate among college students, hence an attitude of realism and naturalism has evolved. . . . We have no solid code of right and wrong, good and bad, as our parents had." Most of the conferees felt that sex was a "natural" appetite, like that for food, and that, as one student said, "abstinence from physical relations is not synonymous with high morals." One pair of sentences read, "The loss of virginity seems justified entirely if the young woman feels she is sincere in her expression and psychologically capable of handling the emotional after-effects. The choice of action belongs to the individual."

When it came to the relation of the college and the students, the students accused the colleges of having positions on morality that are "confusing and ambiguous." One Harvard man said, "Colleges should aim at producing emotionally and intellectually mature students." He went on, "Only freedom can yield responsible, independent conduct. Thus, the college should not interfere in personal affairs." The students voted to "evolve" their own moral code, with the college providing resources such as psychological counselors and psychiatrists "in case." A Princeton spokesman said, "We also feel that education programs

such as the Health Education course for freshmen at Columbia College, which discusses an entire range of problems from emotional adjustment . . . to the best methods of birth control, would be a major step."

Basically, the position of the students was straight out of John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*. As a Bennett girl put it, "Generally, a college should not interfere in the personal life of its students unless his or her actions have a detrimental effect on the college community." A Trinity man agreed, "The college should not interfere with our personal lives, but our personal lives should not interfere with the college." To the conference students, this neat formulation of their position appeared to be definitive and to contain no difficulties at all.

Way Out Stuff

STRANGE SPEAKERS have begun to appear on campus this fall. One was Algert de Dion, the founder and former president of the Mattachine Society, an organization started to foster understanding and toleration for homosexuals and sexual deviants. Another was Homer Tomlinson, a miracle-worker, prophet, and bishop in his own Church of God. The first, on October 7, brought a packed room of 250 serious listeners; the other, on October 29, brought a smaller group, chiefly of laughers and hecklers.

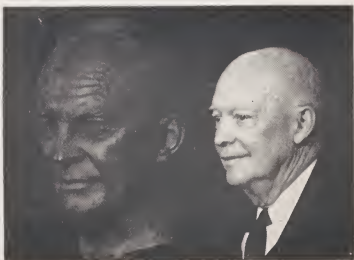
The new breed of lecturers is the brainchild of the Cultural Affairs Committee, which is chaired by Oliver Acheson '66. The committee is an arm of the Ferris Booth Student Board of Managers. The idea is to provide a wide variety of opinion and views of contemporary interest for student inspection; the program is called "Focus on the Contemporary." It has met with a mixed reaction. One junior said, "It's revealing to encounter people who think very differently from you." A sophomore said, "Pretty soon every nut in America will get a hearing at the College, paid for by part of my tuition." Robert Kronley '65, chairman of the Board of Managers, got a real jolt, though, when Gilbert Highet, Anthon Professor of Latin, cancelled his BOM-sponsored lecture on Vergil because of the talk by Mr. de Dion. The renowned scholar refused to speak "under the auspices of an organization that also sponsors propaganda for homosexuals to an immature student body."

A Good Likeness

COLUMBIA has a new sculpture of its former president, Dwight David Eisenhower. A group of alumni from the College and several of the graduate and professional schools commissioned it and made the presentation to the General in the Faculty Room of Low Library on October 5.

As Edward Stitt '16L, the chairman of the group, explained it, "We felt that the University needed a good sculpture of Columbia's renowned former president, and decided to do something about it." They commissioned Antonio Salemme, a noted American sculptor, to execute a bronze likeness. It is 18

GENERAL EISENHOWER
Bronze for Columbia's ex-president



inches tall and rests on a 6-inch black marble base.

While he was on campus, former President Eisenhower talked informally with College students and told them that "the nearly three years I spent at Columbia were among the most pleasant of my life." He also said with a smile that the sculpture displayed a "good likeness of my bald head."

The Freshmen

ACCORDING TO Henry Coleman '46, the College's director of admissions, "The Class of 1968 was selected by the highest standards we have ever applied in the admissions process." More than one-tenth of the class ranked either first or second in their graduating class. One out of 15 were presidents of their class or the student government. The freshman class has 133 ex-editors of school publications, 69 former varsity team captains, and a host of talented young men in other areas. There are 690 of them and they come from 44 states and 19 foreign countries.

Deadline for the Fraternities

PITY THE FRATERNITIES. Two more, Beta Sigma Rho and Delta Upsilon, have disbanded, leaving only 16 fraternities at Columbia. Fraternity membership at the College has dropped to approximately 25 per cent of the students.

To make matters worse, this October 1 was the deadline for compliance with the University's policy, stated 10 years ago, that no fraternity "shall be permitted to function on the University campus if it is compelled by its constitution, rituals, or government to deny membership to any person because of his race, color, or national origin." Sigma Nu, which has strong Southern ties, was able to receive a waiver of the section of the national constitution which bars Negroes and Orientals from membership, but Sigma Chi, another predominantly Southern fraternity, failed to receive such a waiver and had to become an independent local fraternity on October 2. Michael Newell '65 of Salt Lake City, president of the house, said that the new local fraternity will send repre-

sentatives to the Sigma Chi national convention in Denver next June to appeal again for a change in the national constitution.

Another house, Delta Psi, unexpectedly fell into trouble because it was discovered at the last month that its national constitution allows brothers of every chapter to attend meetings at other chapters and to blackball pledges, a privilege almost never practiced. This violated the University's requirement that each Columbia chapter have "complete autonomy to pledge." At the last moment, the members of St. Anthony's Hall were able to get their national leaders to sign the Columbia "Declaration of Nondiscriminatory Practices."

Election Year

DURING THE PRE-ELECTION period this fall there was the usual excitement and discussion. But the discussion was not so much about the presidential campaign, since an estimated 85 per cent of the College students and 95 per cent of the faculty were supporters of President Johnson. The resolute Senator from Arizona was not taken very seriously, except by some of the more nervous and more conservative undergraduates. There was a considerable debate about the comparative virtues of Senator Kenneth Keating (whose campaign manager was ex-football great Eugene Rosdies '49) and his challenger, former Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The College men seemed to split down the middle on that contest, and a large portion of the faculty openly supported the incumbent Republican.

Both Senator Keating and Mr. Kennedy appeared on campus and addressed College audiences, neither with particular distinction.

Too Much Wit and Charm

EACH YEAR SINCE the late 1940's a pair of debaters from England, alternately from Oxford and Cambridge, have arrived at Columbia College to argue with a pair of young men from Morningside Heights. This year it was Oxford, and the debate contained its full measure of the now-famous wit and barbs, to the delight of the 600 listeners in the splendid setting of the rotunda of Low Library on the evening of October 12.

The custom is for the visitors to win, as they did this year. Except for a victory in 1952, no College team has ever beaten a British twosome. The reason is that the Oxbridge team always arrives with a large bag of good jokes, ingratiating references, and witty exaggerations, as well as their well-shaped accent. The Light Blue Americans, used to playing it straight, try hard to be especially witty, but seldom pull it off. The result is that charm annually beats logic.

The topic this year was "Resolved: That Log Cabin to White House is No Longer Possible in America Today," and Columbia upheld the negative. Laurence Strenger '65 of Brooklyn and Jan de Vries '65 of Hopkins, Minnesota, almost held their own, but Jonathan Aitken, grandson of Lord Beaverbrook, and Michael Beloff, son of historian Max Beloff, bested them with frequent doses of soft sarcasm. A sample of Aitken's humor: "Our opponents have shown great talents for memory and imagination—memory of the remote past and imagination for the facts." Sample of Beloff's humor: "There are three kinds of politicians—the intelligent, the sincere, and the vast majority."

The Oxford men, who are visiting about a dozen other American colleges under the sponsorship of the Institute for International Education, also saw

The College students split down the middle

SENATOR-ELECT KENNEDY



Victor Kovetz

SENATOR KEATING





THE OXFORD-COLUMBIA DEBATE
Wit in a splendid setting

the Homecoming Game with Harvard, had cocktails at the Alpha Delta Phi house afterward, and toured the University. "Americans seem to crave books and circuses," said one of them.

Help for Performers' Sons

THE COLLEGE has a new scholarship. Established by the Troupers, a New York organization of show business women, the award is for someone whose father or mother is engaged in the performing arts. Mrs. Irving Barrett, an officer of the Troupers and mother of David Barrett '63, personally brought the check to Assistant Dean Robert Smith, who introduced freshman Stephen Prior of Cincinnati, Ohio, the first recipient of the new scholarship, to her. Prior's father is an English horn player with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

New Assistant Dean

THOMAS SEERY COLAHAN '51, since 1961 the College's associate director of admissions, has been appointed to the new post of assistant dean for academic affairs. In this position he will act as a liaison between the faculty and the Dean's office, assist in the planning of the expansion of the Col-

lege, help prepare and review the budgets of each of the departments, and serve as executive secretary of the Committee on Instruction, the faculty group that, along with Dean Truman, makes all the academic policy decisions. He will also return to teaching one course in European history.

In his four years in the College admissions office, Dr. Colahan had substantial success in building up Columbia's secondary schools program. He is succeeded in this post by Robert Ritchie Brookhart '59 of Pocatello, Idaho, who is presently an assistant director of admissions of the College.

Night Life

THE NEWEST night-spot around Columbia's campus is in the crypt, or underground chamber, of St. Paul's Chapel. It is a coffee-house—appropriately dubbed "The Postcrypt"—in a remodeled storage room.

The enterprise, financed by the Protestant office but directed by a committee which includes the Jewish and Catholic counselors, the foreign student center's director, and several University students, has all the marks of its Greenwich Village models: a stone-walled, barrel-roofed interior, brick-red floor, Thonet chairs, flickering candles on each table, coffee, and entertainment. Since it is on Morning-side, however, it has several unique features. The poetry-readers, guitar-players, and contributors of the photographs and paintings which will line the walls will be mainly Univer-

sity people. Associate Protestant Counselor Henry Malcolm, whom we found overseeing workmen before the coffee-house's opening, told us that he had compiled a long list of names of students and some faculty who had volunteered their talents. The tables were assembled by the carpentry shop at Riverside Cathedral from discarded metal stands found in the Village, and Union Seminary students' old desk tops. Hungarian pastry supplied by a local shop will be served.

The idea of starting a coffee-house on campus had often been mentioned in Earl Hall, since a few other universities had started them and were enthusiastic (the University of Delaware has one in which faculty members wait on tables) and church groups of several denominations have operated them successfully in large cities. Not until last winter, however, when the unused storage space in the crypt was discovered, did the project begin to take form. After the Administration had approved it, and the Buildings and Grounds Department had acquiesced, and after the installation of a large new air vent, a small kitchen, and spotlights to focus on the 4' x 5' raised platform along one wall that serves as a stage, "The Postcrypt" had an introductory opening on Friday night, October 9. It was opened to all on the night of October 23.

"The Postcrypt" will be open every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights from 8-12 p.m., and every Sunday afternoon from 3-6 p.m., and can accommodate about 50 people. Since the entertainers will be repeating their performances during the evenings, it is hoped that many more people will come, provided they are able to overcome the incongruous feeling of entering the chapel bent on glee. As Counselor Malcolm put it, "This is a secular business. The only difference between 'The Postcrypt' and the 'Cafe Au Go Go' is that we don't try to make a profit and we hope to please enough people so that eventually the clientele will choose the entertainment, not the managers. We're interested in having people enjoy themselves and talk together about what they find meaningful. In our time it is especially important that we work toward a lessening of alienation and an increase in the sense of community of all men."

NEW DEAN COLAHAN '51 & COLLEGE MAN
To help plan academic improvement



Hugh Rogers



Negroes and the College

THERE IS A TERRIBLE IRONY in the history of the Negro in the United States. The long struggle by a minority of whites and Negroes to improve the Negro's position in American life has brought two great changes, but they have come with such revolutionary suddenness that he has not been prepared to take full advantage of them.

American Negroes gained their freedom from slavery overnight, but were ill-equipped to use it properly since more than 90 per cent of them in 1863 were illiterate and virtually all were destitute and dependent. Now in the 1960's another rush to fuller opportunities is underway. With characteristic

impatience, the nation is trying to correct 300 years of neglect in the shortest possible time. Foundations are pouring money into Negro schools, colleges, scholarships, crash courses for Negro teachers, and faculty and student exchange programs with interracial colleges. Many of the finest colleges and universities are now pursuing promising Negro youngsters with a fervor usually reserved for valedictorians and star athletes. City, state, and national governments are allotting substantial funds for youth programs, housing renewals, and better schools. A number of business organizations, government agencies, and law firms are recruiting young Negroes for their

executive ranks, and promoting the very few they already have among their personnel.

But again, the Negroes are largely unprepared. They lack sufficient leadership, economic expertise, political skills, family stability, and, most painfully, education. While over 90 per cent of today's 19 million Negro Americans are now literate, less than half of them have finished primary school, only about 12 per cent have completed secondary school, and probably no more than three per cent have gone to college. These numbers, however, do not tell the whole story. Half of all the Negro high school graduates and nearly two-thirds of the college-goers at-



JIM ALEXANDER '67 SHOWING COLUMBIA TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Quietly and without publicity releases

tended all-Negro institutions, most of which had instruction and programs far inferior to comparable all-white and integrated schools. As Basil O'Connor, noted lawyer and trustee of Tuskegee Institute, said recently, "As the formal barriers of prejudice and discrimination collapse, American Negroes will find themselves face to face with even more difficult and frustrating obstacles. The chief of these will be their collective educational deficit."

TO UNDERSTAND THE LACK of preparedness of many Negroes, especially in education, it is necessary to review the historic attitudes of white Americans toward them and their schooling.

It is not usually remembered that most Negroes in the United States are descended from people who were among the earliest inhabitants of America. Negro slaves, purchased from African chieftains, were brought to this country mainly between 1619, when the first boat arrived in Virginia, and January 1, 1808, when slave trading was prohibited in England and the United States. By 1750 Negroes comprised a majority of the population in

many areas south of Philadelphia and 20 per cent of New York City's total population. At the time the Constitution was ratified, bringing the American nation into legal being, the United States was nearly one-fifth Negro.

The Dutch in New York allowed Negroes to own property and some of them quickly became landowners, but the English, who took over in 1664, denied Negroes that right, although they were somewhat more generous than the Dutch about freeing their slaves. Elsewhere in the Northern states there were similar restrictions; and in the Southern states, where a cheap and large labor force was necessary for the larger farms and plantations, there were even tighter restrictions with scarcely any chance for manumission.

Between 1790 and 1835 there were occasional slave uprisings in the Northern cities and the South. In much of the North this led to considerable anti-slavery sentiment and legislation. In the state of New York, for example, the state legislature in 1799 passed an act declaring that, "Any child born of a slave after July 4, 1799 shall be born free," and another act in 1817 requiring the manumission of all slaves born

before 1799 by 1827. In 1833 the Anti-Slavery Society of New York was formed to encourage the freeing of all slaves. In most of the South, however, the reaction was different. Since some of the uprisings were led by literate Negroes, most states in the South had laws by 1840 prohibiting the education of all slaves. Negro preachers were also outlawed in most states, and Negro families were frequently broken up or their marriages unrecognized.

The prohibition of schooling for Negroes in the South had disastrous consequences for America's Negroes, since 90 per cent of them lived in southern states. It is remarkable that when President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862 as much as eight to ten per cent of the Negroes were literate, and a few of them could actually assume positions of leadership during the Reconstruction Period. But, for the most part, the Negroes, even those 300,000 freedmen in the North, were woefully ill-equipped to respond properly to the first great moment of freedom that they had been allowed.

FOLLOWING THE END of the Civil War a considerable number of Northern whites poured into the South in an attempt to educate the Negroes quickly for better use of their newly acquired independence. Northern benevolent societies, church groups, and the federal Freedman's Bureau raised money and sent teachers in a Peace Corps-like effort. The Freedman's Bureau alone established more than 4000 schools in which 9000 teachers instructed a quarter of a million Negro children. Colleges for Negroes—not even the most radical Reconstructionists advocated *integrated* education—sprang up in this period too. While Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Wilberforce in Ohio were begun in 1854 and 1856, it was after the Civil War that Negro colleges were started in astonishing numbers: 13 by 1869, 22 by 1880, and 33 by 1895.

Northern colleges assisted in a small way by admitting additional Negro students. Whereas only 40 Negroes, beginning with John B. Russwurm's graduation from Bowdoin in 1826, had received degrees from northern col-

leges before 1865, by 1900 Negro sociologist W. E. B. DuBois reported that there were 390 graduates. Columbia College had four Negro graduates between 1875 and 1900. The other colleges in today's Ivy League, except Princeton, which had an established Southern minority, had between four and eleven graduates in the same period.

As the federal government withdrew its protection and influence from the South in the 1870's, however, what other help the Negroes received was also withdrawn gradually, leaving them without sufficient schools and teachers again. (It must be noted that in most areas of the South—the poorest section of the United States until recently—many white children were also without schools. Not until the 1930's did a public school system for all children between 6 and 16 become a reality throughout most of the South.)

Even more harmful, though, was the reaction of the Southern states to the improved situation of the Negroes. In 1870 Tennessee enacted laws prohibiting the intermarriage of Negroes and whites, and five years later passed the first "Jim Crow" (the origin of the term is uncertain) law requiring separate railroad cars for Negroes. Slowly, after several outbreaks of anti-Negro violence, other states began to follow suit, not without opposition from some leading white families. In 1898, for example, the Charleston (S.C.) *News and Courier* argued, "Certainly so extreme a measure [as Jim Crow railroad cars] should not be adopted and enforced without added and urgent cause." But by 1906 the newspaper had completely changed its views. Between 1900 and 1910 laws were passed in all Southern states enforcing Jim Crow waiting rooms, drinking fountains, and a whole range of separate facilities, even a separate Bible for Negro witnesses in the courts of law. Berea College, which had been specifically founded for the co-education of both races in 1856, was forced to close its doors to Negroes in 1904 when the Kentucky legislature passed a law forbidding the mingling of the races in any institution of learning. By 1910 Negroes were almost disenfranchised in nearly every Southern state. In Louisiana, for instance, the number of

Negro voters dropped from 130,334 in 1896 to 1,342 in 1904.

In 1916, when a survey of Negro higher education was made by the U.S. Bureau of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, there were only 67 Negro high schools in the entire South, and 85 per cent of all Negro pupils were in the first five grades. One out of four Negroes in the country was illiterate compared to one out of twenty-five whites. Also by 1916, Negroes, 88 per cent of whom still lived in the South, had begun to move North in large numbers. Between 1900 and 1910 over 200,000 of them migrated

North; in the decade 1910-1920 nearly 480,000 moved out of the South.

The nation-wide publicity of the Phelps-Stokes Report, the military service by 367,000 Negroes in World War I, and the prosperity of the 1920's served to provide the Negro with a slightly better educational and economic situation, if not a social one. At the time of a second survey of Negro colleges by the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1928 the number of Negro high schools in the South had risen to 1,860 and Negro illiteracy had dropped to 16 per cent. In the 1930's, during the Great Depression, Negroes were espe-

STUDENTS IN THE DORMS
Some chalked S.P.O.N.G.E. on the walls



cially hard hit, a large portion of them living at the edge of starvation for nearly a decade.

WORLD WAR II began what Yale professor C. Vann Woodward has called "The New Reconstruction." More than 1 million Negroes served in the Armed Forces, where they traveled, often used unsegregated facilities, and were frequently sent to training schools. Defense industries in the North paid good wages to other Negroes, many of whom were physically or educationally unfit for military service. During and after the war, the migration North became an exodus. Over 1 million Negroes moved from the Southern farms and small towns in the 1940's, and nearly 1.5 million did so in the 1950's. Between 1940 and 1960 the Negro population in the North almost tripled, most of the new arrivals being hopeful but uneducated and all-too-uninformed about the social behavior and degree of skill required in the crowded and busily commercial urban centers. What had been a Southern problem became a national one.

Then, in May 1954, the Supreme Court upset the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson ruling about "separate but equal" facilities and declared in the case of Brown vs. The Board of Education of Topeka that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." The decision was a revolutionary one, overturning the entire Southern school system, and by implication suggesting that all other Jim Crow facilities were a violation of the Negro's civil rights and that discriminatory practices anywhere in American society were improper if not unlawful. Although hard work and patient persuasion by such groups as the N.A.A.C.P. (founded in 1909) and the Urban League (founded in 1910) have been in large part responsible for the new sensitivity to the American Negro's place in society, dozens of new civil rights groups quickly formed and seized the headlines, urging that the nation expedite complete desegregation and eliminate all existing discriminatory practices and procedures. As has been said earlier in the article, a large number of projects and personal attempts are now underway to upgrade the Negro's education, economic opportunities, and social position.

While the Supreme Court decision of 1954 was a momentous one, its implementation has proved stubborn. In May 1964, 10 years afterward, 90 per cent of the 3.4 million Negro youngsters in the 17 Southern and Border states still attend totally segregated schools. A few Negroes, however, are beginning to enroll at Southern universities and this September some Negro children entered white primary schools in Mississippi for the first time.

This new drive to give the Negro equal opportunities and to help him take better advantage of the opportunities already available has had mixed results. Among many white Americans the chief result of the swift social changes taking place can be roughly described as a new widespread feeling of apprehension. While some whites, including several Columbia student groups, are angry that the pace of improvement is too slow, others feel that progress is being made at a realistic rate; a surprisingly large minority, however, argue that the Negroes are getting too much too fast. Even a few undergraduates at Columbia last year chafed the initials "S.P.O.N.C.E." on some walls on Morningside Heights, half-humorously claiming that the initials stood for the "Society for the Prevention of the Negroes Getting Everything."

At least part of the "white backlash," as it has come to be called, derives from the terrible inability of the Negro to take adequate advantage of the revolutionary changes that are taking place. New school programs frequently get little support from Negro parents. Whites still provide most of the money to support Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund. Negro expression of many real grievances occasionally takes the form of anti-social acts or anarchistic violence and looting. And businesses and colleges that are hunting for qualified Negroes sadly report that there are all too few available.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, before 1960, never actively sought out Negroes for its student body. Since the 1920's it has been able to accept one to three Negro students each year from the one to five who usually applied. The College's Negroes have occasionally been

active in extracurricular activities: some of them have been varsity team captains; a few have been class officers, two have been class presidents.

Beginning in 1960, when Henry Coleman '46 was appointed director of College admissions, the College has tried, without publicity releases and dramatic new projects, to increase its Negro enrollment. The admissions staff has included Negro schools in the South in their visits and has told the guidance counselors of heavily Negro schools in the New York area of the opportunities available to their best students. It has asked College alumni and students to visit predominantly



Negro or segregated schools, whether in Georgia or Detroit, to seek out the most capable students; it has had meetings with secondary school guidance counselors, including one special meeting of Southern Negro high school principals and guidance counselors; it has selected some Negroes for admission whose preparation was inferior to that of many of the students rejected—and admitted them with scholarships which frequently total more than \$8000 for their college years. The College follows a policy of awarding extra scholarship and job assistance to Negroes from the New York area so that they will not have to live at home and

wrestle with two completely different environments, a situation which has apparently been responsible for several dropouts among Negroes of New York.

The results have not been spectacular, but they are encouraging. Last year, for example, there were about ten Negro freshmen enrolled at the College; the freshman Class of 1968 has thirteen among its 690 members. (Columbia actually keeps no separate statistics on Negroes.) No Negro student has yet been chosen for Phi Beta Kappa, but most of their performances are fairly solid, considering the schooling and background that some of them have. This is especially so for the

students from segregated Southern schools, who often display a greater drive to succeed than their Negro counterparts from Northern high schools and the prep schools. The only disheartening fact is that there are so few Negro students presently qualified to do Columbia work. Last year a promising Negro high school senior from North Carolina had to decide among \$37,000 in scholarships, Columbia's included.

The chief complaint of the College men who are Negroes has to do with their social life. Several of them feel that few other Columbia men act "naturally" in their presence, being either overly cordial or reticent and brusque. The Negro undergraduates tend to stick together, although a few of them have been invited to join fraternities and one or two have accepted. Most of them live in the residence halls, where they rarely ask for Negro roommates and seldom are paired with them. (The requests by white students for Negro American or African roommates have been growing; last year 15 College men made such a request, two of them Southerners.) Then there is the dating problem. There is a shortage of Negro college girls nearby (Barnard had only 16 last year) and most of the young Negro men are reluctant to date interracially.

Most of the College's Negro students are absorbed in the current civil rights struggle, though they have become increasingly suspect of some of the campus liberals and often refuse to join in their demonstrations. "They just see you as a symbol for their cause," said one Negro student. But another added, "At least the beard-and-sneaker guys are doing something. I'm shocked at how many Columbia students fail to see the urgency of the problem."

Like 85 per cent of their classmates at the College, most of the Negro undergraduates expect to enter graduate or professional schools, particularly in medicine, law, and teaching. As yet, they are not attracted to the business world, where, they believe, the opportunities for talented Negroes are still too restricted. What nearly all of them feel most strongly, however, is the necessity of learning a lot at the College so that they will be well-equipped to help the Negro cause—and that of all men.

MUSIC AND TALK ON SOUTH FIELD
Social life is a problem



High Rogers



The

IF I HAD TO NAME the most serious stumbling block to the improvement of the position of Negroes in American society, I would say it was the attitude that many Caucasian persons, in the North as well as the South, hold about the desire and ability of Negroes to learn. A large number of people simply do not believe that Negroes can learn as well Caucasians, or that they are equally inquisitive. Even so eminent an educational leader as ex-Harvard president James Bryant Conant implied in his recent book, *Slums and Suburbs*, that so-called slum areas should have schools of a lesser order.

This is a fundamental psychological barrier, in my opinion, because it reinforces the notion in segments of our society that Negroes are inferior people. If any Negro does make a significant intellectual achievement, he is usually regarded as an exception to the norm, and even the most liberal Caucasians view him as being "not quite" as intelligent as his Caucasian counterparts.

In any group of children, some obviously cannot learn very well; but my experience, reading, and present projects have convinced me that most Negro children have a willingness, even an eagerness, to learn as strong as any other group of children. The statistics

Kay De Courten

Myth About Negro Learning

A noted leader describes the obstacles to education that Negroes face and suggests some ways to overcome them

by M. MORAN WESTON '30

about the lack of success of America's young Negroes in the schools is not due to weak native capacity or desire but primarily to the conditions in our schools, in our society, and in our culture that rapidly blunt the Negro child's readiness to acquire important skills and knowledge.

Let us look at the schools first. In education, the individual teachers are one of the most important elements. Generally speaking, most of our public school teachers have a middle-class background or set of values and therefore have a poor understanding of the life and problems of low-income pupils—of all racial groups. They simply do not know the enormous handicaps that children from low-income families bring to the classrooms. Their poor understanding is compounded in the case of the Negro by the attitude that Negro parents do not care and that the children cannot really learn as well as the others. (I know some Caucasian teachers who do not feel this way, and I am sure that the feeling is not universal, but it is sufficiently widespread to be a handicap to effective teaching.)

Then there is the practice in many communities of assigning the newest, least experienced teachers, who have no seniority rights, to lower-class neighborhoods and particularly Negro areas. The same is true of school administra-

tors. Therefore, the least capable teachers and administrators are often asked to deal with the most difficult educational problems.

In addition to the teacher problem, there is the practice of providing predominantly Negro districts with inferior school buildings and inadequate facilities and materials. It is no secret that most Southern school districts have customarily spent only half as much, or less, to educate Negroes as they did to educate Caucasian children. This led to the duplicity in the South of having, for example, separate standards for rating the quality of Negro colleges. Colleges with a small number of Ph.D.'s on the faculty, low salary scales, few books in the library, almost no laboratory facilities, and few supplementary activities or services were rated A or B by the Association of Southern Colleges until after the 1954 Supreme Court decision although anyone with the most elementary knowledge of colleges knew that such institutions were worse off than Caucasian institutions rated C. Some northern cities also have had dual standards for judging the excellence of the public schools or dual grading systems.

IF WE TURN FROM the schools to society, we can find other factors,

more subtle but probably more powerful, that blunt a Negro student's ability and desire to learn. Perhaps the most influential of the factors has been the virtual exclusion of Negroes from a whole range of jobs and positions. Not only have qualified Negro men usually been turned down for posts in industry, the professions, and government but, until recently, they have in many areas been systematically excluded from ordinary occupations such as the building trades or department store sales. Only since World War II have there been any significant breakthroughs in this situation. The old story that 75 per cent of the Pullman porters were college graduates is exaggerated but the fact is that there are casualties who never got off the railroad, men who had finished college.

The tight restrictions on economic opportunities has had a profound effect upon most Negroes, for what they have done in many cases is conform *en masse* to the limitations and expectations of Caucasian society. Negroes have, except for those few in each generation who refused to give up, lowered their aspirations and drastically cut their expectations. The low ceiling of economic opportunities affects even the youngest Negro pupil. For instance, he is told he can never be President. The fact that a person might



Donald Grant

FR. WESTON WITH NEIGHBORHOOD BOYS
They need extra encouragement

someday become President, even though his chances are infinitesimally small, is a symbolic one indicating that there is no ceiling to his expectations and acting as a spur to his motivation. To start out life knowing that one is somehow excluded from the competition for the highest U.S. office, as well as from many other offices, can easily give a person a sense that he is inferior, that all the academic excellence in the world does not really matter in his case. Why should a person work hard over algebra or ancient history when he is going to be limited to menial jobs in society?

Job discrimination has other effects upon Negro learning. Because Negro parents have been denied many positions in American society, even as artisans, Negro children have first-hand knowledge of only an extremely limited range of achievement. This makes it hard for them to imagine what they might be and handicaps them as far as understanding the complex interrelationships of modern society.

Perhaps most poignant of all is the effect of job discrimination upon the structure of Negro family life. From the earliest period of American history to the present day there has been a systematic policy by many of those who

control our economic, social, and political life to subordinate the Negro male. Prior to the Civil War, families were broken up, marriages were unrecognized, and sons were even denied the right to take their fathers' names and given instead the name of aliens. The little identification that Negro youths had was with their mothers, and even this was fractured by the frequent sexual exploitation of the Negro woman by the Caucasian owners. More recently, the Negro male has been systematically excluded from nearly every way of making a decent income and attaining a respected position. This history of debasement has caused the Negro male to become a very insecure person economically, and therefore psychologically. If he cannot provide for his family, he has little self respect, and so what can he do? He runs. Desertion has become a widespread pattern with the Negro male, his way of dealing with a desperate situation over which he has no effective control. The consequences of this kind of family life upon school children are obvious.

THERE ARE, of course, many other factors in American society that affect the Negro student's desire to learn. One is the heritage of slavery.

There are still men alive whose fathers were bought and sold like horses, and who had no education at all. Another is the cultural bias of our civilization which is oriented toward Europe; that is, the way we tend to derive our standards almost exclusively from what I call the North Atlantic orbit of culture. The contributions of Asians, Indians, or Africans are usually thought of as being of a lesser grade. For example, the Negro spiritual is now tentatively acknowledged to be a contribution in the field of religious music, but somehow with the implication that it is not really first-rate, that it represents a lower level of religion that is boldly emotional. Such attitudes reduce the pride that Negroes can take in their own long history, cultural patterns, and accomplishments.

Add to all this the fact that Negroes were allowed *no education*, none at all, for their first 200 years in America, and very little until recent years. I remember the North Carolina town in which I was born. There was not a recognized public high school for Negroes within hundreds of miles of where I lived, and this situation remained until 1927. The only hope for any Negro youngster was to get admitted to one of the few church-sponsored schools for Negroes. Luckily for me, my grandfather was an Episcopal clergyman who founded a small parish day school in 1884, so I had a somewhat better school to attend. My uncle, a Yale graduate of 1907, had also founded a church-sponsored school, in Brunswick, Georgia. For an enormous area of Georgia his school, St. Athanasius, was the only place that young Negroes could get a fair secondary school education and prepare for college. Thus, the grandparents of many of today's Negro school children were provided with almost no schooling whatsoever, and a majority of these children's parents have had only the weakest education.

So, Caucasian Americans have told Negro Americans, "You cannot learn," and then "proved" their contention by giving them no schools or vastly inferior schools staffed largely with inexperienced and unsympathetic teachers, and permitting them to occupy very few worthwhile jobs when they graduate.

Yet some Negro people have learned, and more of them learn each year. It

is a marvelous story which some understanding scholar ought to write. I am now trying to speak as a sociologist, however amateur. How did these people learn under such unfavorable conditions? What was it that impelled them to do it? Why were their parents willing to make such great sacrifices—one or both of them working long hours at menial tasks—so that their children could go on to college? A large number of Negroes, considering the total picture of hostility, have made great sacrifices, and without much hope of reward. This alone should indicate the Negro's desire to learn.

I BELIEVE THAT if a problem presents itself, the correct thing to do is identify it, discover its origins, then, not mourn, but find a solution. The solution to the problem of closing the gap between the present achievement of young Negroes and their potential is a complex matter involving, among other things, better schools, new incentives and stimulations, a more hospitable social situation, and improved family relations. I might briefly mention just a few things that I believe can and should be done.

We need to give a good deal more attention to the *total* educational environment in the low-income, highly-congested areas of America's cities. Kindergarten should be compulsory in such areas, and, as rapidly as funds are available, the best kind of kindergarten program should be introduced. I put it this way because the problem at the inner core of cities applies to more people than just Negroes. Also, new thought and experimentation should be done for the pre-school level of education. This is crucial. At St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Harlem, where I am rector, we are planning a Pre-School Academy in a new building we are erecting. We started thinking of it as a nursery school, but recently we have developed the strong conviction that whatever we do at the pre-kindergarten level must be in the direction of preparing and strongly motivating youngsters to learn so that we can offset any handicaps of home and environment and toughen them for the other handicaps to come.

Then too, school programs to supplement the regular school courses and



COLLEGE MAN SHOWING HIS PARENTS AROUND CAMPUS
The top colleges have changed a lot

enrich the education of children from low-income areas should be multiplied. Again, to draw from my own experience, our church-sponsored Community Youth Center has for 20 years been running an after-school program for boys and girls up to 12 and an evening program for the older pupils. It has helped dozens of young persons to win scholarships to colleges, art schools and the like. We also have a lively summer program for youngsters where we combine academic training, play, religious study, art, singing and dancing. Now, we also provide several kinds of job-readiness experiences.

There are other things we have done—simple things—to show the children that we value education. We ask all the members of our congregation who have graduated from elementary school, high school, college, or a university, to let us know about it, and we give them a book as a token. We print their names in our Sunday bulletin, and we also hold a special service of Thanksgiving for graduates. Then we keep in touch with all of them by sending them the bulletin each week, holding an annual corporate communion for college students at Christmas time, and talking with them about what they do at college. I try to encourage some of the elementary school children to show me their report cards. Some of them have brought their report cards to me regularly now for several years; the children hear that Father Weston is interested in their report cards, because things get around, and all of them know that we are concerned about their academic work.

I think that educators should do more to persuade the better trained men and women to go into elementary education and to convince some of the best of them to take on assignments in deprived neighborhoods. I mean the *best*, both Negro and Caucasian, for color itself does not make a good teacher. Children who live in such places need extra encouragement and understanding if they are to achieve up to their potential, and this is what the really good teachers can furnish.

All of these ideas cost money, and public funds are not always readily available. But public officials can no longer afford to ignore the swelling demand to take a fresh look at elementary public schooling. Private groups

and foundations might also look more closely at this crucial period in a person's educational life and assist more generously than a few of them already do in enrichment programs.

Lastly, the highly visible leaders in major educational institutions can use more occasions than they do to make clear their deep concern about the poor education of Negroes and other deprived groups. I think, for example,

and I was only allowed to wash dishes in John Jay or run elevators to help pay my bills. I still remember kindly Dean Hawkes saying, when the question came up of where I was to live, "I know a very fine Negro family in Harlem with whom I could make arrangements for you to stay." Unwilling to take "no" for an answer—I had refused to go to Howard University, where my father had enrolled me—I

"My dream for America is that it become known in world history not only for the technical and scientific feats that men have achieved by working together, but also for the success that people of all nationalities, social classes, religions, and colors have achieved in living together."

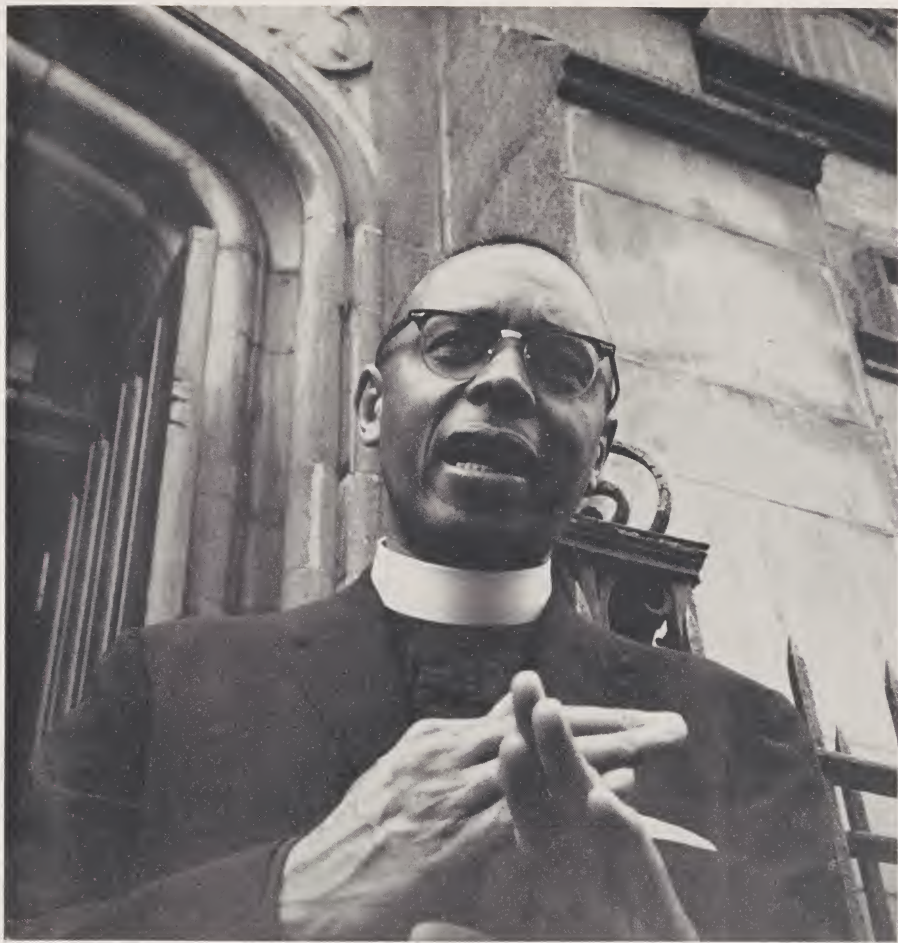
that the presidents of great universities like Columbia can make a greater contribution by affirming their confidence that Negroes can learn as well as anyone else than they can by just providing a few extra scholarships to their colleges. Scholarships, of course, are important, but confidence and motivation are more important.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD has changed a lot since I went to the College. At Columbia I knew every Negro there—Charles Alston, Vester Fowlkes, and George Gregory of the Class of '29, William Burton in my own class, and James Bough in the Class of '31. It was hard work to survive, especially since the Caucasian students were given all the good student jobs

answered, "Sir, I plan to stay in the dormitories," and did.

However, the educational world is still a long way from perfection, especially as far as Negroes are concerned. We can come a bit closer to uniformly high standards by once and for all recognizing that Negroes can learn as well as anyone—especially if they are given equal schooling and a full range of economic opportunities in which to use their trained minds and hands. This should be done.

My dream for America is that it become known in world history not only for the technical and scientific feats that men have achieved by working together, but also for the success that people of all nationalities, social classes, religions, and colors have achieved in living together.



Donald Green

M. MORAN WESTON is rector at St. Philip's Church in Manhattan, one of the nation's largest Episcopal congregations. He was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, where he attended the parochial secondary school founded by his grandfather, and where his mother was his only teacher until his senior year in high school. After one year at St. Augustine's preparatory school and two years at its junior college, he came to Columbia, where he played J.V. football and competed for the Curtis Medal in oratory. He graduated from the College before he was 20, and then earned

his B.D. degree at Union Theological Seminary. Later he was ordained and went to work for the National Episcopal Church. He returned to Columbia to work for his Ph.D. in 1951, which he received in 1954. In addition to his clerical duties, he has written a labor column for the Amsterdam News, helped found the Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association (to counteract the reluctance of New York banks to issue mortgages to Negroes), and has served as vice-chairman of HARYOU. He is married to Miriam Drake, whose father was president of Alabama A. & M.,

and who herself has a Ph.D. from Columbia and works with children at a community center in East Harlem. The Westons have two children. The Rev. Dr. Weston became head of St. Philip's in 1957 and has expanded the church's traditional community service programs, in which several Columbia College students do volunteer work. He is currently leading a \$970,000 fund-raising campaign for a new non-sectarian Community Youth Center sponsored originally by, but now independent of, his church, and plans a \$2.5 million 11-story house for "senior citizens" over 62.

Some Little Known Truths

about the

American Negro Scene

by CHARLES ELIOT SILBERMAN '46

An economist and journalist points out some vital facts that neither black nor white men seem willing to face and argues for a radical reorganization of elementary education in the United States

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to tell the truth about race relations in the United States without offending and angering men of both colors. The truth is too terrible, and we are all too accustomed to the veil of half truths with which black and white men cloak the subject.

But the truth must be faced—now. America, as the Swedish social scientist Gunnar Myrdal warned 20 years ago, “must do something big, and do it soon.” But do what? Solving the problem of race is not only the most urgent piece of public business facing the United States today; it is also the most difficult.

The “Negro problem” is no longer hidden on the plantations of the Mississippi Delta, nor in the sleepy towns of “the Old South,” nor even in the bustling cities of “the new South.” On the contrary, the most serious social problem confronting America today is to be found primarily in the heart of the big cities that are the nation’s ornaments: New York, Philadelphia,

Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Los Angeles—and in a score of smaller cities like New Haven, Newark, Gary, San Diego. Increasingly, Negroes are becoming residents of the Northern city rather than of the rural South.

The explosive increase in the Negro population of Northern cities is one of the most dramatic social changes in urban history. Between 1940 and 1960, the Negro population living outside the 11 states of the Old Confederacy increased 300 per cent, from under 3 million people in 1940 to over 9 million people in 1960. While only 23 per cent of the nation’s 13 million Negroes lived outside the South in 1940, nearly half of the 19 million Negroes now live in the North.

Most of this increase in Northern Negro population has concentrated in the central cities of the 12 largest U.S. metropolitan areas. In two cities, Washington, D.C., and Newark, N.J., Negroes now constitute a majority of the population; in Detroit, Baltimore,

Cleveland, and St. Louis, Negroes represent one-third or more of the population; and in a number of others, e.g. Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Oakland, they constitute well over one-fourth. Even at the height of the European immigration to the United States, no ethnic group ever multiplied as rapidly, or made up as large a proportion of the big cities’ population.

Because of this Negro population shift, the North is beginning to face the reality of race. In the process, it is discovering animosities and prejudices that had been hidden in the recesses of the soul. Pollster Louis Harris, who recently sent interviewers all over the country for *Newsweek*, found that “Whites, North and South, do not want the Negro living next door.”

Without question, Northern Negroes are better off than Negroes in the South; but not nearly so much as many white men assume. Northern discrimination is less brutal and personal than the Southern variety, and

it lacks the overt sanction of law, but it hurts none the less. The truth is that white men, in both the North and the South, must radically reconstruct their attitudes if Negroes are to be able to take their rightful place in American life.

It isn't enough for the white North and white South to change, however. The black North and black South must change as well. For "the Negro problem" is not just a white man's problem, as Myrdal thought and as James Baldwin thinks; it is a black man's problem too, because of what white prejudice and discrimination have done to the

Negro's personality and self-esteem. If whites were to stop all discriminatory practices tomorrow, this alone would not solve "the Negro problem." To be sure, an end to discrimination is a prerequisite to any solution. But too many Negroes are unable or unwilling to compete; segregation is an affliction, but for many it is a crutch as well. As the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights concluded sadly in 1961, a principal reason for continued Negro poverty is "the lack of motivation on the part of many Negroes to improve their educational and occupational status."

The Negro will be unable to com-

pete on equal terms until he stops despising himself and his fellows and purges from his mind all sense of black inferiority—until he really believes with all his being that he is a free man, and acts accordingly. In this sense, therefore, only the Negro can solve the Negro problem. For freedom and equality, like power, cannot be given or handed down as gifts. They must be taken by people unwilling to settle for anything less.

This does not mean, however, that white Americans can simply toss the ball back to their Negro compatriots, as John Fischer, editor of *Harper's*,

Harlem rooftops at early morning





For de Corson

INQUISITIVE THIRD-GRADE PUPIL

Integration is more than the mixing of Negroes and whites

suggested a while ago. Fischer called upon Negroes to redirect their energies from the field of civil rights to that of self-improvement. Prejudice will disappear, in his view, "only when a considerable majority of whites are convinced that they have nothing to fear from close daily association with Negroes in jobs, schools, and neighborhoods." For that to happen, Fischer argued, Negro leaders will somehow have to arrange things so that "the average Negro is willing and able to carry the full responsibility of good citizenship." Once this stage is reached, Fischer assured the Negroes, they will be "surprised to see how fast the white prejudice melts away."

Maybe; but there is little in the history of human bigotry to suggest that Fischer is right. What Fischer fails to see is that his own sense of superiority, his assumption that "the average Negro" has not yet earned the right to full citizenship, is to a great extent responsible for the behavior he deplors. For so long as Negroes feel excluded from American society, they are not going to feel bound by its constraints.

Thus, white prejudice helps evoke Negro lawlessness, irresponsibility, and dependency. And these traits in turn nurture white prejudice. This is the real "American dilemma," as Tocqueville pointed out two decades before the Civil War. "To induce whites to abandon the opinion they have conceived of the moral and intellectual inferiority of their former slaves," he wrote, "the Negroes must change, but as long as this opinion persists, they cannot change."

And so we are all, white and black together, trapped in a vicious circle from which no one seems able to escape. But we must escape; and it is up to the whites to lead the way, for to insist that Negroes must change before whites abandon their discriminatory practices is to deny the very essence of the Judaeo-Christian tradition, namely, its insistence on the infinite worth of every human being.

THE INSTITUTION that offers the greatest opportunity to break down the cultural barrier that helps block the Negro's advance into the mainstream

of American life is the public school. It is the one institution with which every Negro comes into intensive and prolonged contact. About 120 years ago Horace Mann referred to education as the "great equalizer of the conditions of men . . . the balance wheel of the social machinery." Despite the fact that the present public school system seems to be losing widespread support in many areas, it is still the chief vehicle upon which the social and economic advance of the Negro depends.

In our time, literacy is the most important vocational skill of all. Society has always needed a few men with highly developed and disciplined intellects. But the growing complexity of organization and the explosive pace of technological and social change are creating a new demand for brains and talent that is without historical precedent. Today's society—and even more, tomorrow's—needs masses of educated men. In the age that is developing, to be educated is to be productive; indeed, education and knowledge represent the most valuable form of capital. To be uneducated is not only to be un-

productive but to be virtually unemployable.

Therefore, it is imperative that America's public schools give *all* students a better education to meet the new demands of the time. But it is doubly important that they provide Negro youngsters with a vastly improved education if the Negroes are to achieve any real social, economic, and political equality. (There is some evidence that Negroes are already getting pushed further behind because of their lack of learning. About 55 per cent of the Negro men over the age of 25 have not completed an elementary school education, compared to less than 20 per cent of the white males. This contributes to the current situation in which seven Negro men in ten work in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs compared to three out of ten white men, and one out of five Negroes are unemployed, compared to one out of twenty-five whites. Negro business is actually less important now than it was at the turn of the century.)

Lamentably, no city is doing more than a fraction of what is necessary to give Negro youngsters the education they need. In all fairness, it must be noted that there is a good deal of experimentation going on, and there are very few large cities without at least one well-publicized "demonstration project." The projects usually succeed admirably, demonstrating that whatever technique was being used can substantially improve the performance of young Negroes. For the most part, however, nothing much happens as a result; once the "demonstration project" ends, the schools involved usually slip back into the same old rut.

New York City, for example, has added a staggering number of special services to schools in slum areas over the last 15 years: the Early Identification and Prevention program, in which guidance counselors, social workers, and psychologists are assigned to spot and treat symptoms of true emotional and psychological maladjustment; Higher Horizons, which provides cultural and academic enrichment (and in which Columbia College and Barnard students have played an important part); reading improvement teachers; corrective reading teachers; an All-Day Neighborhood School program, which keeps schools open for

group-work programs from three to five o'clock; and others. All told, the city spends \$200 per pupil more each year in slum schools than in predominantly white middle-class schools.

But with it all, Harlem's third grade pupils are one year behind grade level in academic performance; by the sixth grade, they have fallen nearly two years behind; and by the eighth grade they are two and a half years retarded. Negro IQ scores also decline as they go through school. And New York is probably doing more than any other large city.

A few social scientists have pointed to the lower Negro scores on IQ and achievement tests as proof of *inherent* Negro inferiority. This assertion does not stand up under any acceptable scientific investigation. But the fact remains that Negro youngsters show twice as much academic lag as lower-class white youngsters. Why is it that most Negroes perform so poorly in school?

One answer, suggested by many Negroes, is that their youngsters are not taught. They have a point. Some teachers do not believe in their hearts that Negro children are capable of benefitting from a normal curriculum. Negro areas do have a disproportionate number of inexperienced teachers and "permanent substitutes," and many white, middle-class teachers find it difficult to communicate with Negro, lower-class pupils.

But even the best teachers frequently have to spend as much as 75 per cent of their time maintaining discipline in Negro slum schools. A great many children come to school hungry, tired, and disorderly. Also, pupil turnover is very rapid, as Negro families move from one rooming house to another. For example, three elementary schools in New York actually had a 100 per cent turnover in students between the beginning and the end of the 1959-60 school year. In 43 other schools the turnover ranged from 70 to 99 per cent.

THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM, stated as simply as possible, is that the environment in which lower-class Negro children—and many lower-class white children—grow up does not provide the intellectual and the sensory stimulation they need in order to benefit

from the conventional kindergarten and first and second-grade curriculum. Negro youngsters do not learn to read properly in the first two grades. This inability becomes more and more of a handicap as they go through school for the amount of required reading increases at something like a geometric rate.

Why does the Negro not learn to read? For one thing, a relatively small proportion of lower-class Negro youngsters attend kindergarten. (In most school systems kindergarten is not compulsory; only half of the American children attend, most of them from the middle and upper classes.) Hence, most Negro children enter first grade without the reading readiness preparation that many white children receive.

But there are more complicated reasons for the weak start that Negroes tend to make in school. Negro children—and, again, many other children who are poor—have much less of a sense of auditory discrimination. Living in crowded conditions, often a whole large family in one or two rooms, forces a child to learn how *not* to listen. Also, the phonic system of the language that many Negro parents, particularly those from the South, use is quite different from that spoken by white teachers.

The Negro child, moreover, tends to have a poor attention span. He generally comes from a non-verbal household where the adults speak in short sentences and give orders to their children to "get this" or "bring that." Thus, the child has never been obliged to listen to several lengthy sentences consecutively such as are spoken by most middle-class teachers. (One study in Detroit of Negro children's speech revealed that their vocabulary contained only about half as many words as white children's.) Many Negro children do not conceive of an adult as a person of whom you ask questions and from whom you get detailed answers—yet school is based on the assumption that children who do not understand will ask.

The lack of structure in a large number of lower class, and particularly Negro, homes also inhibits the Negro child's ability to manipulate the structures involved in learning to read. (About 55 per cent of Harlem's young-

sters come from broken homes.) Boys in particular seldom learn to follow through in an assigned task, and both boys and girls are poorly motivated because they receive too infrequent parental approval for success and disapproval for failure.

Perhaps worst of all is the poverty of experience that Negro children, who are both poor and forced into ghettos, endure. To a great extent, mental alertness and, in particular, the ability to handle abstractions, depends physiologically on a broad diversity of experience in the environment of early childhood. The Negro home is characterized by a general sparsity of objects: few toys, few pictures, few of anything except people and noise. In one group of Harlem youngsters that Dr. Martin Deutsch of New York Medical College studied, 65 per cent had never gone beyond a 25-block radius of their house, 55 per cent said there were no books or magazines at home, and 50 per cent reported that there was no pencil or pen in their home.

It should be clear that the Negro dropout problem (in the North only one in three Negroes completes high school, in the South only one out of nine does so) begins in the cradle—or, more accurately, at the point at which the child leaves the cradle and begins to crawl around his home, exploring his environment and developing the basis for his future intellectual development.

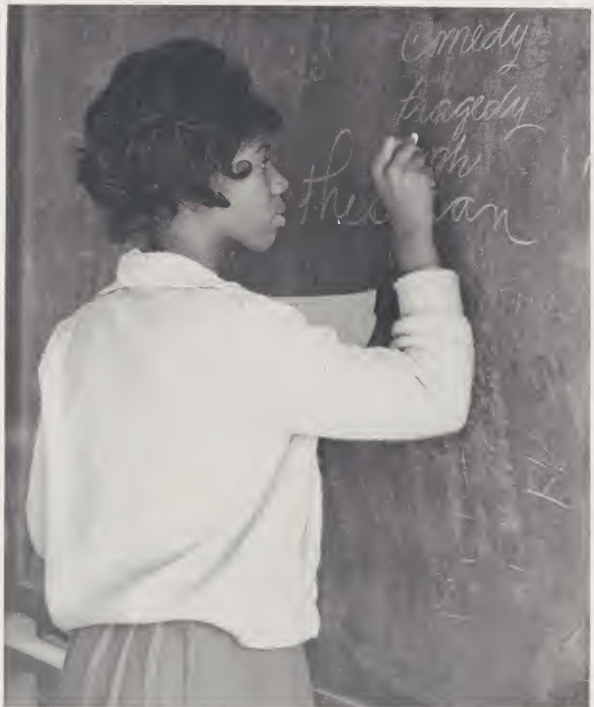
NOTHING LESS THAN a radical reorganization of American elementary education is necessary, therefore, if the schools are to properly discharge their obligation to teach Negro youngsters. If children learn less easily in one community than in another, it is the school's responsibility to do what needs to be done to equalize the situation. As sociologist C. Wilson Record has written, the schools must "militantly assault the barricade of ignorance and prejudice." To reverse the effects of a starved environment, the schools should begin admitting children in poor neighborhoods at age three or four, instead of at five or six. The nursery school probably holds the key to the Negro's future—but a very different kind of nursery school from the one with which most Americans are familiar.

Most Negro leaders and white liberals contend that school integration, rather than better training at the early levels, is the touchstone of white integrity. This is understandable, but pressure in this area may not be as profitable to Negroes in the long run. Today, roughly 85 per cent of the children in Washington, D.C. public schools are Negro, and in the core of other cities the situation is approaching that of Washington. To talk of integration in such circumstances is naive, to say the least; there simply are not enough whites with whom to integrate.

There are other indications that the fervor for large-scale transfers to create integrated public schools may be a misdirection of energy and money. For one, attempts to integrate public

schools by radical transfers or redistricting frequently backfire; a large number of whites merely move or transfer to parochial or private schools. For another, Negroes who have transferred to white schools have frequently discovered that the new school lacks a good many of the special services—reading teachers, speech teachers, extra guidance counselors, etc.—that they depended upon in the all-Negro schools.

For still another indication, there is little evidence that putting lower-class Negro and white middle-class children together in the same classroom is anything more than an act of democratic faith. To take a child who comes from a poverty-stricken and intellectually deprived background who is perform-



Boy-De-Carano

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT
Education should do more than develop intellect

ing below grade level and thrust him into a class with whites performing above grade level without first removing or compensating for his disabilities, may be much more damaging to his ego than keeping him in a segregated classroom. In New Rochelle, N.Y., for example, where Negro children from the Lincoln school in a poor neighborhood were transferred to the Roosevelt School in an upper middle-class neighborhood, the initial results were unfortunate. "Some of the transferees," wrote Professor John Kaplan of Northwestern in a report for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, "instead of being stimulated by the educational aspirations of the Roosevelt children, seemed to give up trying at all." (In a number of classes, no white child's performance was as poor as the best of the Negro children.)

Nor does sudden contact with Negroes necessarily produce empathy on the part of white school children. On the contrary, the contact may have the reverse effect. "The most unfortunate aspect" of the transfer of Negro students in New Rochelle, in Professor Kaplan's opinion, "has been the creation of racial stereotypes in the minds of the Roosevelt children . . . One teacher said, 'Some of the Roosevelt children actually understand that this is a cultural and not a racial difference, but all they see is that the Negro children are not as bright, clean, honest, or well-behaved as they.'"

As a result of this and similar experiences, a number of Negro community leaders are having second thoughts about the wisdom of current techniques of ending *de facto* segregation. This is probably healthy, for the thesis of all too many Negro leaders and white liberals, that Negro students cannot receive an adequate education in all-Negro schools, needs to be carefully examined. To the extent that there is any evidence—such as the real accomplishments of black nationalism and the research of psychologist Dr. Kenneth Clark showing that Negro children attending Northern integrated schools had more self-hatred than children attending Southern segregated schools—it suggests that Negroes must first learn pride in self and in their heritage before they can relate easily to people of another color.

Let there be no misunderstanding.

None of this discussion is intended to derogate in any way the importance of school integration. For education should do more than develop the powers of the intellect; it should, in addition, infuse youngsters with a commitment to the brotherhood of man. We have seen, in our generation, how the greatest of all educational institutions, the German university, became the instrument of utter depravity because it had no commitment except to the intellect. Its lack of commitment was itself a commitment to amorality.

There is no educational system which does not have a value system implicit in it. The value system is expressed in the way in which the system is organized and structured, even more than in the subject matter taught. There is no point in teaching about the brotherhood of man, therefore, unless the school system is organized to treat all men as brothers.

Thus, integration is a moral imperative—the greatest one of our time. But integration should not be confused with the mere mixing of Negroes and whites in the same classroom or the same neighborhood. The only honest answer is that genuine integration will not be possible until the schools in the Negro neighborhoods are brought up to the level of the better schools in each city. One group of Negro leaders, headed by Dr. Kenneth Clark and the Rev. Eugene Callender, has had the courage to face up to this reality in Harlem. In their HARYOU report, *Youth in the Ghetto*, they wrote, "The upgrading of the quality of education in predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican schools to a level of excellence is an unavoidable first step in any realistic program for the desegregation of these schools." And new and imaginative nursery schools that will help correct at the earliest possible stage the results of poverty, crowded conditions, weak family life, lack of pride, and the marks of centuries of slavery and oppression should play an important part in the urgently required upgrading.

The solution of America's Negro dilemma is not an easy one. A radical change and massive effort by many people, especially those in the field of education, will be necessary; and all of us must disenthral ourselves, as Lincoln urged. But it is a task that needs an intelligent and determined

beginning, right away. In the words of the HARYOU report: "Heroics and dramatic moines and gestures, oversimplified either-or thinking, and devil hunting might provide a platform for temporary crowd pleasing, ego satisfactions, or would-be 'leaders,' but they cannot solve the fundamental problems of obtaining high quality education in our public schools and the related problem of realistic and serious desegregation in these schools."



CHARLES ELIOT SILBERMAN '46 is a member of the Board of Editors at *Fortune* magazine and a lecturer in economics at Columbia's School of General Studies. Born in Des Moines, Iowa, he came to the College in 1941. At the College he participated in the Debating Society and wrote for *Jester* before entering military service in 1943. After duty as a Navy officer in the Pacific area, he returned to the College to complete his undergraduate work. He taught economics at Columbia and C.C.N.Y. before joining *Fortune* in 1953. He lives in Freeport, Long Island, with his Barnard graduate wife and four children. He contributed to *Markets of the Sixties* (1960) and recently wrote *Crisis in Black and White* (1964), on which this article is based. In addition to arguing for better education for the Negro, the book discusses the politics of education, i.e. the Negro's need for political and economic power as a lever to force better schools and as a means to rid himself of feelings of low self-esteem and powerlessness.

Six undergraduates



HILTON CLARK '66

A junior from Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., Hilton is perhaps the most active Negro undergraduate in campus liberal groups. A former treasurer of Action, he is a member of the Young Democrats Club and the Columbia student chapter of CORE. Last spring he was arrested and fined for his part in a demonstration against a local brewery alleged to have discriminatory hiring practices. Hilton is the son of Dr. Kenneth Clark, a psychology professor at C.C.N.Y. (and a leading Negro spokesman) who received his Ph.D. in psychology from Columbia. (His mother also has a Ph.D. in psychology from Columbia.) Hilton prepared for Columbia at Kent School in Connecticut. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and plans to study law.

"Too many Ivy League Negroes fall into the rut of seeking individual acceptance. This is all right up to a point, but when they try to reject the fact that they are Negroes they are making a mistake. Negroes have a common bond. A few of us are attempting to organize a Negro club which would hold discussions and hear speakers. When terrible things happen, like the Birmingham bombings, we could make the Negro students' view known. Some prospective members, though, are afraid that we will be accused of prejudice for excluding white students. It's a problem."



CURTIS WOOD '64

A native of the small town of Prairie View, Texas, Curtis graduated from the College last June and is now attending Columbia Law School on a scholarship. His home town is the location of Prairie View A. & M., a Negro state college, where his father teaches and is director of information. Curtis was valedictorian of his high school class, class president all four years, and a star track man and basketball player. At the College he was a member of the track team and a reserve on the basketball squad. As a senior, he was elected treasurer of the Class of 1964. He roomed with white students during his freshman and junior years, lived alone as a sophomore, and lived with his brother Garland '65 last year. During the academic year he has a job at the engineering library.

"Some people think that most Negro students at the College are apathetic about civil rights. We may give that impression because we are absorbed in our studies. I think it is imperative that we advance ourselves educationally and occupationally as far as our ability will take us. This will help destroy the image of the Negro as a lazy, inferior person. We have, of course, an obligation to help those Negroes less fortunate than we. I have never encountered much prejudice at Columbia, only an occasional feeling that someone does not want me around."



HENRY WHITE '67

A sophomore who was raised in Harlem, Henry graduated third in his class of 400 ("beaten by two girls, as you might suspect") from Benjamin Franklin High School, which is 90 per cent Negro and Puerto Rican. His parents migrated from South Carolina; his father is a power press operator. Although his high school had no football team, he is out for the lightweight football squad. He lives in a single room in John Jay. Henry shuns demonstrative protests, preferring to participate in such projects as SEER, a Columbia College-initiated national program to help prepare Negro students for college during the summers. He likes social studies, but is toying with the idea of becoming a physician.

"Most people in Harlem, and, I suspect, other Negroes, feel very discouraged and are full of resentment against whites—too much so, I think. Negroes have to stop feeling so sorry for themselves and start trying to help themselves. Harlem could actually be a nice place to live. My parents have taught me not to expect to have things handed to me, but to work hard and get what I wanted. My teachers have encouraged me in the same way. But maybe if I had different parents and teachers I would feel trapped and bitter too. I really like Columbia, but I sometimes wish it had a lake."

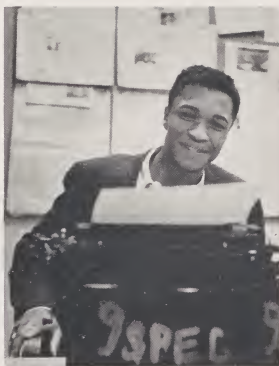
Speak out



FITZGERALD BRAMWELL '66

A junior majoring in chemistry, "Jerry" hopes to earn a Ph.D. in chemistry and enter teaching or research. (His older brother graduated from Yale and is completing his doctoral work in biophysics at Penn State.) Jerry's scientific bent derives from his father, who is an electrical engineer. A graduate of Andover Academy, where he was managing editor of the newspaper, he tried freshman soccer at the College, then made the first team of the Judo Club. He has had white roommates, one of whom was from Georgia. He is a member of Phi Sigma Delta fraternity and the Van Am Service Society. A resident of Riverdale, N.Y., he has helped raise money for a civil rights group through a show by teenagers at Sag Harbor, Long Island, where his family summers.

"An interesting thing happens to Negroes at the College. As freshmen we avoid associating at first with other Negroes so that we can benefit from new experiences, but gradually we drift together. Most of us are torn by the civil rights demonstrations. I can't just sit back and watch the Negroes become weaker economically, but I also can't stand to see talent go to waste. To my way of thinking, the good I can do picketing seems small beside what I could do with a full education behind me. I like to think that I could be most effective in the Negro cause after I finish my education. Also, I wouldn't like to be pulled back into a rat trap like Harlem."

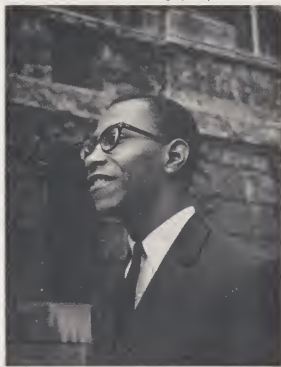


GEORGE SNEED, JR. '66

The son of a dentist in St. Louis, George was selected for a gifted children's class in the fifth grade and won a four-year scholarship to Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, where he wrote for the school paper and wrestled. At the College he has been a reporter for *Spectator* and a volunteer at St. Luke's Hospital as part of the Citizenship Program. A pre-medical student, he is majoring in French and is studying Swahili, thinking possibly of service in the Peace Corps. He has a part-time job writing for the College's home town news service. He has always roomed with white undergraduates. George came to Columbia because "at rural schools you feel isolated, limited, cut off." This summer he worked briefly for the Northern Students Movement.

"The important thing to me is to be considered as an individual. I refuse to be thought of as a part of a mass problem, and I don't feel any gratitude toward campus groups who treat me this way. For Negroes to be treated as individuals the key thing is to have more association between the races. It's hard to hate people you really know. We who have had the benefit of good schooling have to beware of coasting in college, especially at a place like Columbia. College in New York is wonderful; it allows you to meet all sorts of people and do all sorts of things, inside the University and outside too."

Photographs by Donald Greer



JAMES ALEXANDER '67

A pre-medical student, sophomore Jim Alexander comes from Charlotte, North Carolina. At segregated West Charlotte H.S. he was third in his class, city-wide student council president, and the top musician, being able to play four brass instruments and the piano. His father works in a warehouse; his mother is a teacher. Jim learned about Columbia when a College admissions officer visited his school. At the College he plays the trombone in the band, shows visitors around the campus as a student guide, and works at the Community Center of St. Phillips Episcopal Church in Harlem on Friday nights for the Citizenship Council. At the Community Center he tries hard to interest youngsters in going to college.

"At my high school we thought you either had to be a genius or a millionaire to go to an Ivy League college. So that when I first came to Columbia, I felt insecure. Every time I saw a Negro face, I automatically introduced myself. Now I have a lot of friends at the College, and many of my white friends are as close as the Negro ones. I do worry about what role I should play in the civil rights movement. I have to work long hours to keep up with my courses, so there's no time left to picket and get locked up in jail. But then we see white students who do these things for us. This is not entirely a good thing; for no matter how well whites express our ideas, we want to—and should—say it ourselves."

**The Best Books
about the
American Negro:
A Bibliography
by Daniel Leab**

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS American publishers have been printing books by the armful about the Negro. Yet for those who wish to learn more about the Negro in the United States, the best overall study remains a book written 20 years ago, Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* (1944). The product of six years joint research by many American social scientists, including Ralph Bunche and E. Franklin Frazier, the project was under the direction of the Swedish economist Myrdal because it was felt by the book's philanthropic sponsor, the Carnegie Corporation, that only a foreigner from a country without racial or colonial problems would bring the necessary detachment to such a study. Although difficult to read straight through, the volume is extraordinarily informative and anyone interested in the American Negro should read at least portions of *An American Dilemma*.

The "American dilemma" has not remained static since 1944, and, in one respect, a striking change has taken place. The image of the Negro and the American Negro's self-image have been altered by the impact of world, and especially African, events. Harold Isaacs' *The New World of Negro Americans* (1963), which is based on widespread, intensive interviewing, ably presents and examines the new views, such as the Negro's rediscovery of his African origins and the new awareness of *negritude* ("a mystique arising out of . . . common blackness.") Isaacs, a research associate at MIT, has been severely criticized by some Negroes for his views on the Negro intellectuals' alienation from their African heritage, but this controversy does not detract seriously from the overall merits of the book.

The Negro in this country has a long, interesting history—there were some Negro slaves in the Virginia colonies before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock—but until recently little was generally known about the black man's role in America's past. Everyone knows that most Negroes were slaves, but few realize, for example, that all-Negro outfits in both the cavalry and the infantry took part in the post-Civil War Indian fighting and pacification of the Great Plains. The Negro's history in the United States,

except where it may have impinged upon the white mainstream, has been neglected and in the past left mostly to members of his own race to chronicle. Probably the best one-volume history of the American Negro is *From Slavery to Freedom* (new ed., 1956) by John Hope Franklin, formerly head of the history department at Brooklyn College and now a professor at the University of Chicago. Franklin's book is an example of fine scholarship—well thought out and thoroughly documented—yet is easy to read and, in its own way, quite exciting.

A good supplement to Franklin's history is Richard Bardolph's description of the leading American Negro personalities—from Crispus Attucks, the mulatto shot by the British during the Boston Massacre, to Thurgood Marshall—called *The Negro Vanguard* (1959). This volume is not just a seed catalogue of names and dates, but a lively and detailed record of "the Negro movers and shakers of American social history" from 1770 to the present. Among the several hundred Negroes Bardolph treats are Ira Aldridge, the 19th century Shakespearian actor; Nat Turner, the organizer of the slave revolt of 1831; and Walter White, the Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. during the crucial 1930's and 1940's. Bardolph is an historian at the University of North Carolina.

How the Negroes have viewed themselves and how they have judged their plight at various times can be gleaned from a number of works. Herbert Aptheker's *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States* (1951), which covers the years up to 1910, is the only extensive source book in Negro history and a revealing one. Aptheker, a Communist and currently editor of the Party magazine *Political Affairs*, has specialized in Negro history. One may question the ide-

ology underlying some of the introductions Aptheker has written to his documentary history, as well as the selection itself, but the documents speak for themselves. Whatever his political affiliation, much of Aptheker's work is of real merit because of the fascinating source material in it.

Other expressions of the feelings of American Negroes are to be found in their literature. Today, authors like James Baldwin and Lorraine Hansberry reach a wide audience, but in the past the situation was far different. As a result, today's interested reader can usually find poets like Countee Cullen, essayists like Alain Locke, and writers like Martin R. Delany only in earlier Negro anthologies. A particularly good anthology is *The Negro Caravan* (1941), edited by S. A. Brown, A. P. Davis and Ulysses Lee. On a sub-literary level, there is the collection of the experiences of former slaves, gathered by the Federal Writers' Project in the late 1930's, available under the title *Lay My Burden Down* (1945). Edited by B. A. Botkin, a prominent folklorist, these recollections, though sometimes marred by personal exaggeration and hazy memories, as well as faulty interviewing and poor transliteration, nonetheless not only make fascinating reading, but also, as Botkin points out, serve as "a collective saga of slavery."

Slavery is the heritage of most American Negroes, and it is a heritage about which white historians are not in agreement. The older school in American historiography, best represented by Ulrich B. Phillips' *American Negro Slavery* (1918), considered slavery to be an inevitable and proper training ground for the black man in the United States, and portrayed the ante-bellum Negro generally as a docile, happy-go-lucky fellow content with his lot, temperamentally and intellectually incapable of assuming a more important role in American society. This school of thought has come under severe criticism from many contemporary historians who, making use of the data provided by the new social sciences, refuse to accept the premises that the Negro is a racial inferior or that he was ever peculiarly fit for slavery. One of the most outspoken as well as scholarly works of this latter school is *The Peculiar Institution* (1956) by Kenneth Stampp, a profes-

sor of history at the University of California. Moral in tone and outlook, Stamp's book is a solidly researched, forcefully presented indictment of slavery in the South, depicting its features in detail. But perhaps the single most thought-provoking introduction to the whole problem is *Slavery* (1959), by Stanley Elkins, a professor of history at Smith College, which, besides reviewing the major literature on the subject, presents new insights into an old problem.

Of course, one of the most wide-selling and publicly influential novels ever written in America is that famous book about slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Two of its principals, Uncle Tom and Simon Legree, have even been absorbed into our language. The book unfortunately has become one of those which everyone knows but few have ever read. It deserves to be more widely read though, for, despite its misconceptions, it crystallized a generation's views about the American Negro and slavery, and despite its clumsy prose it contains some memorable characterization.

The Civil War freed the Negro from slavery, but thereafter came new attempts, especially in the South, to foist legal inferiority upon the Negro. C. Vann Woodward's *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (rev. and enl. ed., 1957) is a good brief account of the erection of legal barriers between the races in the years after Reconstruction. A professor of history at Yale, Woodward contends that despite popular belief to the contrary, the development of Jim Crow laws in the South did not come immediately after the withdrawal of Union troops. Rather "the politics of proscription, segregation, and disenfranchisement that are often described as the immutable 'folkways' of the South . . . are of a more recent origin," deriving from a spate of state legislation beginning in the 1890's.

Against such a background, the ability of any Negro to develop his potential as a leader represents a remarkable achievement. A powerful expression of one man's successful fight to do so is Booker T. Washington's *Up From Slavery* (1901). Washington, the first national Negro leader since Frederick Douglass, emphasized economic development, especially through education

in the manual trades and agriculture. For this emphasis he came under attack from various Negro intellectuals, especially W. E. B. DuBois, who argued in such works as *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903) that achieving economic progress without obtaining increased political and social rights was leading the Negroes into a blind alley. A good review of this conflict which strikingly presents the attitudes of Negro leaders at this time is *Negro Thought in America: 1880-1915* (1964) by August Meier, a professor of history at Morgan State College.

The fight of the Negro for equality has been spearheaded for years by organizations like the N.A.A.C.P. and the Urban League. Their step-by-step achievements have not resulted in too many headlines, but often have gained for the Negro many of the rights due him. A good illustration of their efforts is found in Clement Vose's *Caucasians Only* (1959), which is an engrossing study of the successful fight, largely by the N.A.A.C.P. and its allies, to render restrictive covenants legally inoperative.

Alternatives to the established Negro organizations have frequently arisen. One of the most important was organized by Marcus Garvey, whose career E. David Cronon has recorded in *Black Moses* (1955). Garvey was a West Indian who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and, in his heyday in the period immediately following World War I, "captured the attention of his people to a degree no other Negro leader has ever attained." Cronon, a history professor at Wisconsin, has chronicled the razzle-dazzle career of Garvey, who attracted more than a million followers, but whose organized support speedily deteriorated after the failure of his flamboyant scheme for a Black Star line ("an all Negro steamship company that would link the colored peoples of the world in commercial and industrial intercourse").

In a way, Garvey's contemporary counterparts are the Black Muslims. Those who wish to know more about this already heavily publicized group should look at C. Eric Lincoln's *The Black Muslims* or E. U. Essiam-Udom's *Black Nationalism* (1962). Essiam-Udom is a Nigerian scholar trained in America.

One frequently hears charges that various Negro organizations are Communist inspired or infiltrated. There is no doubt that the Party went to great lengths to woo the Negroes into their radical camp, but its successes were indeed few. The story is meticulously told in two first-rate studies sponsored by the Fund for the Republic in its Series on Communism in American Life. One is an enlightening section in sociologist Nathan Glazer's *The Social Basis of American Communism* (1961); the other is C. Wilson Record's recent *Race and Radicalism* (1964). Record, a sociologist at Sacramento State College, chronicles in detail the interplay of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Party, concluding that despite their one or two joint efforts there is an "overall record of Communist failure" to infiltrate the N.A.A.C.P.

This bibliography is designed for the lay reader and all the selections listed should be readily available in local libraries. The frugal should know that many of the books mentioned are available in paper-bound editions.



DANIEL JOSEF LEAB '57 is assistant editor of the *Columbia Journalism Review* and a candidate for the Ph.D. in American history at the University. Born in Berlin and educated in New York schools, he is a former treasurer of the *Columbia Players* and actor in the *Gilbert and Sullivan Society*. At graduation he was awarded the James Gordon Bennett Prize in history. He served as American history editor for the third edition of the *Columbia Encyclopedia* and has done some free-lance writing and researching. He lives near the campus with his wife. For a hobby he collects classic American films and occasionally writes about them.



Roar Lion Roar

The Year of the Locust

THE FIRST ISSUE of *Spectator* carried the headline on September 18, "Lions Bid for Gridiron Title with Depth in Backfield, Line." At Camp Columbia in Lakeside, Connecticut, where the team annually trains before classes begin, there was a quiet confidence that this might be a big year. Captain Ed Malmstrom of Kane, Pennsylvania thought that Columbia might even go undefeated. For the first time since Head Coach Aldo "Buff" Donelli came to Columbia in 1957 there was depth on the squad, real depth. There were 69 men at Camp Columbia, 20 to 30 less than squads like Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale annually have in training, but the largest Light Blue football squad ever to go to camp.

There was senior Archie Roberts, the nation's best passer, at quarterback,

with junior Pete Quinn, and sophomores Rick Ballantine and Bob Peters behind him. And Ballantine had begun to look very good. At fullback, 6'2", 215 lb. junior Arne Jensen was running like any angry elephant, and juniors Bob Flower, Bob Klingensmith and Joseph Cody could pound the line too. Malmstrom, a poised leader with enormous desire, was a granite-like 200 lb. right halfback that some figured as the best blocking back in the league, and junior Bob Patton and sophomore Mike Tosi were backing him up. At left halfback, junior Gene Thompson was being touted as the fastest, shiftest runner since Tom Haggerty '62, and another junior, Roger Dennis, looked almost as good, if not as strong. It was, most scouts agreed, the strongest backfield in the Ivy League.

On the line, the picture was almost as good, although several of the talented sophomores lacked game experience. Two tall senior ends, Bob Donahue and Jerry Hug, had plenty of experience and pass-snaring ability. Senior Harvey Rubin was tough on defense, as was a gifted sophomore named Leon Makohen. Another sophomore, 6'4" Jerry Zawadzkas, looked like the most determined and promising end prospect in years. Senior end John Bashaar was capable of kicking 40-yd. field goals. The tackle position was the only possible source of concern, but 230 lb. junior Ronald Brookshire and 210 lb. senior Bill Corcoran could open holes and juniors Steve Franke (235 lbs.) and John Nossal (205 lbs.) were solid defensive tackles. A 220-lb. sophomore, Joe Tuths, was developing fast also.

The guards were young and a bit small, but fast and scrappy as Donelli's guards tend to be. Junior Neill Brownstein and senior Ed Rudegear on offense and three rugged sophomores, Dick Flory, Dave Morash, and Terence Mulvihill, on defense seemed more than capable of holding their own against anyone. In senior Pat Sheehan at offensive center and All-Ivy Jack Strauch at linebacker, Columbia could boast of two of the finest pivot men in the circuit, and there were senior Gene Chwerchak and 205 lb. sophomore Donald Rink to help plug holes.

When a junior letterman, guard Spencer Falcon, was not able to come out for the squad because of a summer knee operation, there was a minimum of lamenting, even though Falcon was a valued player. When outstanding sophomore guard Dave Morash suffered a serious knee injury and second-string fullback Bob Flower dislocated his knee at Camp Columbia, meaning that both of them would be out for most or all of the season, a new apprehension became evident. Then, on September 26 the Lions opened their season with a rough squad from Colgate. Within one hour, the Columbia team was a severely damaged engine. In the first half, 6'3" end Hug, captain Malmstrom, and fullback Jensen were helped off the field because of knee injuries: Hug was through for the season; Malmstrom was relegated to a kicker of extra points and field goals and Jensen was unable to play in the all-important Princeton game the following week. Columbia won a Pyrrhic victory, 21-14.

Before the season began, Coach Donelli said, "The result of the Princeton game should be an accurate barometer of our chances." In the past decade, the Princeton-Columbia contest has become the contest, drawing greater crowds every year. As a result of pre-season and Colgate game injuries, the Lions now had to face the best team in the league with a critically weakened running attack. The stands at Princeton were jammed. Within minutes ace linebacker Strauch hurt his shoulder and was replaced by a tough but green sophomore Don Rink. Princeton's fullback, Iacavazzi, plunged through the center of the line, caught the linebackers out of po-

sition and ran 61 yards for a touchdown that stunned the fans with its simplicity. Before long Rink too hurt his knee, and Iacavazzi tried the same play for another long gain that set up a second touchdown. The Lions fought back, occasionally with brilliance. Junior back Roger Dennis emerged as a new light on the scene, especially as a pass receiver, and Columbia's defensive line, even though it was sprinkled with sophomores, did a remarkable job. Crippled as they were, the Lions were in the game most of the way; a slowness about adjusting to Princeton's frequent eight-man rushes on Roberts in the second half cost them the victory nearly as much as the injuries. Princeton's seemingly large winning margin, 23-13, grew smaller when compared with scores later in the season: the Orange and Black beat mighty Dartmouth 37-7 and crushed Pennsylvania 55-0.

On the next Saturday, Homecoming Day, during the game against Harvard and the following week against Yale, the injuries continued to mount. Offensive center Pat Sheehan suffered a deep cleat cut requiring nine stitches, fullback Joe Cody broke a finger, tackles Franke and Nossal each sprained an ankle, and even Archie Roberts was afflicted with a jammed thumb. The Lions lost to Harvard 3-0 in the last 29 seconds of a heart-breaking contest. The Light Blue defensive unit played superbly, holding Harvard to 80 yards rushing, but Roberts had perhaps the least successful day of his career, constantly taking too long to throw his passes. The Yale game was equally saddening, as the Elis went 84 yards for a touchdown in the last three minutes to tie the Lions 9-9. Again the Columbia defensive unit, led by guard Dick Flory, tackle John Nossal, linebacker John Strauch, and ends Makothen and Zawadzka performed extremely well, holding Yale to 71 yards rushing; but the offense could not cross the goal line. Once, when the Lions reached the 2 yard line, the coaches sent in a substitution too late—as for some mysterious reason they have been doing this year—setting the team back 5 yards, enough to stall the touchdown drive.

In the Rutgers game, Roberts threw faster and had one of the better days of his career—but this time the defense,



CAPTAIN ED MALMSTROM
High hopes and a damaged knee

especially the pass defense, wilted, causing the Lions to lose the wide-open, exciting contest 38-35. To continue the injury parade, guard Dick Flory broke his finger. Against Rutgers, Columbia was using 5 or 6 sophomores most of the time, a fourth-string fullback, Joe Cody, and, to replace Flory, a young man from Little Rock named Stuart Hankins, who had never played in a varsity game before. Against Cornell, who whipped Columbia 57-20, all the furies seemed to break loose against the hobbled Lions.

Never has there been such head-shaking among the coaches and the

FULLBACK ARNE JENSEN
The elephant was sidelined



College's alumni and students. What might have been an historic year in Columbia football turned into a mediocre one largely because of injuries. Said line coach Al Paul, "This is the year of the iguana." Buff Donelli noted, "We have had more knee injuries on this year's team than I have seen in my 25 years of coaching. No squad I know has ever suffered from so many physical ailments. We have never encountered this in past years and this year we believed we were in better condition than ever before. I can't explain it. Nobody can. What a shame."

☆ ☆ ☆

Lacking Enough Kick

A NEW SPIRIT and determination is evident among the members of the Columbia soccer team this year. It is due in large part to the infusion of talented sophomores from last year's frosh club that scored 24 goals and had only 4 scored against them. Unfortunately, the spirit is not coupled with adequate experience or scoring punch, and the Lion booters have not



Hugh Roberts

COACH BUFF DONELLI
Never in his life

fared very well this season. They lost to Princeton in a double overtime, then surprisingly held a perennially powerful Harvard squad (the Cantabs have 60 men out for freshman soccer annually) to a 0-0 tie. They also lost to Yale and Cornell by the same score of 4-0.

Only four seniors appeared in the starting lineup: captain Steve Robinson, an All-Ivy halfback; Waldemar Shultz, an accurate-shooting wing who

broke his leg in the first game; full-back Ed Ullman, a rugged, smart, hard defensive leader who has been playing splendidly; and Jonathan Newman, the fast-moving goalie. There are even a few juniors: Dick Capone, an improved halfback; Nigerian Stephen Nwashkwa, a go-getting wing; and Parisian Michel Allner, a lean half-back.

Luckily, the sophomore crop—an international bunch—is the finest in Coach Molder's reign. Justin Malewezi, from Nyasaland, John Edoga, from Nigeria, Massik Hacobian, and Romolo Maurizi are slight but scrappy offensive players, while Hideo Nakamishi, from Japan, Robert Coviello and Henry Milgram look especially promising on defense.

☆ ☆ ☆

In the Woods

COLUMBIA'S cross-country team was having an uphill run of it again this year. The situation is a queer one. In junior captain Robert Conway and sophomore Bennett Flax, Coach Ed-

ROMULO MAURIZI '67 MOVING TO PASS TO JUSTIN MALEWEZI '67 AGAINST HARVARD
The defense is strong but the offense is not



gar "Dick" Mason has two of the better cross-country runners in the East, but he was unable to muster more than four others, three of them sophomores, to run (seven are needed for a meet). The result is that Conway and Flax have been finishing at or near the top, but no other Lion has been able to finish close to them. Columbia gets the newspaper headlines; the other colleges win the meets on total points. Anybody know some good distance runners?

☆ ☆ ☆

Salt and Vinegar

IT LOOKS LIKE the Columbia sailing team has gotten off to a successful year. No sooner had the sailors arrived on campus than they went out to sea and came home with a cup—for the Middle Atlantic Sailing Association's Sloop Championship. On the weekend of September 26 and 27 Dick Leonard '67, the Sailing Club's commodore, skippered a 30-foot Shields Class sloop in four races to finish sixth, first, second, and first, winning the meet from Princeton, Kings Point, and others less successful. Leonard and his crew—Justin Callahan, Jr. '67, George Marinacos '68E, and Michael Dietz '68—had to buck 25 m.p.h. winds during every round of the three-mile course.

This year, for the first time, the Sailing Club is able to host regattas; they now have a berth at the Stuyvesant Yacht Club on City Island and seven Tech dinghies, and a 24-foot 110, thanks to alumnus Justin Callahan '39. Sadly, the first regatta on October 3 resulted in a loss to Princeton, but the second one on November 1 was a success as they came in ahead of Cooper Union, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and Haverford, owing to some heads-up navigating by Robert Warren '65E and David Ness '67. In between, the Light Blue skippers qualified for the War Memorial Trophy races to be held at Amapolis by placing third in a field of nine in the Greater New York Intercollegiate Dinghy Championships held at Kings Point.

☆ ☆ ☆



TEXAN DAVE HILLIS '67 OF THE 150 LB. TEAM AGAINST ARMY
Except for heft, just as experienced

The Light Blue Blues

THE SCENE IS Baker Field. Two Ivy teams are playing rugged, exciting football—before 150 onlookers. Such is the setting of Columbia's lightweight football games. The players have to be less than 154 lbs. in weight, making the sport as fast, if not faster, than regular football, and keeping it wholly amateur.

The Lions have been playing the game since 1948, although it was not till 1956 that they officially joined the Eastern Intercollegiate 150 lb. Football League, which includes Army, Navy, Rutgers, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania. (Army and Navy totally dominate the league; Princeton in 1954 was the last "civilian" team to win the title.)

Two years ago there was talk of dropping the sport. The College men had been winning only one or two games a season, and interest among undergraduates had fallen off so much that at one point there were only 19 players left on the squad. But last year a new enthusiasm developed. Six of the players canvassed the residence halls for additional talent, posters appeared on all the bulletin boards, and a meeting was held in Ferris Booth Hall. This fall Coach George Furey '36 had about 30 players. Says Furey, "These fellows love to play football and some are as experienced as the biggest varsity players—it's just that they don't have the heft."

This year's team is at least adequately manned. There are five sen-

iors on the starting lineup: captain and end Norman Guimond of Northampton, Massachusetts; fullback Stephen Strobach of Long Island; end James Freese of Charleston, West Virginia; tackle Joel Bert of Brooklyn; and center David Zegarelli of White Plains, New York. With halfback Tom Harold '66 of Athens, Georgia and sophomore quarterback David Hillis of Tyler, Texas, the Light Blue lightweighters thought they could even upset a few teams. But at this writing the slender Lions were still stalking their first victory in three years.

☆ ☆ ☆

A New Arrival

COLUMBIA COLLEGE has a new sport, junior varsity football. It's not really new, for Columbia used to have a junior varsity squad in the 1920's, but has not had one for 35 years. Every other Ivy college except Columbia has had such a squad for years; Columbia, which every year has the fewest players out for football, did not feel the need for a sport that requires a surplus of football talent on the varsity.

Now there is a tiny number of able men who would only warm the boards on the benches. They are itching to play, and the new sport will allow them to do so. For the first year, the Light Blue jayvees are playing five games with Princeton, Yale, Rutgers, Pennsylvania, and Upsala, mostly on



ALUMNI SONS ON THE FRESHMAN SQUAD
*Andrew Herz, manager, son of John '36; Anthony Taddey, son of John '29;
 Philip Arbolino, son of Jack '42; Peter Stathis, son of John '41;
 Paul de Bary, son of Theodore '41; John Brominski, son of Edward '34*

Friday and Monday afternoons so that the coaching staff can observe their action.

The other Ivy schools see jayvee football as a "moral builder" for those who normally would be non-playing substitutes, a means of discovering hidden talent, and a way of bringing an injured substitute back to his full potential. Ralph Furey '28, Columbia's Director of Athletics, believes that the purpose of the game at Morningside will be largely to give every able person who wants it a chance to play football, although he concedes that it will help give younger players some experience and a chance to prove themselves.

To everyone's delight the fledgling squad walloped Princeton 36-12, but then lost to Yale 30-15. They bested Upsala 42-0 and Rutgers 21-6.

☆ ☆ ☆

From Little Acorns

PTRY Jack Armstrong '55, the freshman football coach. Each year he is expected to win a majority of the games on his six-contest schedule even though he is heavily outmanned by each of his opponents. For example, this fall Yale had 150 men out for the freshman football team, Harvard 145, Princeton 135, and Dartmouth 105, while Columbia had 56 men, only 37 of whom remained on the squad. To make matters worse, Pennsylvania

and Brown have assembled their best frosh squads in several years, about 50 per cent larger in number than Columbia's.

The combination of too few players and good coaching at Columbia has interesting results. Each year Columbia's freshman team loses most of its games and each following year Coach Donelli inherits a small but welcome band of talented sophomores. Among those he is likely to inherit next year are a pair of durable tackles, 6'3", 195 lb. Bob Reme, a New Jersey All-State designee in football and shot-put, and Leo Zilla, a 6'2", 210 lb. honor student from Cheswick, Pennsylvania; Tom Reed, a fine 6'4", 195 lb. center from Fairfield, Connecticut who can punt the ball 45 yards consistently; two respectable quarterbacks, John Burns of Weymouth, Massachusetts and Donald Hubert of West Babylon, New York; a 6'3", 210 lb. fullback prospect from Portland, Oregon named Jim Songer; and the smoothest little seatback we've seen in years, 5'7", 175 lb. Richard Brown of Warwick, Rhode Island.

☆ ☆ ☆

Tennis, Everyone?

ONCE AGAIN, College men are able to play tennis when they get the urge, tennis can be taught and practiced in physical education classes, and the tennis team can polish up its game without traveling to the Baker

Field courts. This fall 10 new, hard-surfaced courts were opened in Riverside Park between 118th and 120th Streets. In a spectacular setting along the Hudson, the courts, which cost more than \$100,000 to build, are the gift of anonymous alumni of Columbia College, and they are a result of an unusual cooperative effort by Columbia and the New York City Park Department. On weekends during the spring and fall and during the whole of the summer months the courts will be available to the people of the Morningside Heights community, part of the Park Department's network of more than 600 public tennis courts. While Columbia built the courts, the Park Department will maintain them.

Tennis has always been popular among the College's undergraduates and one of the favorite ways of fulfilling the physical education requirement. The courts, however, have been moved around a great deal in the past 35 years, and before these new courts were completed, they had almost vanished. In 1931, the construction of Butler Library displaced four courts, and in 1939 the erection of Brander Matthews Theatre displaced three more. Six tennis courts remained on South Field along College Walk and between Butler Library and Furnald Hall; but those along College Walk were taken out when South Field was landscaped for the Bicentennial in 1954, and those beside Furnald were bulldozed away in 1958 to lay the foundations of Ferris Booth and New Halls. Hurriedly, the University added five new courts behind Schermerhorn in what was then called "The Grove," only to have them ripped up in 1960 to make way for Mudd Hall, the modern home of the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Columbia was left with one tennis court on campus, the one in front of John Jay Hall. In 1960 the sport was dropped from the physical education and intramural programs, to many students' unhappiness.

Fortunately, the agreement between the University and New York City was reached. This fall about 250 College men are back at the nets, learning that a steady backhand is every bit as hard as it looks.

☆ ☆ ☆

Small Talk about the Big

ATHLETICALLY, the talk of the campus is the freshman basketball team. Coach Jack Rohan '53 and his freshman coach Dick Ocvirk have been blessed with the tallest basketball team in the College's history, and already the railing above the gymnasium in University Hall is crowded with students watching the workouts.

There is a 7' center from Brooklyn named David Newmark; a 6'7" graduate of Choate named John Harms; two 6'6" men from New Jersey, Robert Bosson and Lawrence Borger (Borger is also the New Jersey state champion half-miler); a 6'5" player from Altoona, Pennsylvania named Phil Halpern; three dazzling 6'1" shooters, Bill Ames, who was All-Florida, Scott Nabors, who was All-Alabama, and Jim Robinson, a Negro valedictorian from Pittsburgh; and two dozen other eager prospects.

The varsity basketball team could be headed for a very good year, although their smallness—their oppo-



THE DEDICATION IN RIVERSIDE PARK
*Charles Starke, Director of Recreation in N.Y.'s Park Department;
College Dean David Truman; and Columbia's Director of Athletics Ralph Furey '28*

nents grabbed 280 more rebounds than they did last year—may be a serious flaw. The team has lost only captain Roy Bohaboy through graduation and will receive help from several

good sophomores, particularly 6'4" forward Jack Dema and 6'1" back-court player Chuck Ksieniewicz.

May we suggest that you buy your basketball tickets early this year.

COLUMBIA'S NEW TENNIS COURTS
The riverside setting is spectacular





Archie

Some people still can't believe what they hear about this gentleman-scholar-athlete-All-American.

Here's an intimate profile to convince the skeptics.

NEARLY EVERYBODY who is in any way connected with Columbia knows who Archie Roberts is. As quarterback for the College's football team and shortstop of the Lion's baseball team, Arthur James Roberts '65 has become the most widely publicized athlete in Columbia's history. Scarcely a month has gone by in the past three years without some newspaper or magazine writing an article about him. The usually staid *New York Times* compared him to the fictional Frank Merriwell; *Newsweek*, abandoning all restraint, called him "the incumbent saint," "the All-American boy," and "Roberts the perfect." Last year Harvard put his face on the cover of their football program, the first time a member of the opposition has ever appeared on a Crimson cover. An en-

tire drawer at Columbia's sports publicity office is filled with clippings and articles about Roberts, a distinction that no other College athlete has come close to claiming.

Much of the hoopla and ink about Roberts derives from his astounding gifts as an athlete. He is probably the most accurate passer in the nation and the best all-around quarterback in college football. (Most other quarterbacks play only on offense; Roberts plays defense too.) He is also one of the greatest shortstops ever to play baseball for the Lions. He batted .434 as a freshman on a team that missed an unbeaten season by one game; hit .378 as a sophomore on a team that tied for the Eastern Intercollegiate League title; and led the squad in batting again last spring with a .344 aver-

age. Roberts is a fine basketball player too—he was All-American in *three* sports in high school—but did not go out for the basketball team during his first two college years and appeared only as a substitute last winter, when he decided that *not* playing sports during any period of the year was more damaging to his B average as a pre-medical student than playing. (He earned his letter, being the first Lion athlete in 16 years to win three varsity letters in one season.)

The statistics of his football achievements are impressive, particularly since he is playing for a college that has a tradition of great quarterbacks: Cliff Montgomery '34, Sid Luckman '38, Paul Governali '42, Gene Rossides '49, Mitchell Price '53, and Claude Benham '56. (Montgomery and Luck-

man are in the National Football Hall of Fame.) In his first varsity season, Roberts broke both the Columbia and Ivy League season records for pass completions with 102; had an average for completions, .600, which was the high for the nation that year; and gained 935 yards passing, which surpassed the Ivy record by 168 yards. This sophomore performance caused former Yale coach Jordan Olivar to say, "He's the best sophomore quarterback I've ever seen," and Cornell's Tom Harp to exclaim, "He's the best passer east of the Mississippi." As a junior last year Roberts completed 101 passes, upped his percentage of completions to .616, which was second highest in the nation, and put himself within striking distance of breaking every Columbia backfield record. At the beginning of this season he needed only 34 pass completions to surpass Mitch Price's career record of 237, and just a little over 800 yards passing to become the College's biggest gainer (he has gained more than 1000 yards during both seasons past.) Right now he is being prominently mentioned for All-American honors, the first Ivy football player to be so thought of since Princeton's Dick Kazmaier in 1951.

Roberts, of course, is not perfect. Although he does the team's punting, he tends to drop the ball too close to his body and averages less than 35 yards per kick. He is not an especially deceptive ball-handler, and he has had some reluctance to stay in the "pocket" formed behind the line by his blockers, preferring to roll out more often than he should. In baseball, he has difficulty going to his right.



Archie and his father, Arthur Roberts, Sr.



Archie and his wife Barbara with Professor Dawson and son

Nevertheless, his gifts as a quarterback are astounding. John Toner, Columbia's backfield coach, admits to being constantly amazed at Roberts' ability to analyze situations calmly while giant enemy linemen are rushing toward him and while he, his receivers, and the defense are all moving in different directions. Says Toner, "Some quarterbacks anticipate what the defense is going to do; Archie has the ability to size up what the defense actually is doing in the heat of action." Both Coach Toner and line coach Al Paul also point out another asset. "Almost no one ever writes about it, but one of his greatest qualities is his strength. He's very strong. He can stop a charging fullback cold, and can throw a football 50 yards without moving his feet." Head coach Aldo "Buff"

Donelli claims, "He has nearly perfect judgment as a play-caller, and can throw the ball as accurately as anybody I've ever seen." (Roberts calls all but three or four plays a game.)

AS REMARKABLE as his athletic prowess is, what has attracted many sportswriters, students, and even some professors to him is his person. In a time when many young people, and particularly college students, tend to be disrespectful and cynical, opportunistic and uncommitted, Roberts is a throwback. He is respectful to elders, addressing most of them as "sir" or "ma'am," holding doors open for them, and listening intently to them as if they all had some wisdom for him. He calls his mother regularly, and openly and

The College has a tradition of great quarterbacks

SID LUCKMAN '38



PAUL GOVERNALI '42



GENE ROSSIDES '49



MITCHELL PRICE '53



CLAUDE BENHAM '56





Hugh Rogers

Archie interviewing Princeton's McKay for WKCR



Hugh Rogers

Archie and Coach Buff Donelli



Archie and teammate studying before practice

proudly says that he owes much of what little he has accomplished to his father's excellent guidance. He attends Mass faithfully and participates in Columbia's Newman Club activities. He doesn't smoke, seldom swears or drinks, and has a glass of milk at each meal. He likes children. He is always polite. He seldom cuts classes, works diligently at his courses to keep up at least a B average (he has been named to the academic All-Ivy team in each of his past two seasons), and is firm in his

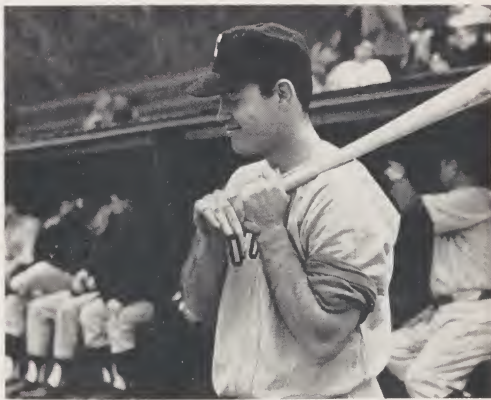
desire to be a physician. He is grateful for his Nicholas McKnight Scholarship, which doesn't even cover his tuition, and until this year rose at dawn to deliver newspapers in the residence halls to help meet his college expenses. He consented to do a radio program, Locker Room Report, for the College's station, WKCR, after each game because it would "help people learn more about sports and build school spirit." (The program has become one of the best examples of sports comment in the

nation.) Despite his crowded schedule, he has accepted numerous invitations to speak to Columbia alumni gatherings because "without strong alumni support no great private university can remain that way," and says that he has come to enjoy public speaking and meeting former graduates. He takes an active part in the affairs of his fraternity, Alpha Chi Rho. He has served on the Dormitory Council, the students' form of self-government in the residence halls, and has helped instruct



Hugh Rogers

ARCHIE ON THE BASKETBALL TEAM BENCH



Hugh Rogers

ARCHIE, THE BASEBALL TEAM'S LEADING HITTER

The first Lion athlete in 16 years to win three letters



ARCHIE BREAKS AWAY FOR LONG GAIN AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA

What really matters is attitude

Negro and Puerto Rican children in Columbia's Morningside Park Community Program, for which he has been given the Morningside Brotherhood Award, and has recruited other Lion athletes to assist the Harlem youngsters.

Above all, he is extremely modest about his fame and accomplishments and is quick to shift the praise to others. In his freshman year as a short-stop, the Lion cubs won 9 straight games, then lost their last contest of the season to Seton Hall 10-9. That night freshman football coach Jack Armstrong '55 met Roberts and asked what happened. "We broke down defensively," said Roberts. Armstrong asked, "Did you get any hits?" "I got a couple," said Roberts, and left.

Shortly after, Armstrong met the third baseman, who informed him that Roberts had hit three home runs.

Such behavior, when described to anyone, usually meets with expressions of incredulity. Countless College men and alumni who have never met Roberts have said something like, "All right. Come off it. What's he *really* like?" It simply does not seem possible that Roberts can be an athlete, a scholar, a student leader, a conscientious citizen, and a charming young man of unimpeachable character—a sort of ideal of Ivy faculty admissions committees. The Catholic magazine *The Sign* felt compelled to write, in an article about Roberts, "Down deep, no doubt, there is another Archie, struggling to break loose, to kick over

the traces, to rebel. For even Archie, we presume, suffers from the ravages of original sin."

THERE IS A THIRD SIDE of Archie Roberts that is perhaps the most remarkable of all, one that has seldom been mentioned, partly because it is a side that becomes apparent only after several and extended conversations with Roberts. He is a surprisingly poised, intelligent, and astute young man. He sees himself and his society with exceptional clarity, and looks at both with humor. Behind his boyish smile and careful manners is a smart and relatively detached observer.

When asked how he feels about all the publicity he has received, Roberts

responds, without boasting or undue modesty, "When I'm at my best, I'm a pretty good ballplayer, and we live in a society that makes famous people of its better athletes. If I had been confronted with music at home I might have been a musician. But my father has been in athletics all his life." Roberts' father, Arthur Roberts Sr., was a fine quarterback, a three-letter man, and a former freshman football coach at N.Y.U. in the late 1920's, and is now athletic director at Holyoke (Mass.) High School, where Roberts attended school before going to Deerfield Academy for a pre-college year.

About his younger years Roberts says, "You know, I was not especially interested in athletics as a child. I preferred playing cowboys and Indians until I was 10 or 11. I suppose you could call me a 'late starter.' When I did get interested, I practiced a lot, but not constantly—a pattern I still follow. I guess I'm a 'natural' because I don't really work at sports that much. Don't get me wrong, I like athletics. In fact, I think they are vitally important. But I have learned not to let them interfere with what I really want to do in life."

Why is Roberts' behavior so exemplary? "Because of the publicity, I get noticed a lot. Naturally, I'm happy about that." He laughs. "But it still makes me uncomfortable sometimes. Since some persons, especially youngsters, tend to look up to me, I try hard to be a good example—*noblesse oblige*, you might say." He smiles to underscore the fact that this is not self-importance but moral obligation of a sort. "I want to help Columbia, athletics, and the community, hoping that others will too."

Roberts was not elected captain of either the football or baseball teams. (He had previously captained most of the teams he has played on.) "Publicity has its drawbacks too. When everyone on a team works hard—and some harder than the supposed 'stars'—it doesn't seem fair to give most of the glory to one or two guys. Some bad feelings are bound to arise. I remember how hurt I was at first when I wasn't elected football captain. Now I think it is the best thing that could have happened for the team—and for me. Emotion is a tricky thing to handle, isn't it?"

In Roberts' opinion, emotion plays a key role in Ivy sports. "What really matters in sports, especially in the Ivy League where the teams are often so evenly matched in talent, is attitude. You've got to have talent to win, but you also have to *want* to win badly. Coach Donelli has often said this and I believe he's absolutely right."

Roberts' choice of Columbia as the college to attend is also indicative of his way of looking at things. He was wooed by dozens of colleges, many of which offered sizable football scholarships, but he decided on Columbia because it would give him the best possible education for medical school and life and because the people he met at Morningside—students, coaches, professors—"were so wonderful to me." Roberts really loves to play sports, the way that some people love to play chess or the piano. And he likes to play them well. His one reservation about Columbia is that his feelings in this area are not shared as widely as he would like. After learning that Columbia was at the bottom of the Ivies last

year in the all-team win-loss percentage, he said, "It's too bad that Columbia doesn't expect excellence in this area as much as it does in others." Then he added, "Don't get me wrong. It's a great college, the best I could have attended."

AS HE ENTERED his senior year, Archie Roberts had three main concerns: to help win the Ivy title in football and baseball; to decide on a medical school; and to adjust to married life. This August he married Barbara Hudson, a bright 1964 Barnard graduate, who began *her* medical studies this fall at N.Y.U. on a scholarship.

As for professional football or baseball, Roberts has had offers and is looking into them carefully and thoroughly. He is definitely interested, but at the moment doesn't see how it can be done without giving up his medical school studies. But first there is his senior year. Says Roberts, "I've got some tough courses and tight games coming up."



"I'm not saying Archie isn't good, I'm just saying how good would he be if he didn't have this compulsion to excel?"



Talk of the Alumni

Of Poetry and Power

ON THE Alumni Authors page a new book is listed: *Of Poetry and Power: Poems Occasioned by the Presidency and by the Death of John F. Kennedy*. One of the co-editors is Erwin Glikes '59; the other is Paul Schwaber, a lecturer in English at the College. We have always been curious about how books originate, so we took Mr. Glikes to lunch to find out how this one did.

Mr. Glikes is an erect young man with the gift of precise and graphic oral expression, who taught English at Columbia from 1960 to 1962, spent the year 1962-63 in Germany researching, and is now doing graduate work at Columbia. At the College, he wrote for *Spectator*, was a member of *Deutscher Verein* and Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity, and chaired the Student Academic Affairs Committee. He was

also chosen for the senior society of Schems and Phi Beta Kappa. He told us that, like so many others, he and Schwaber were profoundly affected by the death of President Kennedy on November 22. About a week later, they noticed that the *New York Times* reported that it was receiving an unprecedented number of poems. They both have a deep interest in poetry. In 1960, a few weeks after they had been appointed lecturers in English at the College, they had started the Wednesday noon hour poetry readings in Ferris Booth Hall, now a popular spring institution.

After Christmas vacation, Glikes and Schwaber went to the rare books section of the Columbia Library to see if there had been a similar outburst of poetic writing after Lincoln's April, 1865 assassination. They learned that

there had been a large number of poems written, including such now-famous ones as Melville's "The Martyr," Lowell's "Ode Recited at the Harvard Commemoration," and Whitman's "When Lilacs Last in the Door-yard Bloomed." The two wondered if many contemporary poets had written pieces in response to Kennedy's death, and, if so, whether some publisher would sponsor a collection of such poems.

Irving Kristol of Basic Books did get interested, and on that publishing house's stationery the two sent out a letter in February to a list of 500 American, Canadian, and English poets asking each if they had written anything after learning of Kennedy's death. The list was compiled from their knowledge and from a reading of all the little reviews for the past sev-

eral years and contained all types of poets—academic, beat, regional, itinerant. To their astonishment, they received over 250 poems from 200 writers, and letters from such literary men as T. S. Eliot, Lawrence Durrell, Robert Graves, and others who had written no poems but who wrote about President Kennedy and the project. Glikes and Schwaber then sat down to decide which poems were really first-rate—“truthful, moving statements in memorable form,” as Glikes put it. “It was a painful job, because many of the poems were deeply moving, but probably would not be considered good 15 years from now.” They also had to reject the poems of several “name” poets, and decide whether to include a good one by Marjorie Mir, Children’s Librarian in the New York Public Library, who has never published a poem before but heard about the project and submitted one to them. (They did.) By June they had 88 poems from 79 poets and took them to the publisher, who asked Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. to write a foreword. They themselves wrote an introduction, quoting President John Kennedy, “When power narrows the areas of man’s concern, poetry reminds him of the richness and diversity of his existence.”

On the eve of the book’s publication, Glikes said, “I’m naturally very excited. I hope it is seen as an appropriate volume for John F. Kennedy. I believe he and the men around him—

Richard Neustadt, for instance, who was my CC teacher at the College—changed my ideas and feelings about politics in America. I even joined a local political club. By his example, Kennedy reminded Americans that intelligence and education need not disqualify a man for effective political activity.”

Among the book’s contributors are poets John Berryman ’32, Allen Ginsberg ’48, and Michael Goldman ’56.

Fifty Years on the Firing Line

FOR THE PAST 24 years the N.A.A.C.P. has had a white lawyer as president, Arthur Barnett Spingarn ’97. Since the 87-year-old barrister still works long hours at his midtown Manhattan law office, we leapt aboard a subway and visited him. Mr. Spingarn told us that he was one of the first College students at the new Morning-side campus and that he stayed on at Columbia for a master’s degree (“in philosophy, I think”), and a degree from the Law School in 1900. “I had Nicholas Murray Butler when he was still a young professor,” he said.

After law school, he opened an office and specialized in literary properties. (His brother, Joel Spingarn ’95, taught comparative literature at Columbia until his death in 1939.) One day in 1905 Garrison Ballard, publisher of the *New York Post* and *The Nation*, asked him to try a case for a Negro. He accepted, and was so horrified at his discovery of the condition and treatment of the Negroes that he has been a champion of their causes ever since. “You know, in the early part of this century, Negroes were not served in most of New York’s restaurants and saloons,” Mr. Spingarn told us. “I helped get local laws passed prohibiting that practice. For some time, however, angry bartenders broke the glasses of Negro beer-drinkers on the bar in front of them.”

The N.A.A.C.P. was formed in 1909, and Mr. Spingarn offered his services two years later. In 1912 he was named chairman of their National Legal Committee and vice president, a position he occupied until 1940, when he was elected to the first of his 24 consecutive one-year terms as president. He marched on his first picket line in 1914 in Memphis, Tennessee and argued his first Supreme Court case shortly



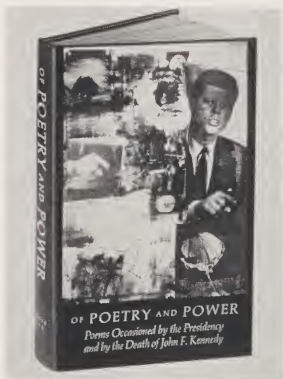
N.A.A.C.P. PRESIDENT SPINGARN '97
It's only a matter of time

after. (Much of his travel and litigation expenses in the early years came out of his own pocket.) Howard University awarded him an L.L.D. in 1941.

What does he see ahead for the Negroes? “I think it’s only a matter of time until virtually complete integration takes place in America.” What about recent tactics among some of the Negroes? “There has been some rather silly militancy in New York and elsewhere, and a few of the new Negro leaders have been unwise, alienating with their irresponsible actions some white people who are genuinely friendly and helpful. Civil disobedience is necessary on rare occasions of great importance, but it is a dangerous weapon, one that can be used just as easily by white supremacists to flaunt the recent Supreme Court decisions or the new Civil Rights law.” What about his own future? “I don’t think I’ll be re-elected this winter. There seems to be a considerable movement to elect a Negro as president. I hope this movement never reaches the point where the N.A.A.C.P., which has been biracial since its beginnings, feels it has to have an all-Negro leadership. It could be crippling for Negroes to turn their backs now on their white friends because, although Negroes comprise 10 per cent of the population, they possess less than one per cent of the nation’s wealth and power. Above all, in civil rights work, you have to have,” he said with a smile, “a sense of historical perspective and a good sense of humor.”

Strange Fruit

ONE DAY in 1959 a soft-spoken, simply-dressed man walked into the



OF POETRY AND POWER
When power narrows, poetry reminds

College's Annual Fund Office at the Columbia University Club and asked if he could contribute something to the upcoming 50th anniversary of his class. Joseph Coffee '41, then executive director of the Fund, said he definitely could, whereupon the alumnus turned over \$12,000 in securities the next day. A member of the College's Class of 1912, the modest Old Blue then added another \$5,000 two years later, just before his 50th Reunion took place. In August 1963 the alumnus—a life-long schoolteacher and bachelor—died, leaving Columbia College a substantial sum in his will. His name was Benjamin Bergen Strang '12.

To honor his name, and his generous loyalty to the College, Dean David Truman asked his sister, Professor Ruth Strang, a renowned authority on speech and reading who retired from Columbia's graduate Teachers College last year, if the money he gave to his class could be used to build a library-study in New Hall, similar to the handsome walnut-carrelled studies recently added to Hartley and Fernald Halls. She agreed, and the study for the residents of New Hall is now being constructed. It will have 36 carrels, 1000 reference books, and remain open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week—a quiet, informal kind of place that will be available to students whenever they need it.

We have a feeling that the unassuming Mr. Strang would like the Strang Study. One of the last things we heard him say was, "I think that too many of today's College students are spoiled, but I'm sure that they are wonderful young men nonetheless."

Like Father, Like Father

IN 1879 a Cleveland boy named Emil Joseph graduated from Columbia College and two years later from the Law School. In 1925 his son Frank graduated from the College and two years later from the Law School. This September Frank's son, Thomas, will enter the College. More than that, Thomas' older brother, Frank Joseph Jr., who did *not* attend the College but did graduate from the Law School, has just been elected president of the Columbia University Club of Cleveland, the third generation of the

Joseph family to win that honor. Long live tradition!

The MacArthur Chair

SHORTLY BEFORE he died, General MacArthur presided at a dinner that launched a \$500,000 three-year drive to develop a General MacArthur Chair in History at Columbia College. Now, a year and a half later, Arnold Saltzman '36, chairman of the MacArthur Committee, reports that over \$200,000 has been pledged so far. Albert Parker '19, chairman of the Committee of Sponsors, announced recently that President Lyndon Johnson had consented to serve as one of the sponsors, joining such distinguished American leaders as former President Eisenhower, Governor Rockefeller, Bernard Baruch, Roger Blough, General Lucius Clay, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Henry R. Luce, David Sarnoff, Alfred P. Sloan, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., and several prominent Columbia College alumni including Arthur Hays Sulzberger '12, Jerome Newman '17, and Paul Lockwood '23.

At a recent dinner Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, a former Army officer who earned three Purple Hearts and several medals for heroism, spoke to a gathering of the sponsors and leading Japanese businessmen. There appears to be considerable confidence that the drive will go over the top soon, giving the College an important chair in history.

Old Lions for New Houses

IN FRONT of the new Columbia faculty apartment house on Riverside Drive there stand five limestone lions, erect against the otherwise unadorned architecture. The figures came to Columbia because William Bloor '32, treasurer of the University, was driving through Newark, N.J. one day in the summer of 1962 and passed Prudential Plaza, where the last of Prudential's four chateau-like buildings, ornamented with lions, gargoyles, griffins, and leaves, was being demolished. He saw a derrick dump several lions in a garbage truck. He quickly stopped his car and asked the foreman of the wreckers if he, on behalf of Columbia, could buy the lions. They agreed on a price of \$1000 for the five, which were delivered to the construction site of the new faculty apartment house.

Says Old Blue William Bloor, "I just liked the carvings, which are hard to get done reasonably today. I think they add a good deal to the plaza-like entrance to the house." By such fortunate impetuosity is modernity sometimes made decorative and inviting.

Group Effort

THE COLUMBIA ALUMNI CLUB of Colorado, a lively organization that helped bring nine young men from that state to Morningside this year, also dug deep into its own pockets to help a Negro student get to college some-

LIONS IN FRONT OF NEW FACULTY APARTMENT HOUSE
The Treasurer was impetuous



Sons of Alumni in the Class of 1968

Smith, Frederick Francis	son of Frederick F., Jr. '24	Harlin, Kenneth Bruce	son of Harrison C. '38
Guinsburg, Philip Fried	son of Theodore '25	March, Michael Hughes	son of Nathaniel '37
Joseph, William Ralph	son of Frank E. '25	Michel, Frank Xavier, Jr.	son of Frank X. '37
Weiss, Stephen Bruce	son of Joseph R. '25	de Toledano, Paul Christopher	son of Ralph '38
Kliegman, Morris Elliot	son of Benjamin '26	Leavitt, James Daniel	son of Daniel '38
Baumgold, Harris	son of Joseph '27	Lorber, Daniel Louis	son of Jerome Z. '38
Furman, James Kenneth	son of Harry L. '27	Norton, John Townsend, Jr.	son of John T. '38
Petersen, William Hollis	son of William E. '27	Rahilly, George Thomas, Jr.	son of George T. '38
Tepper, Steven George	son of Louis A. '27	Rosaler, David Maurice	son of Samuel '38
Mandelker, Philip	son of Benjamin '28	Gottlieb, John Steven	son of Eugene L. '39
Milich, Robert Julian	son of Lester J. '28	Leonard, Stephen	son of George S. '39
Novenstein, Evan Marvin	son of Sidney '29	Siegal, Robert Paul	son of Harvey E. '39
Slattery, John Henry	son of Luis R. '29	Sussman, Donald Selwyn	son of William '39
Taddey, Anthony Joseph	son of John J. '29	Bodenhorn, Gregory Stuart	son of Donald P. '40
Block, Fred	son of Frederick H. '30	Margon, Bruce Henry	son of Leon '40
Sanford, Thomas Devo	son of William B. '30	Senigo, Stephen Lee	son of Mark E. '40
von Sternberg, Marc Robert	son of Jule R., Jr. '30	Turner, Peter Ezra	son of Jonathan B. '40
Becker, David Mayer	son of Sidney B. '31	de Bary, Paul Ambrose	son of Wm. Theodore '41
Gozan, Neil Herbert	son of Henry A. '31	Hughes, Brian James	son of Samuel W. '41
Ryan, William Michael	son of Luke F. '31	Rasmussen, Geoffrey Keith	son of Leonard E. '41
Bases, John Leonard	son of Leonard S. '32	Rosenblum, Richard Asher	son of Albert '41
Broudy, William Kinsman	son of Jacob '32	Stathis, Peter John	son of John '41
Stacy, Robert Sherman, Jr.	son of Robert S. '32	Vergeichik, Russell J.	son of John '41
Constantian, Mark Barbour	son of Harold M. '33	Zucker, Alan Douglas	son of Robert D. '41
Kline, Thomas Russell	son of Eugene M. '33	Arbolino, Philip Bayer	son of Jack N. '42
Koenigsberg, Lawrence	son of Samuel M. '33	Bain, Chester Arthur, Jr.	son of Chester A. '42
Lipari, Michael Scott	son of Michael '33	Bain, Chester Arthur, Jr.	son of Chester A. '42
Novalis, Peter Nicholas	son of Nicholas A. '33	Boehm, August Westall	son of George A. W. '42
O'Neill, Stephen Baxter	son of Jerome E. '33	Cherneck, Peter Ray	son of J. Robert '42
Anderson, Alan Michael	son of Herbert L. '34	Mandelbaum, Joel Isaac	son of Bernard '42
Beyer, Albin Leonard	son of Harold G. '34	Yordan, Edgardo Luis, Jr.	son of Edgardo L. '42
Cole, Christopher Mersereau	son of Chester A., Jr. '34	Harlam, Dean Bickart	son of Larry J. '43
Cole, John Mihan	son of Drought D. '34	Kneale, Frederick Allan	son of Allan T. '43
Fitzsimons, Gerald	son of Matthew A. '34	Laxar, Richard Francis	son of Francis H. '43
Brominski, John Joseph	son of Edward A. '35	Levy, Gary Frederick	son of Arthur E. '43
Dauterich, Frank Prout	son of Edward, Jr. '35	O'Neill, Lawrence Henry	son of Lawrence H. '43
Lustbader, Eric Van	son of Melvin H. '35	Wyatt, Roger Brian	son of W. Stanley '43
Miller, Jonathan Farrington	son of Morton A. '35	Zurhellen, William Millar	son of H. Owen, Jr. '43
Robinson, Roderick Wallace	son of Leonard W. '35	Benitez, Peter John	son of Roberto E. '44
Whynyk, Joseph Neal	son of Maxwell J. '35	Melita, Michael William	son of Joseph J. '44
Winn, Gregory Francis	son of B. Daniel '35	Sciorra, Albert Michael	son of Albert F. '45
Herz, Andrew Lee	son of John W. '36	Tejera, Felipe	son of Victorino '46
Hoberman, David	son of Henry D. '36	Levine, Robert Merrill	son of Ellis '47
Weisell, Robert Craig	son of William B. '36	Cherny, Alexis Oleg	son of Oleg G. '48
Ehrenberg, Thomas	son of Robert B. '37	Simonds, Henry Ransom, III	son of Henry R., Jr. '51

where too. They united with the Colorado alumni clubs of Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Williams and Yale to provide enough money—each club averaged about \$150—and presented the United Negro College Fund with a check. They hope to be able to do this every year from now on.

Les Femmes Charitables

EACH YEAR four or five College men receive scholarship aid from a

source few people know about—the Thrift Shop Committee of Columbia College Alumni Wives. The good ladies diligently collect rummage through such gatherings as card parties, where the admissions price is a used coat, lamp, Oriental rug, pair of bookends, or whatnot. (At one party last spring, run by Mrs. George Cooper ['17], Mrs. Frederick Wander ['33] convinced her jeweler husband to donate a King's Crown pendant to the woman who brought the most valuable rummage,

MRS. HOGAN & MRS. COOPER
\$7000 for the College



Mrs. Frank Hogan [’24].) They turn over their items to Everybody’s Thrift Shop at 330 East 59th Street, which is an outlet for 15 other organizations as well as Columbia. Columbia’s share in running the thrift shop is done by 12 faculty wives, who notify the College alumni wives of the size of the sales. Last year Columbia College students received \$7000 as a result of the collections of the Thrift Shop Committee.

The Hamilton Dinner

“NEVER HAS THERE BEEN a gayer, more inspiring Hamilton Dinner.” That’s the way one College alumnus put it. The audience seemed especially anxious to join in praise of the 18th medalist, renowned industrialist, lawyer, and banker William Towson Taylor ’21; and the speakers, including Mr. Taylor himself, were in top form.

Judge Charles Metzner ’31, who chaired the dinner on November 10, was appropriately introductory, charming, and witty. Dean David Truman thanked Mr. Taylor for his role in the building of Ferris Booth Hall and the establishment of the College’s Citizenship Program, which he called “perhaps the College’s greatest single achievement, except for its famous curriculum, in the past 40 years.” Dean Truman also said that since the Co-

lumbia faculty has become more busy, itinerant, and nationally important they no longer are able to maintain the friendly, leisurely ties with undergraduates to the extent that they used to, and in the coming years it will be the alumni “like Bill Taylor” who will have to keep alive the spirit of a close College community.

After President Kirk spoke, the Notes and Keys of the Columbia Glee Club performed songs from the 1919 and 1920 Varsity Shows, in which young Mr. Taylor, who was famous on campus for his voice and other musical abilities, was a contributing lyricist and leading performer. The songs caused the audience of 450 to bob their heads and tap their feet, and produced a warm glow that lingered even after the dinner ended.

When president of the Alumni Association Theodore C. Garfiel ’24 presented the Alexander Hamilton Medal, the Association’s highest award, to Mr. Taylor, there was a standing ovation that lasted for two full minutes. The 1964 recipient fielded the applause gracefully, then proceeded to speak for 30 minutes with great humor about the good old days at college and told of his feelings about the Citizenship Program with conviction and eloquence.

As we heard one alumnus humming one of the old Varsity Show tunes; another said, “If any college had

200 Bill Taylors, they’d easily become the greatest in the world.”

The Chrystie Fieldhouse

EVER SINCE 1802, members of the Chrystie family have been sending their sons to Columbia College. Possibly no single family has contributed more to the development of the College from a small academy on lower Manhattan to one of the nation’s finest undergraduate institutions. On October 10 the Field House at Baker Field was named the Chrystie Field House at a ceremony full of tradition and fond memories. The name was bestowed especially in honor of the late Thomas Witter Chrystie ’24 by his classmates and friends who raised \$100,000 on the occasion of their 40th anniversary.

“Tom” Chrystie, at College, was the junior class president, a member of the crew, and a Nacom. After College he became a distinguished lawyer and remained one of Columbia’s most loyal supporters, serving a term as president of the College Alumni Association. His father, T. Ludlow Chrystie ’92, was also an ardent supporter of the College, and his son, T. Ludlow Chrystie ’55, who was on hand for the ceremonies, was, during his undergraduate days, vice-chairman of the Student Board, president of the Blue Key Society, president of Sigma Chi fraternity, a member of the Dormitory Council, a varsity wrestler, a Nacom, and a winner of Phi Beta Kappa honors, and is now active in alumni affairs.

Few people realize that America’s great private colleges and universities have become that way because of their graduates’ steady support; those that haven’t had such support have remained lesser colleges or have been forced to close their doors. Columbia has been fortunate in having many grateful, loyal sons. The 450 persons who gathered at Baker Field on the grey afternoon preceding the Harvard football game all sensed that Tom Chrystie and his family have been among the most grateful and loyal of them all. One could have heard a pin drop when John Cahill ’24 delivered the dedicatory remarks with deliberate stateliness. The effect was awesome

DR. KIRK, WILLIAM TAYLOR ’21, & ALUMNI PRESIDENT GARFIEL ’24
Medal for a Renaissance man





Joseph Baker

CLASSMATE JIM ANDERSON '24 SPEAKING AT THE CHRYSSTIE FIELD HOUSE DEDICATION
To honor one of the College's most loyal families

enough to make one listener, who had no Columbia connections, ask, "Who on earth *was* this man?" Tom Chrystie's class in 1924 voted him "most unselfish"; classmate David Cort in the class fund appeal said, "Tom was unlike most of us"; John Cahill called him a "noble soul."

In the age of the cool and uncommitted, it is stunning to be confronted with the effect that the lives of warm, committed men like John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Thomas Witter Chrystie have on their fellow men. To name airports or field houses after them hardly seems enough; buildings do not easily enshrine collective feelings. But they do spur us to remember and emulate our betters.

Around the World

INTERNATIONALISM seems to be a new note in the College's alumni activities. William Peterson '27, a leading banker and chairman of the College Council just returned from Japan and

Manila where he talked with various Columbia alumni, and Armand Erpf '17 is about to leave for Africa where he is arranging to meet with Columbia men in Johannesburg, Khartoum, Alexandria, and Cairo. The alumni club of Paris is springing to new life, and last May the alumni in London turned out 65 strong at the English-Speaking Union to meet with Dean and Mrs. Jacques Barzun '26, who were in England.

The leader of the London meeting was Marshall Mascott '48. His classmate, Theodore Melnechuk, director of communications and editor of the *Neurosciences Research Program Bulletin* at M.I.T., happened to be in England and turned up at the meeting with a 72-line poem which he read to everyone's amusement. Says Melnechuk, "I wrote the light verse the night before; then, at the meeting, after shrewdly waiting until everyone had sipped enough sherry to be lenient, I read it." Sample:

Columbial Its campus ringed like Saturn, with

Aetherial satellites that grace its monolith:
 Barnard to westward, as if by some design
 To make true Spengler's prophecy that
 Wests decline,
 For Barnard, like a Rome of vestals
 Vainly chanting,
 Is raided by barbarians, literally panting.



Joseph Baker

MR. & MRS. THOMAS CHRYSSTIE '55
The line goes back to 1802



Joseph Baker

Alumni Homecoming



Donald Greer



Joseph Baker



1964



Joseph Baker



Joseph Baker



Hugh Rogers



Joseph Baker



Joseph Baker



Joseph Baker



Hugh Roberts

Warrior Against Higher Education's Poverty

With persuasive talk, organizational leadership, and personal example, a prominent College alumnus is campaigning for recognition that support for private, high-quality university education is now America's greatest charitable cause

ONE BY ONE they came in—company presidents and surgeons, bankers and engineers, lawyers and advertising men, publishers and stockbrokers—until the small private dining room at New York's "21" was full of the muted noise of introductions and conversation. Though all 30 of them were Columbia College graduates, some of them had never met each other before. Then Dean David Truman appeared and a minute behind him came Lawrence A. Wien '25. Wien, a medium-height, stocky, meticulously dressed man, spread some good cheer around the wood-paneled room, then asked everyone to sit down and begin the luncheon.

After a superb meal featuring eggs Benedict, exactly at 1:30, Wien rose and welcomed everyone. He said he would speak for "22 minutes" and that Dean Truman would speak for "8 minutes," allowing everyone to leave at 2:00 p.m. sharp as they were promised. Wien began with the sentence, "Frankly, gentlemen, we have invited you here because we would like your help in our efforts to assist Columbia College." He said that the College was going through rapid and substantial changes and pointed out that faculty salaries and the number of library books had doubled in the past 20 years, that a new student center, residence hall, and athletic field house had been added recently, that newer, expensive scientific equipment was being added each year, that better young men from all parts of America and abroad were being admitted to the College, and that the curriculum was being given the most thoughtful scrutiny of any college in the nation. He also mentioned that the College was planning an expansion from 2600 to 3500 men that may represent a major advance in urban college design. Said Wien, "For the first time in its history the College is in truly desperate need of the assistance of all its alumni."

Mr. Wien explained to the group that former President Nicholas Murray Butler was a man of great social connections and national prominence and did not bother to develop strong alumni ties but preferred to rely on a few affluent friends such as George Baker (Baker Field) or John Stewart Kennedy (Hamilton Hall). He said that Columbia could no longer depend exclusively on such sources of help and

is now belatedly asking its alumni to help it remain great, as other private universities have been doing for decades. "Gentlemen, this year we are trying to establish a whole new level of giving. We are seeking \$2,100,000 in honor of Columbia's 210th year. We ask your most generous help."

After Dean Truman spoke also, pledge cards were passed out. About one-half of the College Alumni signed them immediately after the luncheon; the others did so within a week. The luncheon resulted in pledges of over \$16,000 for scholarships and other purposes of the College.

THE LUNCHEON was one of nine that have been held during the summer months. The mid-day meetings are the brainchild of the 1964 Annual Fund chairman, Lawrence ("Larry") Wien '25, who has paid for each of them out of his own pocket. They have resulted in *advance* gifts to the College that come to about 20 per cent of the *total* giving to last year's fund, and the luncheons are only part of the new drive by Larry Wien to bring a new understanding of the needs of higher education, especially at Columbia, and everyone's obligation to it.

Wien has become one of the nation's most noted supporters of private universities. He has spoken with passionate conviction at numerous gatherings and has contributed large sums to Columbia and other institutions. Among his many contributions to Columbia are an endowment providing 33 scholarships at Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1927 ("Wien's scholarships have enabled us to pioneer in attracting the most capable students from all over the nation," said one Law School official); two scholarships at the College; \$15,000 toward the establishment of a General MacArthur chair in history at the University; \$100,000 toward the \$9 million gymnasium fund, continual large gifts to the Annual Fund, and even \$4500 to clean the facade of the Columbia University Club. ("That should help keep New York beautiful too," said Wien.) At Brandeis University, where he is a trustee, Wien has established the Wien International Scholarship Program, whereby about 100 foreign students a year from many nations receive aid to study at Brandeis. He is also a trustee of the International Institute of Educa-

tion, which sponsors student exchanges.

As Wien puts it, "Support for higher education is now America's greatest charitable cause. Not support for mass education, because our governments take care of most of this, but private, high-quality education, the kind that will raise the level of life in the United States and the world. Why is support of colleges like Columbia the number one philanthropic cause today? Because without it the prosperity of America, the quality of our culture, and the skill of our political affairs will be diminished. Without it the world may be in greater danger of blowing itself up. It's no secret that the leaders in many areas of American life have been products of private colleges of quality like Columbia—schools that could afford to strike out in new directions and to analyze and criticize bravely without direct government control. These colleges have consistently turned out men of superior vision, daring, and analytical skill. Anyone interested in the future of this country should contribute to their support."

"You know, we College alumni have been lucky," Wien says. "Columbia College is 210 years old and it is only holding its 13th Annual College Fund Drive! We have all taken greatly from Columbia; because of her we have enriched ourselves mentally, culturally, and financially—and have been asked to give very little back to her. Many alumni spend more on cigarettes than they give to Columbia each year. And almost 60 per cent still annually give *nothing at all* back to the College! This, despite the fact that previous benefactors have paid 60 per cent of the costs of each alumnus' education, and that many College men were given scholarships and were found jobs, during and after College."

LAWRENCE ARTHUR WIEN was born in an apartment house in what is now East Harlem on May 30, 1905, the third of five children. His family moved to Brooklyn and in 1917 to Paterson, New Jersey, where his father became a silk manufacturer. He entered Columbia College at 16. Says Wien, "I studied hard but I was no dedicated scholar. I mixed women, sports, and bridge quite liberally with my studies. College in the '20's was nothing like college today with its heavier pressures for training the intellect and the stu-

dents' concern for social and international problems." He spent his senior year in Columbia Law School on the professional option plan then in practice, and graduated in 1927 at 22.

Within two years the Stock Market crashed, and Wien's father, who had been lending money for mortgages, suddenly found himself in the real estate business because of his borrowers' inability to meet the payments. As the young lawyer in the family, Larry was asked to handle the properties in addition to his budding law practice. He has skillfully combined law and real estate ever since, and is today not only an eminent attorney but one of the East's leading real estate figures. Several years ago he captured the attention of New York's financial world by forming a syndicate that bought the Empire State Building for \$65 million; five years before, he headed a group that purchased the Hotel Plaza, often mentioned as New York's finest hotel. A man who takes pride in his properties, Wien has spruced up the Empire State Building (among other things, dramatically lighting its top) and caused between \$2 and \$3 million to be spent on redecorating the already quite handsome and lavish suites in the Plaza.

Wien's headquarters are the 48th and 49th floors of the 53-story Lincoln Building at 60 East 42nd Street, across from the Grand Central Station. Here ten partners and six associates, and a small, efficient staff form the law firm of Wien, Lane & Klein. "You know, the firm used to be housed in the Empire State Building until 1954," says Mary Lawlor, Wien's personal assistant. The law offices are wood-paneled, thickly carpeted, and soberly decorated. The main corridor contains a row of architectural renderings of such buildings as the Equitable Life, the Town House, the Graybar, the Broad Exchange, the Governor Clinton Hotel, the Warwick, the Lexington Hotel—all Wien-owned or Wien-controlled properties—as well as the Empire State, and the Plaza. The art on the other walls, most of it chosen by Wien, is polyglot: paintings by relatively unknown artists, engravings of all the U.S. presidents with their autographs, a painting, "After the Storm," by his brother Mortimer. Wien's personal office is quietly magnificent—superbly made bookcases, an eye-catching light blue rug, a huge

leather-topped desk, Wien's Columbia degrees and two honorary degrees, from Brandeis University and Long Island University, two Joshua Reynolds portraits, and a breath-stopping view of lower Manhattan and the Hudson River from two large windows.

During the week Wien stays at a suite in the Plaza; he spends many weekends at his 70-acre estate in Weston, Connecticut, which is close to his two married daughters and six grandchildren in Stamford. He also maintains an apartment at the Palm Beach Towers in Florida. He travels to Europe annually. Wien's chief form of relaxation is golf, and he belongs to several golf clubs, among them the Inwood Country Club in Long Island, the Birchwood in Westport, and the Palm Beach in Florida. (He helped found the first two.) He also fishes and still plays tennis on occasion, and gets involved in card games ("mostly poker and gin rummy").

Wien and his wife love the theatre and at least once a week attend a Broadway or off-Broadway show. He also invests in theatre productions and has helped back such winners as *West Side Story*, *Music Man*, and *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*. He has only once been enmeshed in politics; he helped campaign for the reformist Fusion ticket in New York City in 1933.

How does Wien squeeze all these business, leisure, and philanthropic activities into his life? "I am able to live intensively because I have learned to be very organized. I delegate everything except policy and high-level contacts," says Wien. His friends agree about his being well-organized, and one of them added, "Don't forget, he's also one of the most dynamic guys I've ever met." Curiously, Wien never gives the impression that he is on a timetable or is being rushed. He is calm and thoughtful, genial and curious. He is prone to impatience, and sometimes anger, but is never at a loss for reasons. For a person of his position, he is remarkably free of *hubris*. He seems to be constantly seeking ways to improve things.

DESPITE ALL HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS and interests, however, it is Wien's philanthropy that has made him nationally famous. He has given away millions of dollars to about 240 differ-

ent organizations. After *Look* wrote about his generosity in February 1961, he received more than 1100 petitions for money, mostly from individuals. He read the requests and actually sent checks to about 30 of the petitioners who seemed to have a genuine need of an important kind. As president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies from 1959 to 1963 he helped raise tens of millions for the 116 agencies the Federation supports, and he also lends his talent to the Educational Broadcasting System, of which he is a trustee.

Wien has thought about his philanthropy a good deal. He says, "After you've reached a level of living that you regard as totally adequate, the question arises of how to get further pleasure out of the money you are fortunate enough to earn. You set up some security for your beneficiaries, but you shouldn't do too much for them because excessive generosity can ruin the initiative, responsibility, and maturity of young people. Then you think about what most needs to be done and how best to accomplish it. I have more and more narrowed in on higher intelligence and greater international understanding as the prime needs of our time. I think institutions like Columbia play a vital part in furthering both."

Wien continued. "You know, not one important private college in the United States has the support of the alumni it deserves. Alumni contributions are ludicrous in their paucity. This is certainly the case at Columbia. Columbia men have every right to be proud of their school. The College, for example, has probably the finest undergraduate curriculum in the nation, taught by one of the two or three best faculties in the land. It is an elite college without being a snobbish college; it may have the greatest social and religious mixture of students in America. Only the physical plant has been less than first-rate, and this weakness is being remedied depending on how much the alumni help out. If we can raise the level of pride Columbia men have in their university, and increase their awareness of the centrality of private education in today's world, support should follow, enabling greater excellence to be achieved. This is what I feel, what I'm trying to do."

On Monday, October 6, Lawrence Arthur Wien '25 was elected the 64th Alumni Trustee of Columbia University.



Melville Cane '00



Benjamin Kirsh '18



Raphael Ellender '26



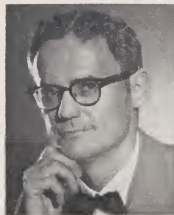
John Berryman '32



Thomas Gallagher '41

ALUMNI AUTHORS

George Thompson '42



Gerald Brady '51



David Wise '51



Erwin Clikes '59



Harry Scheiber '55



TO BUILD A FIRE by *Melville Cane '00* is a book of both light and serious poetry by a lawyer-poet who, at 85, has had seven books of verse published; it includes a prose piece entitled "A Way of Life." (Harcourt, Brace & World, \$3.75)

AUTOMATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING by *Benjamin Kirsh '18* studies in depth industry's trend toward automation, showing how the effects of the change will be felt at the bargaining table where management, expecting profits from machines' efficiency, and labor, fearful of unemployment, will clash. (Central Book Co., \$6.50)

BASIC DRAWING by *Raphael Ellender '26* represents a new approach to visualization and the mastery of drawing for the art student or the hobbyist—a process of sketching basic shapes or "envelopes," then, step by step, narrowing the perspective toward detail. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

77 DREAM SONGS by *John Berryman '32* is a book of poetry in which the author, with intricate verbal technique—tenses are shifted, syllables blurred, diction varied—strings together day-dreams and nightmares with the laughter of two spectral characters: Henry, and his alter ego, Mr. Bones. (Farrar, Straus, \$3.95)

OOONA O' by *Thomas Gallagher '41* is a novel about a spirited Irish-American girl who, undaunted by the sordid events in her life, manages to make others honest with themselves simply by being herself genuine and spontaneous. (Atheneum, \$4.50)

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT by *David Wise '51* and Thomas B. Ross aims to present a complete, documented picture of the C.I.A.'s amazingly complex, comprehensive, and decidedly clandestine operations. (Random House, \$5.95)

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS AND SALES AND ANTI-TRUST FUNDAMENTALS by *George Thompson '42* and *Gerald Brady '51* are textbooks of business law with fully integrated cases, statutes, texts and questions. (Wadsworth, \$2.25 and \$2.50)

OF POETRY AND POWER ed. by *Erwin Clikes '59* and Paul Schwaber is a collection of poems occasioned by the presidency and death of John F. Kennedy; the poems are written by 79 American, Canadian and British poets—both well-known and unknown—and there is a foreword by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. (Basic Books, \$5.95)

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC HISTORY: SELECTED READINGS by *Harry Scheiber '55* is an anthology of essays on American economic development from the Colonial period to the present. (Knopf, \$3.95)

DEATHS

JUDGE ARCHIE O. DAWSON '21 died on August 3 of a heart attack while he was vacationing in California. He was 65.

Mr. Dawson, a Federal judge of the Southern District of New York who celebrated his 10th anniversary on the bench this year, was both respected and beloved for his abilities. These two feelings were summed up in the eulogy delivered by Rev. Dr. Ralph Sockman, who said of his friend: "First of all, I think he was a good judge of the law because he was a good judge of himself."

A native of Pomfret, Conn., Mr. Dawson spent most of his life in New York; at the College, at the Columbia Law School, with the firm of Dorr, Hand & Dawson, and finally, as judge. He specialized in corporate law, antitrust work and railroad litigation. He was most recently in the news when he presided over the trial of Roy Cohn for perjury. Known for his wry sense of humour and his decisiveness, Judge Dawson took steps to save the trial from bogging down in sensationalism. On one occasion when a defense lawyer asked for an early adjournment, Judge Dawson assented, but advised him to restore his energies with a good stiff drink; at another time, he criticized the government for its "shocking" and "Russian-type" prosecution. Other cases Judge Dawson has tried included an anti-trust suit against the Kennecott Copper Corporation, a \$1 million suit alleging fraud against financier Allan Kirby, and the Government's unsuccessful attempt to deprive gambler Frank Costello of his citizenship—all cases in which the highest degree of judicial wisdom and tact were required.

Outside of court, Mr. Dawson was active for the Republican party: he was president of the New York Young Republicans and campaigned for former Governor Thomas E. Dewey. He also was chairman of Big Brothers, a youth agency, and helped Fountain House provide assistance to people released from mental hospitals. A skilled debater while at the College, he was an ever-interested alumnus and one continually active in class affairs.



HON. ARCHIE O. DAWSON '21

ROBERT FOSTER MOORE '24 died on August 10 in White Plains, N.Y. at the age of 62.

Mr. Moore spent most of his career as an administrator at Columbia. A track and cross-country star while at the College, he served as assistant director of athletics for the first 12 years after he graduated. Then, in 1936, he became the director of the University Placement Bureau and held that post for 14 years, helping innumerable College students to start their careers.

In 1950, Mr. Moore left Columbia to go into general management consulting, and from 1952 to 1963 he was vice president and general manager of Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., Inc. This year, he and a friend were operating the Horizon Foundation, an organization which helps unemployed executives find new jobs. Mr. Moore was the author of two career guides for executives.

RENÉ PIPEROUX '14 died at Laguna Beach, California at the age of 73 on September 27, 1964.

Mr. Piperoux was a well-known inventor in the field of plastics. Up until his retirement in 1954, he had been chief of development and design engineering of the plastics division of the Celanese Corporation of America. He had patented many automatic devices for the injection molding of plastics. Another of his interests was color photography—not only had he lectured many times on the subject, but his own photography has been exhibited and widely published.



LOUIS OWENS '20



ROBERT MOORE '24

BRADFORD SMITH '30 died on July 30 at his home in Shaftsbury, Vt. after a long struggle with cancer. He was 54.

Mr. Smith led an active life as a writer and international educator. Originally a chemistry student at M.I.T., he transferred to the College and made the arts his field. Soon he was editor of the *Columbia Review*, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and class salutatorian. After receiving an M.A. in English from Columbia, he began his international experiences as a lecturer at St. Paul's University in Tokyo. While there, he revamped the English course, served as librarian, choral director, and editor of publications on Japanese culture; he was also appointed lecturer in the Imperial University of Tokyo. He returned to the U.S. after 5 years to teach at the College.

Then, during World War II, he set up the Office of War Information in Hawaii. The leaflet and radio campaigns which he made possible helped to hasten the end of the war by tipping the hand of the Japanese military in their own homeland.

Throughout these assignments and his later work as director of the international summer school at Bennington College, as director of the Quaker International Center in New Delhi, India, and various professorships, he wrote prolifically. He contributed to many leading magazines and wrote a weekly column, "Small World," for several New England newspapers. His books include two standard biographies: *Bradford of Plymouth* (he traces his ancestry to Governor Bradford); and *Captain John Smith*. Most of the others deal with the development of American culture—*Why We Behave Like Americans* has been translated into nearly 30 languages—but he also wrote four novels, 6 juvenile books, two books on religion, and contributed light verse to various anthologies.

Mr. Smith and his wife also worked since 1950 with Fulbright scholars here and abroad, and their many efforts in setting up all kinds of programs which would contribute to international understanding, especially at the student level, made them ambassadors of the best kind of American spirit.

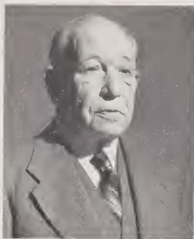


BRADFORD SMITH '30

LOUIS CASSARD OWENS, JR. '20 died on August 9 at Barnstable County Hospital on Cape Cod. He was 64.

Mr. Owens, a vice president of the Bank of New York, was a member of the Advisory Council for Columbia's School of General Studies, and associate American treasurer of the Newcomen Society of North America. An energetic and talented undergraduate, he was involved with the Varsity Show, the cross-country team, the *Columbian*, and class affairs, among other campus activities.

After graduation, Mr. Owens began his business career with the John T. Pratt interests. Later he joined the Industrial Clearing Co. in New York and in 1932 became associated with the Bank of New York. He was named assistant treasurer in 1938, assistant vice president in 1943, and, in 1948, vice president in charge of the bank's commercial business in the New England area. He was class chairman for the first College Annual Fund, and had worked for University appeals consistently since then.



DR. CARLETON HAYES '04

DR. CARLETON J. H. HAYES '04 died on September 3 of a heart ailment in a hospital near his Afton, N.Y. home at the age of 82.

Dr. Hayes, noted historian and U.S. Ambassador to Spain during World War II, was an almost legendary personality on the Columbia campus. As one of his early students, the Rev. Van R. Gibson, recollected: "Professor Hayes's lectures in his famous History A (European history) course made a deep impression on all of his students. There was something very engaging about his forthright stride and his keen glance. With one hand in his pocket, he would lean forward as if for closer contact with his listeners. His delivery might be compared to Senator Dirksen's, though calmer."

Professor Hayes's 50-year career at Morningside, which began in 1900 when he entered the College, was interrupted only twice: once when he served as an Army captain of intelligence in World War I, and secondly, when he became ambassador to Spain from 1942-1945. When he retired from his post as Seth Low Professor of History in 1950, an observer tells the story that he arrived in his last class, brought his students up to the year 1950 in his lecture, and walked from the room after concluding: "There I leave you, facing a big question mark."

As an historian, Dr. Hayes was an authority on the Atlantic community and wrote, among other things, on modern nationalism and the influence of Christianity on the Western world. During his career he wrote as many as 27 books, 4 of them after retiring. His two-volume *Political and Social History of Modern Europe* was used as a textbook, and several others are still considered classics. His most controversial book was written when he returned from Spain, for some critics felt he was influenced by his religion (he had become a Roman Catholic as an undergraduate) to give more credit to Spain's wartime role under Generalissimo Franco than it was due. But even these critics admitted that Dr. Hayes had played an important part in persuading Franco not to give his support to the Axis powers before the war turned to the Allies.

During his career Dr. Hayes received many honorary degrees, including a doctorate of laws from Columbia in 1929. He was elected president of the American Historical Association and founded the National Association of Christians and Jews.

On one occasion, when he returned to Columbia after the war, Dr. Hayes admitted that the world did not look as bright to him as when he had first come. But he added, "History's continuity is greater and stronger than its changes."

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1899 | EDWIN P. SHATTUCK
October 23, 1964 | 1921 | DR. MAX B. BRAHDY
July 16, 1964
HON. ARCHIE O. DAWSON
August 3, 1964
JEROME M. ULLMAN
October 1, 1964 |
| 1900 | ARTHUR N. DUSENBURY
June 22, 1964 | 1922 | DONATO L.A.C. RUSSELL
August 29, 1964 |
| 1902 | JOHN F. HARPER
July 20, 1964
DR. LOUIS R. KAUFMAN
August 19, 1964 | 1923 | LAURENCE J. KANE
January 3, 1964
SOLOMON I. SKLAR
October 7, 1964 |
| 1903 | HERBERT S. LOVEMAN
May 30, 1964
DR. FREDERIC L. WELLS
June 2, 1964 | 1924 | DR. PAUL BARRON
WILLIAM H. FERHUS
August 5, 1964
EMILE W. MODICK, JR.
March 29, 1964
ROBERT F. MOORE
August 10, 1964
EARL C. MORRIS
June 4, 1964
DR. CHARLES G. WILLIAMSON
August 12, 1964 |
| 1904 | THEODORE A. BURBRIDGE
VAN RENSSELAER H. GREENE
July 25, 1964
DR. CARLETON J. H. HAYES
September 3, 1964
JAXON KNOX
July, 1964
REV. HENRY B. KRUSA
July 15, 1964 | 1925 | FRANK R. HANSON, JR.
October 3, 1964
HERMAN T. LIND
August 18, 1964
EARL J. VOLZ
1926 |
| 1905 | GEORGE NAYLOR
September 11, 1964 | 1926 | RUDOLPH E. SOHST, JR.
April, 1964 |
| 1906 | DR. JOHN H. EVANS
September 10, 1964 | 1927 | DR. ARTHUR C. LEWSON
August 5, 1964
FREDERICK T. MILLS
April 12, 1964
ALLAN ROGOW
September 8, 1964 |
| 1908 | PAUL WEAVER
June, 1964 | 1928 | HENRY H. BALFOUR
KENNETH W. LOGAN
July 21, 1964 |
| 1909 | LEROY C. EDWARDS
June 24, 1964 | 1929 | DR. AUGUST A. DI SOMMA
August 13, 1964 |
| 1912 | HERBERT W. EVANS, SR.
October 26, 1964 | 1930 | LOUIS C. PEDLAR, II
June 5, 1964
BRADFORD SMITH
July 14, 1964 |
| 1913 | DR. ABRAHAM KROLL
October 13, 1964 | 1931 | IRVING GINSBERG
October 4, 1964 |
| 1914 | JOHN V. CLARKE
April 4, 1964
FRANK A. GORDON
RENÉ P. PIPEROUX
September 27, 1964 | 1932 | JOSEPH H. WISEMAN
July 20, 1964 |
| 1915 | S. CLARK LUM
August 13, 1964
DR. HERBERT ROGERS
January 25, 1964 | 1933 | JOHN W. CALKIN
August 4, 1964 |
| 1916 | CHARLES S. BARTOW
June 12, 1964
RICHARD W. ROWAN
MOWRY SMITH
August 13, 1964 | 1934 | CARMEN LA CARRUBBA
October 5, 1964 |
| 1918 | MAURICE BERG
IRWIN N. BLACKMAN
October 27, 1964
DR. SAMUEL H. LIEBERMAN
July 28, 1964 | 1937 | RICHARD E. HAWKINS
July 19, 1964 |
| 1919 | DR. MICHAEL J. BUONAGURO
February 14, 1964
DR. HERBERT GORDON
August 28, 1964 | 1939 | JOSEPH B. HUTTLINGER
August 27, 1964 |
| 1920 | DR. PHILIP A. CORN
June 24, 1964
LOUIS C. OWENS, JR.
August 11, 1964
DR. IRVING W. RAYMOND
August 10, 1964
DR. HERBERT WACHSMANN
June 27, 1964
ADOLPH H. WICHT
April 22, 1964 | 1940 | REV. RICHARD A. JOHNSON
July 29, 1964 |
| | | 1946 | DR. NORMAN M. STOLLER
January 31, 1964 |
| | | 1948 | LIONEL ABZUG
October 20, 1964
ARMANDO CERVI, JR.
June 30, 1964 |
| | | 1950 | PHILIP W. NORRIS |
| | | 1951 | JOHN F. DONOVAN, JR.
August 14, 1964
ROBERT L. PITTARD
February, 1964 |
| | | 1956 | ALFRED TRACHTENBERG
September 16, 1964 |
| | | 1965 | JOHN F. CALVER
June 27, 1964 |



Class Notes

02

*Ernest Griffin
124 Main Street
Tarrytown, New York*

Your correspondent helped to welcome a group of distinguished British barristers when they toured his local court in Tarrytown with Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William J. Brennan and Director of N.Y.U.'s Institute of Judicial Administration Professor Delmar Karlen. The visitors were observing the workings of local justice, especially in disposing of traffic violations, which is an increasing problem in England.

09

*Harry B. Brainerd
601 West 113th Street
New York, New York 10025*

We had our class luncheon on October 8 at the Architectural League of New York, and listened to a talk by our class president, William Fonduler, on "Developments in the Middle East." He discussed the change in Arab attitudes toward Israel. Those classmates present were: Justin Shore (chairman), Herbert Lippmann, Edgar Kates, Jay Alterman (and his brother), Lewis Rovers, George Loder, Hugo Cohn, Winston Paul, Albert Baum, and your correspondent.

12

*Albert L. Siff
180 Riverside Drive
New York, New York*

At the Homecoming reunion the Class of 1912 showed up in force. Abe Ratner '12E was on hand with a guest, and Roscoe Ingalls '12C attended with Mrs. Ingalls. Dr. Lowenstein '12C—former professor of bio-chemistry at Teachers College and The College of Physicians and Surgeons—came and entertained 32 guests and members. Edward Verplanck '12E attended with his son and daughter-in-law. Warner Pyne and Bert Klein also attended with groups of guests. These were just the men of '12 whom your correspondent saw at the reunion tables and there were undoubtedly others whom he did not get to see in the large crowd.



ERNEST GRIFFIN '02
Barristers have him surrounded

Our class had a reunion dinner on October 13 at the Columbia University Club. The following attended: Stanley Weiner, Edward Verplanck, Percy Landolt, Alfred Levy, Professor Arthur Thomas, Warner Pyne, Bert Klein, and your correspondent. Our next dinner will be held on December 8 at the same place.

We are pleased to hear that Ralph Young is making a satisfactory recovery from a stint in the hospital.

The Class of 1912 feels most honored to have among our members Edward Verplanck, a direct descendant of Samuel Verplanck, who was the first student to register in King's College, as Columbia was first named. Samuel was also the first and only member of his class to graduate. There has been much consideration among our classmates about honoring Samuel Verplanck and his descendants.

13

*Dallas Haines
56 Palmer Avenue
Bronxville, New York*

George T. Delacorte was presented with the City Medallion "for his many contributions to the cultural enrichment and greater beauty of New York City" at the recent eighth annual "Salute to Fall" ceremony. Among the gifts to the city provided by Mr. Delacorte's

donations are the Delacorte Theatre, which houses free performances of Shakespeare, and the Alice in Wonderland statue, both located in Central Park. Two of his other contributions are now under construction: the Columbus Memorial Fountain at Columbus Circle and the Delacorte Clock—a novel animated clock—which will be installed over the north entrance of the Central Park Zoo.

14 Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx 63, New York

Before this year's Homecoming game we had a catered buffet luncheon at class tables on the baseball field, complete with highballs before, during and after. There we renewed friendships with our classmates and their wives, children and grandchildren, and entertained visiting alumni of other classes.

After the game President Al Nolte had us all come to his apartment at Park Avenue & 53rd Street for cocktails, and we walked from there to the Savoy-Hilton, where we had a Polynesian dinner at Trader Vic's. Those classmates and wives who were present at one time or another during the day were the *Noltes, van Burens, Herseys, Hirschs, Kaufmans, Frank Smüthes, Steuarts, Halsey Woods, Demuths, and Wursters*; also the stags: *Egbert, Montanaro, Nielsen, and Slade*.

15 Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10006

Co-chairmen vice president Emil Mueser and vice president Paul Klingenstein are working on plans with secretary K. Kenneth Smith, treasurer Llewelyn Roberts and secretary for the dinner Harry J. Buncke to make the 50th Anniversary of our class next June a very memorable occasion. We expect a big turnout of the surviving members.

Lindsay Welling and William Johnston, both from Scarsdale, are not only "surviving," but have each remarried.

17 Charles Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road
Scarsdale, New York

Reunion Day at Baker Field this year brought out 43 '17ers and their guests. Hyman Katz brought the largest delegation, and Colonel Barth De Graf travelled the longest distance to get there—he came from Hillsdale, New Hampshire. (Colonel Harry Cuygill of Miami, who held this record last year, was unable to attend this year because of his activities in the current political campaign.) Among those who gathered at the '17 tables were: the *Katzes, Weedmans, Kings, McEvoy's, Slavanauighs, Shapiros, Waters, Fostlers, Kennpers, Wurzbachs, Wormsers, and Alessandrinos*; also Elliott George Levy, Lee Davidson, Harold Davidson, Charles Steiner, Richard King, Joseph Levy, Jr., David Fridenberg, Mrs. Otto Culman, Porter Murphy, Frank Michaelian, Otto Dohrenwend, Milton Winn, and your correspondent.

18 Alexander C. Hernan
22 East 88th Street
New York, New York 10028

In our freshman year at the College, an

award was established to be given annually to "that graduate of Columbia University who has, during the year preceding, shown the most competence in philosophy or in educational theory, practice, or administration. It was named after Nicholas Murray Butler, then President of the University. This year, one of our classmates, James Gutmann, who retired in June 1962 from his teaching post at the University, has won that award.

Edward Meagher, retiring from the class presidency and the treasurership of Texas Gulf Sulphur, is enjoying his relaxed life out in Huntington, L.I., after catching up with some long-postponed traveling. Albert with Redpath, the new class president, also plans across the ocean frequently, mainly for Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, brokers. But no matter how busy, Al always has time for class details.

With time moving on more rapidly ('twon't be long before we have our Fiftieth Anniversary) some of those in business have retired. C. Charles Latour has given up the city tensions for happy living in Westport, N.Y., way up in the Adirondacks. William Kronowitz is taking it easy in Greenwich Village. Lech Zychlinski is far out in India, enjoying life in an Embassy post. Closer to home and still active in their fields are Joseph Stein, head of a large auto agency in Asbury Park, Frederic Coudert, Jr., an ex-Congressman now busy practicing law in New York, Sidney Mattison, another city bar-rister, Edward Schoenbrod, a lawyer who is also active in the New School for Social Research, and Matthew Shevlin, tallest man in the class.

In New Jersey, active lawyers are Meyer Lobenz in Paterson, Louis Popper in Long Branch, and Harry Steiner in Newark and Orange. Lloyd Volckening, head of Ivers-Lee Company in Newark, is ever on the move, flying to factories in the States and Canada, yet he has time for church and communal work in Glen Ridge, N.J. Another classmate who is constantly on the move is Charles Gilman, head of the Gilman Paper Company. Iskander Horowitz and Julio Lobo are vibrant in international finance; one of their colleagues on Wall Street is Franklin Uhlit ("Dutch" to his old classmates).

Least diverted from their interests are the physicians and surgeons, who are still actively practicing. Samuel Gaines, Jacob Fierstein, Sidney Barovick, Ralph Bonime, Joseph Buchman, John Kitroe, Abner Stern, Joseph Croce, Hannibal de Bellis, and Malvin Mandelbaum are all in New York City. In the Bronx and Westchester are Constable Di Lorenzo, Robert Dinegar, Rocco Fanelli, Emanuel Glass, Herman Frosch, Samuel Bieberman, Walter McCoy, M. Clifton Smith, Alva Turner, and Henry Maue. In Brooklyn are John Baker, Arthur Persky, Human Rosen, and Bernard Welt. Out-of-towners are George Xicon in Fort Pierce, Fla., Louis Haas in Miami Beach, Fla., Chandler Ingersoll in Roslyn Heights, L.I., Frederick Nolte in East Hills, L.I., Lewis Tomko in Schenectady, N.Y., and Albert Lathrop in Santa Fe, N.M. For Old Timers, still a lively gang!

20 Richard M. Ross
14 Wall Street
New York, New York

The Class of 1920, despite the blustery wind, was represented by an intrepid group of loyal alumni and their wives at the Homecoming game on October 10. With the help

of generous libations and a little food, a good time was enjoyed by all. One of the highlights was a report by Percy Uris that he had recently made his first hole-in-one at the Sunningdale Golf Club. Those present were class president Ronald Craigmyle and his wife, the Eustace Taylors, Percy Uries, Arthur Sniders, Herbert Kantors, Samuel Wests, your correspondent and his wife, and Rabbi Isidore Hoffman.

The class will hold its 45th reunion next June and we are planning to make it one of our best. A large attendance is expected.

22 Lewis Spence
Root, Barrett, Cohen, Knapp
& Smith
26 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending a Fund luncheon given by Larry Wien. Mal Spence is still chairman of the 1922 Scholarship Fund and recently sent in a report. We have also seen Reid Enslow and Bill Chamberlain and heard from Jim Todd, who is a permanent resident of Denver, Colorado.

Twenty-two men sent in reservations for the Homecoming game, but your correspondent only had a chance to talk with a few. Among these were Dick Lincoln, George Bushfield, Walter Eberhart, Joe Tighe, Shep Silberblatt, and Ed Comellas. Our next class gathering will be at our annual dinner, probably in March or April.



GEORGE DELACORTE '13 AND THE MAYOR
For enriching and beautifying New York

24 James L. Anderson
Room 406, Municipal Building
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Homecoming Day, October 10, 1964, will be for all time a red letter day in the annals of the Class of 1924, for on that day the field house at Baker Field was dedicated as the Chrystie Field House. This commemorates the historic bond between Thomas Witter Chrystie '24, T. Ludlow Chrystie '92, and their ancestors, Columbia College, and Columbia University, since the founding of Kings College in 1754.

Our class initiated the negotiations with Columbia to achieve the dedication and devoted its 40th Anniversary Gift to the attainment of that goal, although, of course, many other people and institutions contributed also.

The dedication ceremony was held in the Alumni Lounge of the Chrystie Field House. The invocation was given by the Reverend John Cannon, assistant chaplain of the University, and the speakers were John Cahill, chairman of the Chrystie Memorial Committee, George Jaffin, our class president, Dr. Grayson Kirk, the University's president, and your correspondent. Our class was very well represented, as was the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity of which Tom and his father were

members. It was in truth a wonderful reunion of the relatives and friends of Tom and his father, gathered to do honor to their memories.

It was also the occasion for the display of many fine paintings, photographs, and historic memorabilia illustrative of the history of Columbia and the Chrysties' connection with it. Among the paintings was a portrait of the Rev. John Albert Weygand, a member of the first Board of Governors of Kings College, a portrait of Major James Chrystie, a Revolutionary War hero, of his son, Colonel John Chrystie, 1806, who was killed in the War of 1812, and a portrait of the first Thomas Witter Chrystie, Class of 1828.

The chairman of the class committee for Homecoming Day was John Erlich, who was serving his sixth consecutive time as chairman. He outdid himself for this great day and many of the members and guests of the class complimented him in person and many others have, since Homecoming Day, written to praise the arrangements and the wonderful buffet lunch. There were well over 100 members and guests with the class on the Reunion Field.

Hamill Kenyon spent most of the summer at Morino, a village in the Abruzzi Mountains of Italy. He writes that every *paese* has its own *dialetto* and that for three years he has been studying the Morino dialect. This must be a real challenge for Hamill, for philology is his field. While in the quiet of Morino, he has been working on two projected books, one a Concise Dictionary of Maryland Place Names, and the other, a book on Italy. He has been studying formal Italian and Hebrew also. *The New York Times* of September 3 this year contained an account of a news conference of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, at which Professor Ade Milhorat presided and discussed the evaluation of a drug that has been used against muscular dystrophy. Ade is chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of the Association and director of the Institute for Muscular Disease. Milton Norwalk and his wife made a trip through the Great Lakes during the summer and sent your correspondent a vivid series of letters describing the pleasure and adventures by land and sea with people and places that were delightful reading. '24 is a class whose pen is never still. Paul Shau and Benjamin Polack, two of '24's corps of outstanding lawyers, are lecturing in the Practising Law Institute's course on "Leases". Donald Price was awarded the Honor Scroll by the American Institute of Chemists for his pioneering in organized chemical research. Hugh MacBain, vice president of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, was the general chairman of the "Columbia in Pittsburgh" meeting which featured talks by several Columbia experts on the national economy.

We mourn the passing of two classmates who were with us at the 40th Reunion: Bill Ferris, one of Columbia's most famous athletes and a great oarsman during the last of the golden years when Jim Rice coached the Columbia crews; and Bob Moore, a former president of '24, long associated with Columbia on the administrative staff, and a well-known management consultant and author.

25

Julius P. Witmark
215 East 79th Street
New York, New York 10021

If you were present and participated, you already know that we "kicked off" our For-

tieth Reunion Year with a BANG! If you weren't, we missed you and want to tell you about it. Our class had over 125 strong, the second largest attendance, at Homecoming on Saturday, October 10 at Baker Field. We had a swell get-together at our catered buffet luncheon *avec libations*. Then, after the Harvard football game (we won't say too much about that), we drowned our sorrows at a cocktail party for the gang in the beautiful lounge in the Field House.

This was only the beginning for our BIC 40th year. On Saturday, February 6, during that much-looked-forward-to-outing-on-campus, *Dean's Day*, we'll again have a class luncheon for you, your families, and friends.

For those of us who can still trip the light fantastic, there will be a table at the *Alumni Ball on Saturday night, April 10*. We had quite a turnout for this last year and had a "ball" for ourselves. Last, but not least, we're going to have our greatest reunion thus far. Chairman Howard Dockett has made arrangements for us to spend the weekend of June 4-6 at the Gideon Putnam in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. (a great idea—we can all take the baths to limber up for the festivities). And to put the icing on the cake, Tom Barber is inviting us all to eat, drink and be merry at his beautiful farm at Hyndsville, N.Y. on the afternoon of June 6. If you haven't already done so, make a note of all of these dates, as we expect to see you there, and there! As time goes on you'll get more detailed information on all of the above.

We are happy to report that at this writing in mid-October the campaign for our Fortieth Anniversary gift to the College—the lounge in the new gymnasium—is off to a good start. Even though we have only heard from about 30 of our classmates, we have received gifts totaling over \$40,000 towards the \$85,000 needed. Do a little soul-searching! In addition, we have given over \$25,000 to Columbia's 13th Annual Fund.

Lionel Trilling received an honorary doctorate in humane letters at Northwestern last June for his service as a scholar and writer "in rescuing literature from the specialist, the pedant and the aesthete and helping to restore it to its broader function as a criticism of life." Rabbi Jacob Freedman has translated a book from Hungarian into *The Great Madness*. Henry Kimari is now the secretary of the Columbia Alumni Club of Southern California and also received the alumni medal last spring.



DONALD PRICE '24 ACCEPTS HONOR SCROLL
Chemistry pioneer

26

Andrew E. Stewart
c/o Royall, Kogel & Rogers
200 Park Avenue

In August, Arden Rathkopf resigned as president of the Class of 1926 and Professor Dwight Miner was unanimously elected to the post by the other officers, subject to confirmation at the next class meeting. The

Class officers are now as follows: president, Dwight Miner; secretary-treasurer, Andrew Stewart; vice presidents, Arnold Dumey, Hugh Kelly, Edward Lynch, Arden Rathkopf, Robert Rowen, Herbert Singer, and Samuel Zerman.

Howard Tull, who retired from his post as executive of the Transamerica Insurance Group in New York City, is now living on Coral Bay near Morehead City, N.C., his old Marine Corps haunt.

27

Melvin Lyter
Clase Manhattan Bank
1 Clase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10015

We read that James Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has had one of his busiest years. He was involved in the railroad labor dispute earlier this year, represented the Labor Department in the longshoreman's boycott of wheat-bearing ships for Russia, and then was sent to Russia to work out shipment details. His hardest job, though, has been to mediate between New York dockers and shipping employers during their recent contract dispute.

29

Berton J. Delmhurst
115 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

The program Bob Farlow made up for our 35th Reunion last June was fabulous! And that was only a tiny indication of the whole weekend's success.

30

Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11235

It was encouraging to see so many members of the class with their wives and families at Homecoming Day, October 10. To mention some, let us note John McMahon, James Campbell, Bill Matthews, Fred Block, John Henry, and Bill Sanford.

Here is how the next generation is coming along. Peter Morrison, son of James Morrison, starts his second year at the Harvard Medical School. Robert Johnson, son of Harold O. W. Johnson, is a senior at the College. Fred Block's son is a freshman at Columbia, as is Thomas Sanford, son of William B.

Louis Pettit has been appointed leadership gift chairman for the class in the 1964-65 Fund campaign. Leadership gifts to the Fund already total some \$7000.

32

We heard that Gavin McBain is the new president of Bristol-Myers Company, producer of drugs and toiletries.

33

Harry W. O'Connor
37 Meadon Woods Road
Great Neck, New York

Arthur Lelyveld, who was an active Glee Clubber and very well liked on the campus, is the Rabbi Lelyveld who was beaten up when he appeared as a defender of civil rights in Mississippi. Maacra Sykes is still doing a bang-up job of being managing partner of Shields and Company, prominent New

York brokers and underwriters. Dr. Robert Ward seems to have acquired a number of his classmates as patients and says that he finds it a great pleasure to be able to see those whom he knew in college. We hope the sentiment is social, rather than professional. Your correspondent has become president of the New York Stock Exchange firm of du Pasquier and Company. John Kettle is working with all his might to gather funds from the class for the new gym.

36

Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

"The Lady from Colorado" is a new opera which the Central City Opera Association produced this summer at its 29th annual festival in Colorado. It was conducted by Emerson Buckley. Dr. William Cole was in Geneva last July, taking part in a consultation on questions related to sexual ethics sponsored by the World Council of Churches' Department on Cooperation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society. Seagrave Corporation has had an especially successful, if diversified, year under the guiding hand of Arnold Saltzman.

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, New York

Well, here's some more from our quiescent questionnaire. Larry Gussman is a president with Stein, Hall & Co., Hunger Haines is a controller with the Grolier Society, Wilbur Hanft is a sales promotion manager with Sapolin Paints, and Winston Hart is a branch manager for the Franklin National Bank. Walter Hausz lives in Santa Barbara and manages an electronics engineering group for GE, while Frank Hayward lives in Huntington, L.I. and is an engineering section head for Sperry. Alexander Hammond practices law in New York as does Richard Hawkins, a partner in Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. Eugene Hetzer lives in Boston and is an assistant zone manager for Chevrolet; Leonard Hopkins lives in New Orleans and is a branch operations manager for Parke, Davis. George Hays, Jr. lives in Hillsdale, N.J., where he sells real estate. Simeon Hutner not only got a Ph.D. but married one too; he has his own investment counseling firm in New York. The L.A. area attracts classmates named Jacobs: Jim is a neuropsychiatrist in Sherman Oaks and Leonard is a group manager for RCA's Data Systems. Andy Jochum is vice president of the James-ton (N.Y.) Veneer & Plywood Corp. Eugene Kahl is a patent lawyer in N.Y. and Danny Kaufetz is an orthopedic surgeon in Pittsburg, Cal. John Kluge and his Metro-media Corp., a complex of enterprises which includes TV and radio stations and billboards, was the subject of an article in a September issue of the *Herald Tribune's* Sunday supplement, "New York."

Among the M.D.'s of the class is Paul Kolisch, who is a pathologist at DeGrass Memorial Hospital in North Tonawanda, N.Y. Irving Leff is a section chief at Buffalo, N.Y. Eddie Koor lives in Newton Centre, Mass. and is director of the Health, Hospitals and Medical Care Division of Boston's United Community Service.

George Lamb, Jr. is vice president and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Co. in New York. Dudley Latham, Jr. is advertising manager for Cook-Waite Labora-

tories in New York and lives in Westbury, L.I. John Leslie is a tax accountant for IBM in New York and lives in Peekskill. Howard Levi is professor of mathematics at Barnard. The class's only representative in York, Maine is Alexander Magoosi, who practices medicine there. Nathaniel March is controller of Kapp Records in New York and his son attends Columbia College. Vince Marchese is with Sperry Gyroscope—an engineering section head—and lives in Huntington, L.I. Dave Markham lives in Richmond, Va. and practices medicine there as an internist. F. Marsik is a chemical engineer with the Celanese Corp. of America and lives in River Edge, N.J. Another Jerseyite is Tom McEwan, who is vice president of the John Robert Powers Products Co. (cosmetics). He lives in Basking Ridge. Vince Merendino practices obstetrics and gynecology in New York and lives in Englewood with his wife, Betsy Palmer, the TV personality. Frank Michel practices law in New York and runs a liquor store on the side. John Minissale is a chemist with the H. M. Pitman Co. in Secaucus, N.J. Donald Morrison lives in Manchester, Conn., where he is an obstetrician-gynecologist practitioner and president of the Manchester Medical Group. Pasquale Mlazzo practices medicine in Brooklyn and lives in Forest Hills. Joseph Madryk is in the mechanical engineering department of Union College in Schenectady. In Allendale, N.J. Albert Newton practices land development as president of the Land Research Corp. John Northcott is a trust officer with the First National Bank in Minneapolis and is most active in community affairs. Gerald Oestreicher runs a realty company in New York and also produces musicals, such as "Milk and Honey," which was a hit, and "La Belle," which wasn't. Don O'Connell is Dean of the College of Business and Public Administration of the University of Maryland. Morty Ostow is a psychoanalyst in Riverdale, N.Y. John Oudine is a publications director for the Navy and lives in North Springfield, Va. Hugh Palmer is a district State Health Officer for N.J. and lives in New York. He administers public health programs for six counties. Robert Paul is dean of boys and head of the math department at McMinnville H.S. in Oregon. Bill Pavitt, Jr. is a patent lawyer in Los Angeles and lives in Pacific Palisades. A. Gerard Peters is an internist in New York and assistant professor of clinical medicine at P. & S. Oscar Peterson is assistant treasurer of the Manning Paper Company of Troy, N.Y. Jesse Pollard teaches Latin at the Norwalk High School in Connecticut. Danny Posner practices law in New York and lives in Flushing. Robert Publicover was an administrative officer with the American Embassy in Stockholm (Home phone: Lidingo 65 67 87). In Stratford, Conn. George Puglis is director of audio-visual education for the local school system. Robert Read is a foreign service officer with the State Department in Washington and Alan Reeve is a credit manager in Anaheim, Calif. for a potato chip manufacturer. Here endeth the gleanings from our class questionnaire.

38

Dick Colligan
c/o Freeport Sulphur Company
161 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

We heard that Ben Johnson was promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel. He is assigned to the office of the chief of transportation as chief of the International Branch, Military Operations Planning Division.

39

Victor Futter
Allied Chemical Corp.
61 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

The new general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission is Robert Hollingsworth. Edward LeComte has left his duties as associate professor of English at Columbia to become a full professor at the State University of New York in Albany.

40

John H. Cox
Shawnee East, Inc.
632 Moravia Road
Baltimore 6, Maryland

We heard that Gordon Wallis has been appointed a senior vice president of the Irving Trust Company.



COLONEL BEN JOHNSON '38
Now, a military star

41

Thomas J. Kupper
2 Merry Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

William Manning has been appointed to two new posts. He is now vice president and director of marketing of Universal Match Corporation, a newly created position in which he is in charge of over-all planning. He was also elected senior vice president of the National Automatic Merchandising Association, a national trade group of the \$3 billion automatic vending industry. He was chosen at the association's annual meeting, which opened a four-day national convention in Chicago. Robert Herlands is presently clinical professor of dentistry at Columbia's School of Dental and Oral Surgery.

Richard Kuhl, chief of the Criminal Court Bureau in the office of District Attorney Frank Hogan '24, has been awarded a grant for a year's study and writing on controversial areas in the administration of criminal justice. The grant, made by the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law, may lead to a book about certain of the problems that law enforcement now faces. Among the topics that Dick intends to consider are the following: limitations on police powers of search and seizure, the role of criminal law in dealing with narcotics addiction, the duties of law enforcement in the area of obscenity, the administration of criminal justice with respect to civil rights demonstrators, wiretapping and eavesdropping, interrogation of suspects and defendants, and the right to bail.

42

Victor J. Zaro
563 Walker Road
Wayne, Pennsylvania

Leonard Ingalls is now director of public information and community relations for the New York Transit Authority. Robert Kaufman works in another public medium. He is now a vice president in charge of program and sales contracts at ABC. Out at Colorado College, William Hochman is associate professor of history.



JOHN STEEVES '48
Woos consumers

43

Connie S. Maniatty
Minute Man Hill
Westport, Connecticut

We have two academic notes: Irwin Remson is a new professor of civil engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology and Richard Popkin is head of the philosophy department of the University of California.

One academic correction: in our last issue we reported that James Kerley is the dean of the American College in Paris. More accurately, he is a dean (of the faculty, to be exact), and not of the American College in Paris, but of the American Pre-College Program in Paris, which was founded by the man who founded and is now the head of the American College in Paris, Lloyd DeLamater '48. The two institutions are closely affiliated, but not the same.

45

John M. Khoury
9 Huguenot Court
Tenafly, New Jersey

Over 25 per cent of the class responded to the questionnaire for the Class Biographical Directory. Thank you. And thanks especially to Mrs. Robert (Helen) Buttel who "filled in" for her Temple University English professor husband. To her question of grandchildren "in the class of '45?'" , initial reports are negative but most of our constituents have not yet responded.

On the sea of matrimony, Jim Smeaton of Gulfport, Fla. and Dr. Samuel Sapin of Van Nuys, Calif. with over 20 years are in the wake of Dr. Walter Holland of Lynchburg, Va., cruising 21 years plus, and pediatrician Albert Beasley of Westport, Conn., who has logged over 22 years. Incidentally, Dr. Beasley's shipmate is also a pediatrician. To recently launched newlywed geology professor Jack Oliver of Columbia—"Bon voyage."

Engineer Joseph Peterson of Long Beach, Calif. has a substantial lead on the title of *Pater Cum Laude* with a crew of 2 boys and 7 girls.

From overseas, reports have come from Raymond Perkins at the U.S. Embassy in Niamey, Republic of Niger and from George Hudenski, Jr., who has been in Venezuela for Creole Pete for over 16 years.

This is a remarkable class and the directory will be fascinating. If you haven't sent your questionnaire, do it now.

46

Don J. Summa
Arthur Young & Company
165 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

Several '46ers were seen at Homecoming at Baker Field on October 10. While others may have been present, your correspondent saw Messrs. Bernie Sunshine, Harry Coleman, Fred Escherich, Stan Harvich, and Erwin Ross. It was gratifying to see classmates and their wives, but especially so to see the number of children accompanying them to a traditional College gathering.

47

Frank Iaquinata
30 West 60th Street
New York, New York 10023

We heard over the air-waves that James Boyd is choir director of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. It must be wonderful to sing in that chapel!

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

Peter White went everywhere in New York like a tourist, roamed around it like a native, and even did some exploring on his own to produce an article on the city (beautifully illustrated) for a summer issue of *National Geographic*. He is on the editorial staff of the magazine. An editor, Ted Melnychuk puts out *Neurosciences Research Program Bulletin* in addition to his duties as director of communications at M.I.T. Two other men who produce things for the public eye are John Steeves, a new vice president of Ted Bates & Company, Inc., a New York advertising agency, and Merrill Brockway, who is the producer director of CBS's "Stage 2."



W. BROWN '50
Mans machines



H. HANSEN '51
Life in the sun

49

James Yiannou
226 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Gene Rossides is taking an active part in Senator Keating's campaign as Mr. Brownell's chief deputy—a spot where he needs all his hard-hitting skill. We also heard that Harvey Soltan is moving to New York, where he is executive vice president and director of Maple Press.

50

Alois Schmitt
61 Hill Street
Belleville, New Jersey

Saturday, May 15, 1965. That's the day of the stag cocktail party and buffet which will be held as part of our 15th Anniversary celebration. Reserve this date now. In the interim there will be a dinner to which the ladies will be invited. More info on both events will be forthcoming.

Among those present at the recent Homecoming festivities were Ed Bogest, Jim Devaney, Ric Yarwood, Jim Garofalo, Jack Kelleher, Skip Pyne, Bud Kassel, Joe Mehan, Jack Dimmock, and Les Chase. Les came in from Pekin, Ill. especially for the dedication of the Chrystie Field House at Baker Field. He did the portrait of Thomas W. Chrystie which hangs in the field house lounge and was exhibited for the first time on Homecoming Day. The Early Fifties party, which followed the football game, was again a huge success. Three cheers on that to Ric Yarwood.

Dan Brachfeld hit the *New York Times* recently when he was named vice president by Simon Enterprises. Norm Skinner is now a marketing consultant in midtown New York. Engineer Dick Baxter is doing research at Dupont in Delaware; a colleague, William Brown, has been promoted to senior engineer in IBM 7040/7044 engineering at the Kingston division. George Fabian is at Young and Rubicam in Manhattan. Professor Bob Goldsby of California's Department of Dramatic Art is spending his sabbatical through June '65 in Europe; he was the U. of Cal's official delegate to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon.

Norm Holcomb is in the construction business in Little Rock. Ditto Saul Morgan in Miami Beach and Leon Marzano in the Bronx. Leon is veep of Marson Construction Corp. George Fisher is teaching in White Plains, N.Y.; Gordon Hamilton is personnel director of the High Voltage Engineering Corp. in Burlington, Mass.; attorney Alan Howe is in Philadelphia. Dave Hotelling will make the big move to New Zealand in February. Currently biology chairman at Florida State University, he will pursue his career at Taita College in Lower Hutt, N.Z.

Jack Kaemmerlen, M.D., is teaching and doing research at Albany's V.A. Hospital. Lenny Kliegman is now president of Kay Bee Equipment Corp. (laundry and dry cleaning equipment). Mike Loeb is in charge of manufacturing for Brillio Manufacturing Co., a division of Purex. David Maguire is living in New York and producing training and information films for the U.S. Army. Alan Obre is customer relations supervisor for the New York Telephone Co. Dr. Dudley Rochester is a physician at Bellevue Hospital; ditto Harold Kessler at Trenton State Hospital in N.J. Their colleague, Gerald Weissmann, is assistant professor of medicine at N.Y.U. Medical School. Patent attorney Dick Wiener is resident manager of the D.C. office of Marks and Clerk. A note from Bud Kassel says that while camping this summer with his wife and boys on an island in the middle of Lake George he found it already inhabited by Bob Fredericksen and his family. Bob is a reporter for a Providence paper.

51

George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Several Californians have been in New York recently. We saw Frank Smith, now a trust officer with the bank of California, George Prozan who is in Palo Alto, and Gerald Botkin, a doctor in San Francisco. Taking the sun farther south, Howard Hansen has been named manager of a new Home Life Insurance agency in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

George Weiss is returning to government employment at the National Cancer Institute of NIH. Mickie Winnick will teach at the Cornell Medical School in New York City next year. George Zimmel, who has three children of his own, wrote us a note to say that he and his wife were adopting another, a little German girl.

52

Robert N. Landes
1192 Park Avenue
New York, New York

We read that Neil Cherniack has been appointed assistant professor of medicine at the University of Illinois.

Columbia has received an unrestricted direct grant of \$7,200 from Eastman Kodak under the company's aid-to-education program for 1964. The grant is based on the

number of graduates from Columbia who joined Kodak five years ago and are presently still employed: Arthur *Charlton*, a member of the company's administrative headquarters, is one of these.

53

Fred Ronal
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

To further understanding of sub-atomic particles, the National Science Foundation has awarded a two-year \$24,800 grant to Dr. Leon *Landovitz*, associate professor of Physics at the Belfer Graduate School of Science of Yeshiva University, for research into classification of the fundamental constituents of matter. Recently, Dr. Landovitz has been engaged in "weighing" the Milky Way, an idea that apparently occurred to him while he sipped coffee with a friend. This is basic research! In June, Alan *Ziskind* received a master's degree in public health from Harvard.

54

Bernd Brecher
John Price Jones Co., Inc.
30 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

The Homecoming events were well attended by '54-wives, children and friends—at the Baker Field pre-game picnic, the atrocious 3-0 Harvard-Columbia football game, and at the Early '50's Cocktail Party at the Women's Faculty Club on campus following the game. Although probably twice as many attended, your correspondent spotted the following during the day: Les *Levine*, Marc *Ross*, Al *Fendrick*, Dale *Hopp*, Josh *Greenberg*, Larry *Scharer*, Norm *Friedman*, John *Brackett*, Harry *Politt*, Bob *Falise*, Len *Moche*, Herb *Fronmer*, Bill *Berry*, Pete *Kenen*, Kamel *Bahary*, Bob *Viarengo*, Sheldon *Cherry*, Ben *Begun*, Tom *O'Reilly*, and Bob *Burstein*.

By the time you read this you will have received a two-part class questionnaire. One, information for our next newsletter and CCT, two, a confidential poll on "Columbia College + 10," which, if returns are numerous enough (at least 100), and seemingly accurate, will be distributed to the press as a picture of the 10-year CC alumnus. Please return both parts of this questionnaire.

David *Bardaack* has been appointed an assistant professor of biology, and Ralph *Smith* an assistant professor of art for one semester, then assistant professor of elementary education for the other; both men are at the University of Illinois. Larry *Scharer* has returned from California, and is now chief resident at the Bellevue Hospital Chest Service. Murray *Hilibrand* has received a Doctor of Business Administration degree and Arnold *Kisch*, a master's in public health, both from Harvard. Art *Podell*, in case you haven't seen him on a record cover, is one of the New Christie Minstrels, and has been since their beginning.

55

Donn Coffee
133 Evelyn Road
Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.

There are a few notes to add to our Autumn newsletter. We read that George *Segal* has been having a successful year in Hollywood; he's made four movies since 1963 and is now working on another one called "King Rat." Clifford *Boram* has left for French-speaking West Africa with the Peace Corps

to teach English. He trained at Oberlin College in Ohio and then at Laval College in Quebec. Douglas *Lasher* is an enterprising banker who, with three friends, is leaving the Chase Manhattan Bank to set up a new bank in Hamden, Conn., near New Haven. One of his colleagues was reported as saying, "Twenty years ago such a venture by young men would have been impossible, 10 years ago practically impossible, but today such a thing is not only a possibility but now a reality." Erich *Gruen* and Henry *Nathan* both received advanced degrees from Harvard last June.

Bob *Schiff* is practicing dentistry in Brooklyn and a colleague, Earl *Warman*, is in Queens. I. Stephen *Rabin* has announced the opening of a private law practice in New York, and our treasurer, Paul *Frank*, has moved his office after his firm merged and took on the new name of Poletti, Freidin, Prashker and Feldman.

We received a "please give my regards to all classmates" letter from Harvey *Greenberg* (the famous "Hagi" of our *Jester*), who is now a Marine captain, stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington. This summer he hopes to return to New York to begin psychoanalytic training. Bob *Crossman* has been appointed sales promotion manager for the Multiwall Division of Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp. Ralph *Bean* is a technical writer living in Hyde Park, N.Y. Stan *Blumberg* is an attorney in Brooklyn, as is Fred *Klink*, while Elliott *Manning* practices law in Manhattan. Milt *Finegold* is in residency in N.Y.C.; Ed *Schechter* is an industrial engineer living in Stamford, Conn.; Stu *Kaback* is a chemist who lives in Roselle Park, N.J. Paul *Baum* is a research physicist living in Brooklyn, while Allen *Hyman* is a physician in the Bronx, and Herb *Cohen* is a chief of pediatrics in New Orleans, La.

The class wishes to appoint a coordinator of relations with the Alumni Association, which not only handles our work and assists in scheduling various class as well as general alumni gatherings, but also helps CCT by sending news items which keep us in touch with each other. If you would be interested in working on such projects, please let me know.

BOB CROSSMAN '55
Paper by the wall



56

John T. Garnjost
Manufacturers Hanover
969 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

Travel seems to be contagious among the class officers. At the end of August, president Lee *Seidler* departed for Istanbul, Turkey, where he will be teaching at Roberts College for the current academic year. Historian Leonard *Wolfe* returned from his around-the-world journey just in time to assist treasurer Stephen *Easton* and vice president John *Garnjost* with reunion preparations. Another traveler, Joel *Shapiro*, has returned from Europe, where he earned a distinguished reputation in such cities as Berlin, Hamburg, London, Edinburgh and Brussels, and will

give a recital at Town Hall this February 28th.

Captain Joseph *Parker* graduated with honors from the training course for the U.S. Air Force missile and nuclear transportation safety specialists at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas. He is now at Travis Air Force Base in California. Dr. Edward *Goldberg* has been awarded a year's extension of his current Carnegie Institution Fellowship, enabling him to continue his research on the structure and mechanism of genes that can kill bacteria in living cells at the Carnegie Institution's Genetics Research Unit in Cold Spring Harbor, L.I. Joseph *Carlson, Jr.* has left the Carnegie Institute; he received his B.A. degree this June from the College of Fine Arts.

"To the Moon and Beyond" may be the theme of the Transportation and Travel pavilion at the World's Fair but Arthur *Fischer* is more concerned about an important terrestrial matter, his home address. Art is a member of the technical staff of the Chrysler Corporation's Space Division working on the Saturn Program at Cape Kennedy and living in the city of Cape Canaveral, Fla. He writes that his home address should read *City of Cape Canaveral*, not Cape Kennedy, for Cape Kennedy refers to the Atlantic Missile Range, in which there are no residents.

By this writing, class Gymnasium Fund chairman Ronald *Kapon* will have made his presence known as a resident of Chicago, Ill. Having recently returned from a four-month European and North African wine-buying tour, Ron joined E. J. Korvette and was given the assignment of setting up liquor departments in its four stores in the Chicago area. If successful, the company may start similar departments in all 38 stores throughout the country. Ron will continue as vice president of Nopak Corp., a merchandising advisory service. When *Helen* opens off-Broadway this month, producer Matthew *Stander* will be anxiously awaiting what we all hope are rave notices: "There is still life in the old girl yet" is the theme of this tract comedy dealing with the life of Helen of Sparta twenty years after her return from Troy. Shall we reserve two orchestra seats?

Our class's Homecoming Kickoff Dinner and Reunion was held on October 9 at the Ballantine Rathskeller in the World's Fair Belgian Village, amid replicas of 134 picturesque Belgian structures that range from the 12th to the 18th centuries. The day was designated officially as *Columbia College Class of 1956 Day at the Fair* by the Fair Corporation, and class president "pro-tem," John *Garnjost*, was presented with a key symbolizing his selection as honorary Mayor of Belgian Village for the evening. Notice of the gathering was announced on the bulletin boards of the General Foods' Communications Arches throughout the day.

During the evening, both before and after the buffet dinner, members of the class sauntered through the Village and observed such "un-Morningside sites" as: a cobblestone marketplace (made with Belgian paving stones taken from the Pulaski Skyway); a reproduction of the City Hall in the town of Damme; a copy of the 15th-century Church of St. Nicholas in Antwerp; a 170-year-old Belgian carousel; and the famous Gille Dancers, who originally performed their ballet in 1549, when Belgium was ruled by Spain, to celebrate the conquest of Peru and the Incas.

Although the majority of those 25 class members who attended were from the New York metropolitan area, some did manage to come from farther away. Lorenzo *Chioldi*, for example, traveled from Barre, Vt., while

both Kenneth Suimm and Joseph Tauber commuted from Stamford, Conn. The old "school spirit" was exhibited as a group stood before the class flag, which decorated one wall of the Rathskeller, and did justice to one chorus of "Who Owns New York?" Paul LaVale and his Cities Service World's Fair Band of America played a stirring rendition of "Roar Lion Roar" during their evening concert in the Court of the Universe.

Following dinner, formal entertainment was provided by a versatile dance band in German dress which performed European and rock and roll music with equal dexterity. No special prizes were given for outstanding performances, but there were a considerable number of unnamed and only recently invented dance steps exhibited by certain members of the class. Dancing continued until 1:30 a.m., when the last of the tired but happy group of friends called it a day.

57

Donald E. Clarick
933 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, New Jersey

Richard A. Lowery was awarded a graduate degree at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Hoken Seki has his LL.B. from Harvard. Contrary to a report in *CT's* last issue, what Richard Brickner is really doing is free-lance writing for various magazines and working on a second novel.

Columbia has received an unrestricted direct grant of \$7,200 from Eastman Kodak under the company's aid-to-education program for 1964. The grant is based on the number of graduates from Columbia who joined Kodak five years ago and are presently still employed; James Mills is one of these.

58

John F. Mahoney, II
401 East 90th Street
New York, New York 10028

Steve Jonas writes us from England that he's continuing his studies for a Ph.D. in neurophysiology. Robert Fogelson and David Rothman received their Ph.D.'s from Harvard in June and Ronald Kessel, also at Harvard, received an LL.B. *cum laude*.

59

Jack V. Kahn
555 McLean Avenue
Yonkers, New York

Several '59 classmates can still be found on campus, if you know where to look. For example, the office of the director of Men's Residence Halls would be the most likely place to find Harris Schwartz, because Harris happens to be the director. Pick up a copy of *Spectator* and the odds are that Harris' name will be mentioned somewhere. You can sometimes catch Bob Brookhart in Hamilton Hall. Bob was recently named assistant director of College Admissions for secondary schools, and spends a good deal of his time travelling around the country interviewing prospective Columbia men. Then there's Jay Neugeboren, who returned to Alma Mater as a freshman English instructor. There are the graduate students too: Walt Schnabel, who is back after a hitch in the Navy doing grad work in the Department of Civil Engineering; Thomas Guinsburg, working for his Ph.D. in history while teaching that subject at Hunter; Joseph Ramos, working for a Ph.D. in economics; Michael Cohen, who was named managing editor of the *Columbia Law Review*; and Michael Tannenbaum and



CLASS OF '56 REUNIONEERS
Their day at the Fair

Ben Miller, both expecting to earn Ph.D.'s in physics this year. Ben is working in the Plasma Laboratory in Mudd Hall on the study of high temperature gases. Mike is a bit more difficult to locate. He's been traveling back and forth between Columbia, Nevis (in Westchester) and Brookhaven (on Long Island). His work is on "muon" research—a "muon" being a newly discovered particle of an atom, along with the electron, proton and neutron. This particular atomic sleuth expects to do more travelling come December, when he journeys to Geneva to work for CERN (the European Center for Nuclear Research). Bon voyage, Michael.

From the world of Casey and Kildare come the following items: Marty Wasserman is doing his residency in psychiatry at Kings County Hospital; Jerry Wacks is resident in orthopedics at St. Peter's Hospital in Peterson, N.J.; Edward Wolpow received his M.D. from Harvard last June. At Bellevue, Jordan Tobin, Marv Kolodny and Mike Gang are in their second year of residency in medicine, while Jerry Tepperberg is in his second year of residency in pediatrics. Dr. Tepperberg, by the way, moves on to Beth-Israel Hospital next year as chief resident in pediatrics. Sheldon Golub is practising far afield, at Bien Hoa Air Base in Viet Nam. He is helping to give medical service in support of the Pacific Air Forces, which provide airpower for the defense of the U.S. and its allies in the Pacific Area.

On Wall Street, James Connolly was recently made a partner in the brokerage firm Esterbrook and Co., and is now in the process of purchasing a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

Both Jim and George Asch succeed Bill Sanford as co-chairmen of the Class of '59's fund-raising efforts for the 13th Annual Fund Drive. Let's all join them in giving Columbia our support.

60

Robert Abrams
2125 Holland Avenue
New York, New York 10462

The men of '60 are still active in all corners of the globe. Frank Zmoresnik, currently in the Mediterranean, was recently promoted to lieutenant in the United States Navy and is seriously considering the service as a career. Rich Rodin headed for Mali on the Continent of Africa as a participant in a special athletic project being sponsored by Operations Crossroads Africa. Rich was part of a 7-man basketball unit which conducted clinics and played exhibition games in Bamako, the capital of Mali, as well as other cities in the surrounding grasslands.

René Plessner, yeoman class correspondent, is now product manager for the Tussy Cosmetics division of Lehn and Fink. Larry Rubinstein, embarking on his last year of rabbinical studies, was one of several hundred divinity students of the three major faiths who stood all-night vigils at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. in support of the Civil Rights bill when it was pending in Congress. He is now the rabbi at Temple Torah at Cambria Heights in Queens and is completing a translation of

Josspon, a medieval history of the Jews. Among the doctors in the class who received their degrees in June were Jerry Roberts from N.Y.U., Sandy Reder from Einstein, and Bruce Ettinger, Jay Jackman, Robert Leff and Arthur Shapiro from Harvard. Jerry will be a resident at Long Island Jewish Hospital, while Sandy and Bruce will be at Boston City Hospital. Dr. Nathan Gross was advanced to the rank of assistant professor of French at the College. In addition to his French teaching load, Nathan taught Humanities A1 and A2 this year. Dick Friedlander has completed a six-month executive training program at the American Broadcasting Company. Several classmates took President Kennedy's Physical Fitness Program to heart by obtaining a permit for the softball diamond at Riverside Drive and 104th Street for Saturday mornings. Marty Herman, George Erdstein, Paul Wolski (who is now with the Criminal Division of the Legal Aid Society), Pete Schuster, Steve Blasing, René Plessner, and your correspondent were seen there regularly. Dave Friedberg was discharged from the Army after a two-year hitch and is back at Columbia Law School. Avram Weisberg recently had his senior law note published in the N.Y.U. Intramural Law Review. Len Fuchs received his M.A. in economics from N.Y.U. and is currently working towards his Ph.D. Mike Gussick and Stan Needleman were sworn in as New York Bar members and are now practicing with prominent law firms in New York City. Andy Milano and Kevin McCarthy, who graduated together from Bellevue, will continue to see each other while residents at Baltimore City Hospital. Ed Curtiss, by the way, was the president of the senior class at Bellevue (N.Y.U. Medical School).

English is not a lost art for some of the men of '60. The faculty roster of Queens College in New York boasts Steve Zwering while the University of Colorado proudly displays John Bell's name and Ithaca College Al Adams'. Gerry Schmeltzer is the new assistant public relations manager for the Cleveland Indians.

Charles Goldfarb received his LL.B. from Harvard, and Samuel Tolkin received his Master of Architecture in Urban Design, also from Harvard. Mike Howard and Larry Mendelson are senior accountants at Arthur Anderson and Co. in New York City. Al Ashare is at Oak Ridge, Tenn. on a fellowship, studying nuclear medicine. George Cuty is on the faculty of Riverdell Regional Senior High School in Orhdell, N.J. Victor Chang is a member of the securities department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Mike Hertzberg just returned from the West Coast, where he spent the past year on the faculty of the University of California law school at Berkeley, to practice in the Big City. Steve Sitzman has accepted an appointment to the residency staff of the department of radiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Mass., while a colleague, Bob Fischbein, is interning at Beth Israel Hospital in New York City and plans to specialize in obstetrics and gynecology. Mike Gelfand is a surgical intern at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. Art Delmhorst is now living in Brooklyn Heights while working with the General Motors Overseas Operations. Norman Lane recently completed a one-year clerkship for Judge Thurgood Marshall for the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, and is now associated with the New York law firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn. Howie Gelpy makes his home in New Haven, Conn. and is sales

manager for Eastern Automotive Parts. Don *Aitschuler*, associated with Mermelstein, Burns and Lesser, teaches business law at Hunter College. Barry *Augenbraun* is completing his third year at Harvard Law School and was recently elected secretary of the Harvard Legal Aid Branch. Bob *Hersh*, Steve *Brown*, and Bill *Goodstein* are practicing with prominent law firms in New York City.

The Class assembled at Fraunces' Tavern following the Homecoming game with Harvard to celebrate its fifth anniversary year. Dancing to the notes of a four piece band, sipping cocktails, munching on hors d'oeuvres and canapés and enjoying a roast beef dinner, classmates and their dates and wives spent a wonderful evening telling new jokes and recounting old tales. The gathering was proclaimed a great success by all those who attended and the next class event was already being looked forward to with great anticipation.

61

Robert Juzeam
1950 East 22nd Street
Brooklyn 29, New York

Our fall newsletter should have caught you up with the important class events.

We heard that Paul *Gilbert* left for Somalia in September with about 60 other Peace Corps volunteers who are going to be teaching junior high and secondary level science, math or English in Somalia's major cities. He went through a 10-week training program at Eastern Michigan University before leaving.

In June, Nicholas *Deluca* received an M.A. from the State University of New York at Albany, and Santiago *Sanday* received an M.S. from the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

A large number of our classmates studied law at Harvard. Robert *Goldfeld*, Jerome *Grossman*, Robert *Guttman*, Jerome *Lombardi*, Martin *Margulies*, Sidney *Feinberg*, Peter *McCabe*, Howard *Klotz*, David *Obel*, Eric *Rosefield*, Jack *Samet*, and Stuart *Smith* all graduated last June. Martin *Kaplan*, Jonathan *Shapiro* and Bruce *Shoulton* received their law degrees *cum laude*, and Stanley *Futerman* received his *magna cum laude*.

62

Michael Stone
511 East 80th Street
New York, New York 10021

The Class officers and Jerry *Speyer*, fund chairman, have decided to rename the Class of '62 scholarship in honor of Leonard A. *Pullman*. The recipient will be named the Leonard A. *Pullman* scholar. We are hoping that all those who are interested in doing something to honor Len's memory will contribute to the Class of '62's fund efforts. In addition, the class this year has undertaken a new project for fund raising purposes. Those people who are donating \$25 or more are now designated Class of '62 sponsors.

Our class gymnasium fund, co-chaired by Mark *Feldman* and Stan *Waldbaum*, has raised nearly \$4000. Two members of the class, Martin *Rapaport* and Bob *Dickstein*, have each contributed a "Lion's Share" worth \$300. The captains for the successful gym drive are: David *Angstreich*, Bill *Campbell*, Herbert *Gerstein*, Leopold *Svergold*, Barton *Nisonson*, Roger *Hannan*, Bob *Van Keuren*, *Dickstein*, Rudy *Chen*, Burton *Lehman*, and John *Alexander*.

The class has a new slate of officers,

namely: president, Stan *Waldbaum*; vice president, Sandy *Greenberg*; historian, Steve *Kelso*; treasurer, Dave *Tucker*; editor-in-chief of newsletter and correspondent for *CCT*, Mike *Stone*. Their first event will be a Christmas Party on Saturday, December 19, from 8:30 to 10 p.m. in Ferris Booth Hall. There will be a 4-piece band, folk singers, and possibly sing-along piano. A \$5 per couple charge will cover everything, including all the liquor you can drink, snacks and punch. If you've been alert enough to pay your \$3 dues already you can come for \$4. But—due to space limitations and the extensive amount of preparations, only the first 50 couples to make reservations will be admitted. So—send your checks to Stan *Waldbaum* in 201 New Hall as soon as possible.

In addition to the personal notes in our newsletter, we found that Russell *Black* is working toward a master's degree in history at Yeshiva University and works full-time for the New York State Department of Social Welfare in administering the Social Security Disability Program for New York State. James *Stoller* is the editor of *Moviegoer*, a recent "little" magazine with critical essays and reviews about current American and foreign cinema. Dan *Elliott* was folk-singing at the "Blue Angel" recently. Jeffrey *Mandula* received an M.A. as long ago as last March.

The arts have attracted many of us. David *Garfield*, the wonderfully funny Nathan *Detroit* of our '62 Varsity Show, opened on Broadway in October with "Hang Down Your Head and Die." Touring the nation for eight months with the company of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," is talented thespian Donald *Briscoe*. Don spent the past six months with the American Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Conn. and with the A.P.A. Repertory Company in New York City's famed East Side theatre, the Phoenix. Warren *Lyons* writes that, "During the summer I stage-managed a 'Salute to Congress' on the White House Lawn for President Johnson and all of Congress. It was called the 'most elaborate show ever produced at the White House.' The strange thing was that it was like working on the backlot of MGM. I felt as if at any moment someone would yell, 'Okay, strike the White House unit.' Never happened, though." Charles *Morrow* made a highly successful Town Hall debut on September 28. Our composer-concert-manager expects his music to be played by the Lucas Foss chamber ensemble in Buffalo and in Carnegie Hall later this year. Another musician of great ability is Edwin *Boatner*, who will be giving organ recitals throughout the year in New York and Virginia.

We have heard from both Bernard *Sarel*, a Peace Corps volunteer in Malawi, East Africa, and Alan *Harris*, teaching English in Ankara, Turkey. Naval ROTC men still overseas include Carl *Schubert* on the USS Sea Dragon in the Far East, and Andrew *Jampoler*, with a patrol squadron in the Atlantic. George *Graff* and Chris *Costas* are former naval men now at the Columbia Law School.

Numerous '62ers are in business throughout the United States, although most have remained in New York City. Thomas *Shapiro* is a geologist for the Bretz Mining Company in McDermitt, Nev.; John *O'Brien* is a sales representative for Humble Oil, Passaic, N.J.; George *Jacobson* is a stock broker in Beverly Hills, Calif.; H. James *Stark* is a national bank examiner with the U.S. Treasury Department in Richmond, Va.; Ronald *Williams* is in the training program with Republic Steel in Canton, Ohio.

In New York are, Thavanh *Stengouisk*, a

radio writer and announcer for the Voice of America; Antonio *Gebauer*, a banker at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, where John *Barnes, III* is a credit analysis trainee; Jerry *Speyer*, an executive for the Madison Square Garden Corporation; Richard *Rusano*, an administrative assistant for Maradel Products; William *Benton*, freelance writer in association with the Ken Publishing Company; Edward *Michel*, a research analyst with Eastern Airlines, and Robert *Sansone*, assistant product manager for General Foods.

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David H. Pittinsky
1766 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06515

The Class of 1963 held a cocktail party after the Homecoming football game on October 10. In attendance were: Bob *Kraft*, Jeff *Cook*, Bob *Heller*, Ed *Hanzelik*, Richard *Gottesman*, Alan *Greengrass*, Evan *Gordon*, Bob *Johnson*, Gary *Burkhead*, Ira *Malter*, Bill *Goebel*, Sy *Moskowitz*, Ed *Coller*, Richard *Epstein*, your correspondent, and about 15 others with their wives and dates.

We hear of several budding doctors. Marc *Galanter* is attending Albert Einstein Medical School, along with Ed *Hanzelik*, and Ira *Malter* is in his second year at the Harvard Medical School. Michael *Bumagin* started this year at the University of Mississippi School of Medicine.

Lawyers seem to run in groups. Bill *Goebel*, Ed *Coller* and Louis *Agit* are all at the N.Y.U. Law School, where Roger *Fine* is on the Law Review. Larry *Apple*, Ed *Greer*, and Peter *Zimroth* are at Yale, as is your correspondent, who worked for Mobilization for Youth this summer. Peter worked for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund also this summer; he is on the Yale Law Journal. Bob *Heller* is on the Columbia Law Review, and Joel *Harris* is at the Harvard Law School. Others at Harvard—in the Business School—are Kal *Radin*, Gary *Burkhead*, and Richard *Epstein*.

Bob *Tua* is in the U.S. Marines; the Air Force claimed Richard *Bilodeau*, now at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. and a lieutenant, and John *Brewer*, also a lieutenant, who is training as a transportation officer at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas.

Our impresarios, Alan *Greengrass* and Rory *Butler*, are working on another musical. Joel *Krossnick*, an assistant professor at Iowa now, gave a cello recital at Columbia this summer. Mark *Dintenfaus* is teaching secondary school in Ethiopia as a Peace Corps volunteer. Robert *Lake* is with the Recordak Division of the Eastman Kodak Company, and Bob *Johnson* is presently working for Chase Manhattan in New York City.

John *Gleason*, Lawrence *Litt*, Richard *Rasala*, Joel *Rascoff*, and Marc *Rosen* have all gotten their Masters degrees from Harvard. Carey *Winfrey*, on a tour of duty with the Marines, stopped in at Tokyo to see the Olympics.

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Richard *Hanft* is a member of the Coast Guard OTS. Kevin *DeMarrais*, who spent some time in Columbia's sports publicity office, stepped into the post of sports information director at Bucknell. (Bucknell promptly beat Harvard—the first Ivy team they have beaten in 71 years!) William *Schwartz* is an assistant economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and part-time Ph.D. candidate in economics at Penn.

About Educating Businessmen

by FREDERICK R. KAPPEL



*What kind of students
make the best
executives?
The head of
a major company
tells what one
thorough study
revealed*

IN THE DETERMINATION of the great issues confronting us at this time of upheaval throughout the world, it seems to me that a decisive factor will be America's capacity to develop managers for its business enterprises who possess intelligence, drive, vision, and character. Our national growth, our ability to compete in world markets, and our success in assisting the development of better living standards in other countries all demand the best management of which we are capable.

How can we identify *today* who the young people are that can make tomorrow what it ought to be? How can we better predict what a man is likely to do and become?

In an attempt to answer these questions in part, we in the Bell System decided several years ago to undertake a thorough study to find out what relationship there might be, if any, between the performance of college graduates in the Bell System and their performance in college. We took the records of 17,000 college men in the business who could fairly be compared with each other, and, examining their records, sought the answer to the question: "To what extent does success in college predict success in the Bell System?"

As the criterion for success in the business, we used men's salaries. What was a man's salary compared to the salaries earned by others who had been working in the company for the same length of time? This criterion was used simply because a man's pay reflects the judgment of his bosses concerning his value to the company. I realize that these judgments are sometimes off the mark, but I know of no measure that would better reflect the college men's responsibilities in the business, relative to each other, than the salaries paid.

To measure college experience we considered: first, a man's academic achievement; second, his extracurricular achievement; third, the extent to which he earned his way through college.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY show that the most reliable predictive indicator of a college graduate's success in the Bell System is his rank in his graduating class. A far greater proportion of high-ranking than low-ranking students have qualified for the large



Creer Conaghan

TRUSTEE KAPPEL SPEAKS TO A COLLEGE AUDIENCE
Does the top half stay on top?

responsibilities. We found that 45 percent of the men in the top academic third were in our top salary third; while only 26 percent of those in the lowest third of their graduating classes made the top salary third. There is a parallel indicator too. Only 21 percent of the top-third students were in the bottom salary third, but 40 percent of those in the lowest third at college were also in the lowest third in salary.

Since academic ranking might not mean the same thing from college to college, we checked out our figures against college quality. The colleges were grouped in three classes; above average, average, and below average. The grouping was based on years of association with many of the colleges, on discussions with a number of college authorities, and on published studies.

We found that college quality does make a difference. For instance, 55

percent of the men who ranked in the top academic third in the "above average" group of colleges were in our top salary third, and 31 percent in the lowest academic third of the same high quality group made the top salary third. We also found, however, that top students from "average" or "below average" colleges have done better than average or low-ranking students from "above average" colleges. In short, while a relationship does exist between college quality and salary, rank in class is more significant.

NEXT, WHAT ABOUT extracurricular achievement? Well, the data show *some* relationship between a high level of non-academic achievement and salary later attained. Men who were campus leaders reached our top salary third in slightly greater proportion than those who were not. But it is only real campus *achievement* that seems to

have any significance. Mere participation in extracurricular goings-on does not.

Finally, if a man earns part or all of his college expenses, does that help us gauge whether he will be successful in our business? The facts show that this *by itself* is not a significant yardstick. As a group, all men who earned a portion of their college expenses are in our different salary thirds in much the same distribution as men who did not.

Of course the study revealed other things, such as the different percentages of men in the top salary third depending on the various combinations of scholastic standing, college quality, and campus achievement. However, I see no point in drenching you with figures. The main conclusions are the important thing and worth re-emphasis:

First, the most important single indicator for predicting success in our business is scholastic achievement.

Second, the usefulness of this indicator can be improved by taking into account the quality of the college attended.

Third, extracurricular achievement has some, but relatively little, usefulness as an indicator of business success.

DOES THIS STUDY mean that we should now proceed to offer jobs to anyone who happens to be in the top third or top half of his graduating class? Of course not. There are top students who could no more be good business managers than I could read Chinese. What the study has given us are some hints—rather strong hints—about where to spend the most time looking for the men we want, the men with intelligence *plus* those other attributes that give us reasonable confidence that they will make things move and move well. These statistical guidelines mean that more and more we are disposed to look within the top half of the college class for individuals who can furnish us with management of high quality.

I realize that some people will disagree with this. They will say that hiring according to marks will get you only certain kinds of people. They will say that by looking largely at the top half of the class we shall be denying opportunity to many in the lower half.

We have no idea of hiring according

to marks alone, as I have already said. And no one can dispute that many below-average students may become above-average managers. Admittedly, there are men who make low grades in college but have plenty of brains. Nevertheless, we who employ college graduates must be concerned with relative probability. Hiring the wrong man is costly in time, effort, and money, frustrating to all concerned, and dangerous for the future. The question is—how can we make as few mistakes as possible?



FREDERICK RUSSELL KAPPEL, chairman of the board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been a trustee of Columbia University since December, 1962. A native of Albert Lea, Minnesota, Kappel received an electrical engineering degree at the University of Minnesota in 1924 and went to work for A.T. & T.'s Northwestern Bell Company shortly after. He moved up steadily in the ranks of the corporation to become president in 1956; he has occupied his present post since 1961. Mr. Kappel holds honorary doctorates of laws from Lehigh, Knox, Union, Ohio Wesleyan as well as one from Columbia, which he received in 1962. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, affiliated with the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and takes an active part in several other organizations. An elder of the Reformed Church in Bronxville, New York, where he lives with his family, he likes to spend a few evenings playing bridge or poker—he rarely takes chances—and reading. As the head of a company where long training, hard work, and dedication are required for success, Mr. Kappel has helped to make A.T. & T.'s recruiting and training program one of the most well-known in the nation.

When you hire a man of high intelligence but low grades, in effect you have to bet that a drive he hasn't shown will show after he goes to work. If, on the other hand, you are considering a high-scholarship man, your bet is that a drive already demonstrated will be sustained.

Let me put it another way. As we look for future top-quality business managers, why should we spend a large part of our effort searching among men who have made a career of just getting by? The proper goal of business can't be just to get by. No enterprise with that object will be able to do what the times demand.

THE BASIC QUESTION is: How can we continuously keep building the best management possible? Excellence in management is vital to the nation's welfare and to America's competence and leadership in world affairs. We in industry must address ourselves to this question more frequently.

But equally important, American colleges must ask themselves whether they are doing all they can to turn out young men devoted to excellence. Are our colleges organized to motivate, to inspire, to build, and to test men's full capacities and their will to make the most of themselves and give of their very best?

In our time too many people have come to see their futures in terms of circumstances outside themselves, in terms of an institution that will do something for them. This value is upside down. The future must be seen in terms of what a man can do to contribute something, to make something better, to make events go where he believes with all his being they ought to go. Opportunity is not so much in the situation, as in the enthusiasm, intelligence, judgment, and courage that men bring to the situation. Where do interest, vitality, the sense of challenge, and ethical awareness come from? Are these things that work gives to a man? No, they are not. These are things that men bring to their work.

When education, business, and government all reinforce each others' efforts to help men grow as bringers, then and only then, shall we have real excellence—a quality our nation's leaders and people must possess if we are to cope successfully with the perilous conditions before us.

DEAN'S DAY

Saturday, February 6th



The Alumni Ball

Saturday, April 10

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*In the conditions of modern life,
the rule is absolute: the race which
does not value trained intelligence is
doomed.*

ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD

Roy de Carova



COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Today

WINTER 1964

The Coming Crisis
in College Education

FINANCES



Patrick Chun, *Hawaii*; Paul Wehrle, *Texas*; Art Sederbaum, *New York*; John Vollmer, *Idaho*; Bruce Trinkley, *California*

David Plawden

All-American but definitely not Gothic

The College men pictured above are a small group from Columbia's 60-man Glee Club that were caught unawares at Baker Field's modern facilities. They were rehearsing for their annual Town Hall Concert on April 23 at 8:30. This year the famous concert will feature an all-American program—modern American songs by David Diamond, Walter Piston, Otto Leuning, and Randall Thompson; American folk songs (moving, melodic, and humorous); and, of course, American college songs. Hence, the hats.

Students, faculty, alumni, parents and friends will not

want to miss this remarkable evening of good music. American history majors are particularly encouraged to attend.

The traditional and gay drink-dance-sing reception will be held after the concert at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43rd Street.

Tickets are \$3.50 and \$3.00 in the orchestra, \$2.50 in the balcony, and \$5.00 in the loges, and are available at 313 Ferris Booth Hall at Columbia, Town Hall, and patriotic ticket brokers around town. See you there, O.K.?

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Within the Family

The root of all evil—and excellence

No American college or university, to my knowledge, has ever bared the details of its financial position and holdings to its alumni, faculty, students and friends. This issue attempts to do just that for Columbia.

Nearly all colleges issue financial statements, of course, and have done so for a long time. But these are usually sketchy and show only the accounting expenses and income, not the decisions, plans, and mistakes behind the figures. It is as difficult to learn exactly what an American college is up to as it is to learn what General Motors or the Teamsters Union is up to.

In a strict sense, private colleges have no obligation to expose their economic underpinnings. Soon, however, they may be forced to do so. Many of them are getting close to being in real financial trouble. Most colleges have always had a rather poor time of it—certainly Columbia has—but they have seldom been as desperate as they now are. They are pleading before their alumni, the foundations, and business firms with increasing fervor. To plead effectively, they are being pressured to explain their economic needs more fully. They may soon reach a point where total candor is essential to the level of support they seek.

Alumni especially may have to be more informed. What the colleges are asking through annual giving programs is a new form of tithe. If today's college alumnus is going to agree to tithe a portion of his income to his college, he will want to know what the money is needed for and how it is to be handled. Dean Truman recently suggested (see "Talk of the Alumni") that all alumni are going to have to become "trustees," upholding the standards of their own colleges and the ideals of good education against the proliferating forces that threaten good teaching

and learning. Trustees need facts.

At Columbia, the importance of a new openness about finances seems particularly strong. For one thing, the University has probably been too educationally ambitious, that is, too *comprehensive*, not too intellectual, for its money-poor breeches. For another, there seems to be a growing naiveté about economics among some faculty and students. Either they refuse to discuss the subject, like the 18th-century English landed gentry, because of its lack of dignity or they make all sorts of proposals without regard for costs or sources of income.

For still another reason, the fate of Columbia College now hangs on the state of the University's overall financial strength. Two years ago, the faculty and President Kirk agreed to enlarge the College to 3500 or more and to further improve the quality of its life, but since then not one penny has been advanced to implement the decision. Foundations and other sources of income today find glamour chiefly in *graduate* education and research projects of an advanced nature. Hence, unless the University is willing to concern itself more seriously with undergraduate education and is economically strong enough to carry out its concerns, the College may not rise to the even greater stature that so many have dreamed it would.

To be blunt, the historic College and its alumni have financed in large part the great University that has grown up around it (as the famous Class of 1921 Report has documented); it is now time for the University to help finance the College's expansion. To discover exactly what loyal College men can expect and to uncover what needs to be done, we offer this issue.

GCK

More Negro Leaders

TO THE EDITOR:

I have read recently the Fall 1964 issue of *Columbia College Today*. You are to be congratulated for what amounts to a symposium—and an excellent one—on the Negro problem from the point of view of a major educational institution in our country. One of the chief merits of this collection of articles is the insistence on a realistic approach to the problem, combined with the determination and the desire to be fair-minded.

Even when one finds himself in disagreement with some of the specific statements or judgments made in these articles, one cannot quarrel seriously with the writers' intent—only with their interpretation of historical facts or sociological data. One, for example, finds it difficult to accept statements about the lack of "sufficient [Negro] leadership." (Everything depends, of course, on what is meant by "sufficient." Moreover, in how many areas of life is leadership ever sufficient?) There are some who believe that Negro leadership has been formidable and effective, despite the existence of the harshest obstacles and the lack of recognition, until very recently, on the part of our communications media. To those who hold this latter view, it seems difficult to imagine what the unfinished business of the American democracy would be today had not such leadership existed.

It is true that, generally speaking, colleges for Negroes have been standard and that their graduates have not always been as well equipped as they might have been. Notwithstanding whatever deficiencies have existed over the years, some of the graduates from Negro colleges have been among the most capable and the most distinguished citizens that this nation has produced. These schools and Negro leadership have played a great role in the development of our society and have done this not merely by keeping alive the goals and dreams of our democracy.

The writers alluded to the point—but this was not emphasized—that there is no single solution to the Negro problem in America, for to suggest this is to ignore its complexities. There must be a multifrontal attack on the Negro's disadvantaged educational, economic, civic, and cultural positions if he is to be an integral part of the mainstream of American life and a contributing citizen in our democracy. This is the only way that the collective deficit of the Negro, about which Tuskegee Trustee Basil O'Connor spoke, can be removed.

These comments are not mere carping. They reflect the same genuine concern for improving the lot of American Negroes—and of all Americans—that has prompted

Letters

and permeated this group of outstanding articles. The doors of opportunity need to be opened fully to all citizens. I hope that these articles will enjoy the widest possible circulation and understanding.

L. H. FOSTER
President, Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Error of Omission

TO THE EDITOR:

On page 34 of the Fall issue of *CCT*, Daniel Leab '57 lists among the best books about the Negro, Arthur P. Davis' literary anthology *The Negro Caravan*, which he edited in collaboration with Sterling Brown and Ulysses Lee. On page 19 of the same issue, in the article titled "Negroes and the College," you write that, "No Negro student at Columbia has yet been chosen for Phi Beta Kappa."

It so happens that Dr. Arthur Paul Davis, professor of English at Howard University, is a College graduate, Class of 1927, and that he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Columbia. If you look at the April 12, 1927 issue of the *New York Times* you will discover that Professor Harry J. Carman mentions this fact and describes him as the first Negro to be admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. Actually, according to the 1937-38 *Negro Yearbook*, Professor Carman may have been wrong also, for a John Douth Jones '10 is listed as having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

One other point: couldn't your issue have managed to avoid the occasional lapses into condescension toward the Negro? Such lapses belie the great, actual progress that Columbia has made in this matter.

VICTOR TEJERA '46
Associate Professor of Philosophy
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Professor Tejera is correct about both Mr. Jones and Dr. Davis having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Our error was made because Columbia keeps no separate statistics on Negroes and we had to rely upon a study of Columbia yearbooks over the years. Neither Mr. Jones nor Dr. Davis chose to include their photographs along with those of their classmates, so we made an incorrect statement.

Black, White and Gray

TO THE EDITOR:

Applause to Charles E. Silberman '46 for so neatly elaborating the grim complexities of America's racial conflict in the Fall issue of *CCT*. We may at first be so overwhelmed by the variety of problems it presents that we may feel unable to meet them with courage, hope, and specific action. Yet, when we are able to respond, we know that it will require Mr. Silberman's combination of moral ardor and multiple attention to the stark realities.

Incidentally, while Daniel Leab '57's bibliography of "Best Books About the American Negro" is also commendable and seems complete, it does appear to me to have omitted at least one beautiful book: Sarah Patton Boyle's *The Segregated Heart*. It is a detailed personal account of a white Southern woman's segregationist indoctrination as a child, her eventual moral enlargement, and her courageous, terrible, and solitary struggle to work for integration, against both the hatred of the whites and the suspicion of the Negroes.

Congratulations on a brave and stimulating issue. Keep at it.

RAY LOPAT '61
Yonkers, N.Y.

Meat and Backbone

TO THE EDITOR:

Thank you very kindly for your Fall issue of *Columbia College Today*. Your publication is a breath of sunshine and I appreciate it.

I must admit that I have not yet put it out on our school table for general reading. I have put out General Electric's Report on 50 Negroes working at their company, and in due time perhaps your Fall number will be on the table too. But to date I have stiffened my backbone because of your sympathetic approach to a great problem.

MRS. REVA BERNTHAL
Counselor, Chicora High School
Charleston Heights,
South Carolina

TO THE EDITOR:

I am indebted to you and your staff for the issues of *CCT*. They repeatedly pro-

vide a most informative and delightful sampling of life on the campus of my old Alma Mater, the College.

The last issue was particularly good. Some of the best thinking on the subject of "the racial revolution" is being done, so far as I know, by Charles Silberman '46. His article in the Fall issue should be "must" reading for anyone seriously concerned with this grave national problem.

PRENDELTON DUDLEY '03
New York, N.Y.



How Now?

TO THE EDITOR:

It was disillusioning to read in "Around the Quads" in the Fall issue that Columbia's Anthon Professor of Latin, Dr. Gilbert Hight, refused to give a student Board of Managers-sponsored lecture because that organization "also sponsors propaganda for homosexuals to an immature student body." How paradoxical that this same College student body is considered mature enough to be exposed to incest, rape, miscegenation, and sodomy in Professor Hight's courses in classics, which he teaches with such distinction. What more eloquent and dignified propaganda for homosexuality is there than the literature and history of antiquity? One wonders if the consideration of buggery is strictly a post-graduate subject for Professor Hight.

A college in New York City is hardly the place to shelter men of ages 17 to 21 from this subject.

ALBERT ELSEN '49
Bloomington, Indiana

L'Affaire Mullins

TO THE EDITOR:

After reading the Fall issue of CCT, I am happy to note that the magazine continues to maintain its standard of excellence. However, on page 17 you printed a photograph of some Columbia students under a Confederate flag with a caption that implied that the students held anti-integrationist attitudes. While I can understand the need of an editor with a small budget to dip into the files for an old photograph to illustrate a story, I feel that I

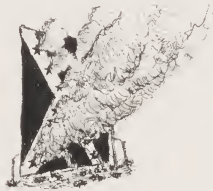
must report the story behind the photograph that you used.

The photograph was taken in April 1958. The students are actually members of the editorial staff of *Spectator*, seated in the old John Jay office. The Rebel flag belonged to Dennis Patrick "Pat" Mullins '59 of St. Albans, West Virginia, whose face is framed between the other two young men's backs in the photo. The flag is charred because I attempted to burn it.

Happy I would be to record that my act of Yankee vandalism was prompted by a sense of outrage at some barbarism in Alabama or Mississippi. But, alas, this is not so. (The big issues in my day were the revolution in Hungary and women in the dorms.) Actually, the burning was inspired by some slurring remarks made by Mr. Mullins about General William T. Sherman's alleged deprivations during his campaign in Georgia and South Carolina. I have always considered that the burning of Atlanta and similar acts were justified, and, in retrospect, only wish that Billy Sherman had extended his activities to include Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. So, as a staunch Unionist—and outgoing senior editor—I invaded the *Spec* office where the Rebel flag hung in impudent triumph over the desk of Mullins, the new sports editor. With my Zippo lighter in hand, and with appropriate incantations, in the best tradition of Sherman's March to the Sea, I set in flames Mullins' accursed banner of slavery and secession.

Poor young Pat nearly broke down and cried when he found the scorched remnant of his flag the next day, and I suspect that he still hasn't forgiven me for that dastardly damn Yankee deed. For my part, I look back on the incident as one of my finest hours, although I confess to a continuing reluctance to travel alone through the state of West Virginia.

HENRY KURTZ '58
New York, N.Y.



In Defense of Fraternities

TO THE EDITOR:

In the Fall issue, in the "Around the Quads" section, you write, "Pity the fraternities," and note that two fraternities



have disbanded and College membership has "dropped" to 25 per cent.

For your information, fraternities dwindled to 8 in number during the depression, chiefly due to malnutrition. And during the early 1940's Columbia's fraternity system had almost gone the same way as "Lucky Strike green" because of the war. But following the war, the natural social instinct that makes fraternities tick asserted itself and the number of houses jumped to 18. It is not surprising that with the unfertile ground that exists on the Columbia campus and the unsympathetic publicity that fraternities receive in some campus publications that some attrition is now taking place again. It is remarkable that any freshmen at all would join a fraternity after reading the editorials of *Spectator* prior to the rushing period.

Although fraternity men have seldom been more than a fraction of the student body, they often comprise about 75 per cent of the class officers, Annual Fund committeemen, and other laborers that keep the College Alumni Association a loyal and helpful one. . . . It would be well if some of the fraternity men's gratitude, loyalty, and enthusiasm rubbed off on the large bulk of non-fraternity men, many of whom depart from Morningside without appreciating the great education they received at the College or lending a helping hand to the many bright and needy students who come after them.

If a College student can join the Columbia C.O.R.E. chapter, Action, S.A.N.E., or similar groups full of hostility and fur-belows, surely a student should be able to join a University-controlled fraternity without being rapped on the knuckles. Fraternities have been part of the Columbia College scene for 129 years, since 1836. Certainly, fraternities have faults, but what other groups on campus live in such a state of grace that they can throw the first stone?

For the record, Sigma Chi—my fraternity—which was forced to go local this year, pledged 28 fine young men recently under its new status as Nu Sigma Chi. This is at least one fraternity which does not need the pity of CCT.

JAMES P. MORRISON '30
Elmhurst, N.Y.



Around the Quads

The Good Life

SCHUYLERVILLE, N.Y., population 1,361, is a small town in rolling country on the western shore of the Hudson River, east of Saratoga Springs and northwest of Bennington, Vermont. As you enter it, a boastful sign reads "America's Most Historic Town"; on a hill at the edge of town there is a tall, gray stone obelisk commemorating the Battle of Saratoga. The town is still very much as it must have been in 1910: low brick buildings line Main Street, surrounded by large wooden houses with porches. Around noon on December 31, 1964, a cloudy, cold day, in the town's cemetery, with weather-worn headstones and tall hemlocks rising out of three inches of snow, Harry James Carman was buried.

One hour before, in the red-brick Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, decorated inside only with poin-

settas, the Reverend George B. Ford told a congregation of 150 people, many from Columbia and New York, that Dr. Carman was "Saratoga County's most distinguished citizen" and "a truly great man." Said Father Ford, an old friend of Dr. Carman, "We should not mourn for his loss but rather we should give thanks to God for having put such a man in our midst." Harry Carman was probably the most beloved man among Columbians of all ages.

His story is a fairly well-known one. Born in 1884 on a farm in Greenfield, New York and educated in a one-room school, he went to college at Syracuse University. After serving as teacher and principal at Rhinebeck High School, he returned to Syracuse for his M.A. degree and, from 1914 to 1917, was an instructor and assistant professor of political science.

In 1917 he came to Columbia to study for his doctorate, and never left. For 33 years he served as a renowned scholar in American history, a devoted teacher, and a bold educator. Primarily a social and economic historian, he co-authored a book that is still a great text, *A History of the American People*. Many times, graduating College classes voted him "the most popular teacher." He helped launch the pioneering Contemporary Civilization course in 1919 and strongly supported the new Humanities sequence when it was introduced in 1937. During his deanship of Columbia College from 1943 to 1950, the famous statement of the philosophy behind the College's curriculum, *A College Program in Action*, was produced. After his retirement as dean in 1950 he continued to stay in touch with Columbians and carry on an amazing load of activities.

District Attorney Frank Hogan '24 once remarked, "No one can retire Harry Carman."

Harry Carman was a passionate advocate of living a useful life. By useful, he meant service to others, especially the less fortunate. He once wrote, "Education must emphasize not only learning, but action as well. Knowledge is not enough; it must be translated into attitudes and behavior." Perhaps no one professor influenced so many College men to keep mind wedded to morality.

Harry Carman himself was a tireless champion of a better life for Negroes, laborers, political refugees, underpaid teachers, old people, farmers, and radicals of all sorts. Some persons have felt he was a "sentimental liberal" and "cockeyed optimist"; others have argued that he was an "indefatigable defender of freedom and justice" and even "a saint." His wife Margaret said after the funeral, "Harry used to say that work is the only remedy for the tragedies of life." Few people worked as hard as Dr. Carman. A mere sampling of his many involvements includes: 24 years on New York City's Board of Education, trustee at Atlanta University (for Negroes) and five other institutions of higher learning, director of the Japan-American Cultural Exchange Program, 14 years on New York State's Board of Labor Mediation, chairman of the board of the National Scholarship Fund and Service for Negro Students, and educational adviser of the Joint Board of the Electrical Industry. Just months before his death at the age of 80, he was busy building a stone wall at his home in Schuylerville, assisted occasionally by former students, some of whom are now scholars and professional men.

On what would have been his 81st birthday, January 22, St. Paul's Chapel was jammed with faculty and students who heard President Kirk quote ex-Columbian Mark Van Doren on the death of his own father. "He loved life in all its parts, the great and the small. Nothing was small for him, and nothing was great; every person, everything deserved to exist." At a faculty meeting on February 15, Dr. Carman's former student and colleague, Professor Dwight Miner '26, read a tribute into the minutes that caused a long, prominent silence. On March 9 the

Trustees of Columbia voted to change the name of the College's 600-student New Hall to Carman Hall in his honor.

Modern academic life, especially at our great universities, does not encourage the growth of men like Harry Carman. It prefers specialists; Dr. Carman argued for broad education. It prefers strict objectivity; Dr. Carman fought for passionate involvement. It prefers professionalism and dignity; Dr. Carman liked informality and intimacy. It prefers dedication to a subject; Dr. Carman practiced dedication to people, especially young students. For two months after his death on December 26, there was an almost visible feeling of loss among many persons on the Columbia campus. The conscience of the University had died. Harry Car-

man had returned to the soil out of which his magnificent life had sprung.

Changes at the College

THREE CHANGES in the operation of the College were voted by the faculty this winter. One was a move to curtail specialization among the undergraduates by limiting the number of credits a student may take in the department of his major to 10 more than the minimum prescribed the department. Beginning in September 1965, greater concentration in one subject can be done only by obtaining the permission of both the departmental consultant and one of the College's deans. This move, it was felt, would prevent a small but growing minority of stu-

PRESIDENT KIRK & THE LATE HARRY CARMAN
Nothing was small for him, nothing was great



Manny Warman

dents from narrowing in on a discipline prematurely, before they had adequately explored other problems and forms of knowledge, and before they had developed a broader selection of their own talents. There were almost no faculty objections to the limitation, which originated in Dean Truman's office after an intensive study of undergraduate course selections had been made.

According to Dean Truman, "Some students are doing excessive work in their department to the detriment of their personal intellectual growth and are at odds with our commitment to offer them a liberal education. Our objective is not to fetter the truly gifted student who is devoted to his subject, but to remind each student there may be more to education than the courses in his major department, and to suggest to him that he may be a more effective specialist in the long run if he does not confine his curiosities in his undergraduate years."

The second change was approved only after considerable discussion by the faculty, about one-third of whom voted against it. It concerns the reading period before final examinations that a minority of students have asked for during the past several years. Beginning with the spring semester, 1965, the College will recess all classes on the Thursday and Friday before the two-week "finals" period, with the proviso that the suspension of laboratories on those two days will be at the option of the instructor. Several professors argued that such a lay-off will only encourage students to postpone work, as many do at most other schools with a reading period, that teachers will lose one or two days of classes at a time when they like to pull together the term's discussions, and that the period will give additional prominence to the final exams, which some professors feel have too much prominence already. But the benefits of a brief reading period in which students could reflect on the term's work and re-read certain key books or sections of books were regarded as overriding ones.

The third change, initiated by the Dean's Office, did not require faculty approval. Beginning with the academic year 1965-66, exact class standings will no longer be given out by the College

to graduate schools, employers, and others. Instead, each College man's class standing will be given by *quintiles*, accompanied by a brief description of the quality of work that is signified by each quintile. Columbia thus joins several other colleges who have already given up numerical class standings: Brown ranks by deciles, Harvard by six categories, Yale by percentiles. According to Associate Dean John Alexander '39, "We are doing this because we want to protect those students who take tougher programs, at some cost in grades; we hope to decrease emphasis on grades and increase the importance of learning *per se*; and we wish to suggest more strongly to outsiders that the quality of Columbia men should not be measured too heavily by the differences of a few decimal places, but rather by each young man's total achievement in college as a scholar and as a person."

Across the Chasm

WHAT A WINTER this has been for bridging the two cultures gap! It may well be that Columbia is now doing more than any other American institution to teach and explain science to non-scientists.

The College men, through the Ferris Booth Hall Board of Managers, this winter added a new math-science series of lectures to their Humanities, Contemporary Civilization, Poetry

Reading, and Fireside Chat series. (Scarcely a day goes by now when some leading member of the faculty is not explaining something of importance to students in Ferris Booth Hall. In effect, the College students have worked out a whole new curriculum supplementary to the regular one. The supplementary lectures and talks are more personal, problem-oriented, and broad-ranging. As one junior put it, "The lectures are great. They are what classroom sessions used to be, or should be.") The Math-Science lecture series began on February 17 with a talk by Nobel laureate physicist I. I. Rabi on the "Implications of 20th Century Physics," and was given to a large audience. The second one by mathematics professor Lipman Bers on "Axioms" enthralled a standing-room-only crowd of 240 College men. Other subjects this spring will include "The New Genetics," "Does the Earth Move?," and "The Layman and the Nucleus."

Professor Bers explained that mathematical axioms have gone through three stages: the Euclidean, where certain basic assumptions were regarded as self-evident, "just as Thomas Jefferson thought it was self-evident that all men were created equal"; the non-Euclidean of the 19th century, which built whole mathematical systems on different assumptions "just as President Lincoln and the South built different arguments on different assumptions"; and the new 20th century axi-

NOBEL LAUREATE I. I. RABI AT NEW SCIENCE SERIES
The College may be doing more than any other school





Columbians Petersen, Robinson and Coffee with President Johnson

What, Again?

Columbia College Today has received its third major award in three years. It has been selected as a co-recipient of the 1965 Alumni Service Award, given annually by the American Alumni Council. The Award is for "outstanding service rendered to an institution and to the cause of education by organized alumni effort."

The other winner was Stanford University's Alumni Association, for its continuing education conferences, similar to Columbia's National Alumni Program. Judges in the competition were Rep. Edith Green (Dem.-Oregon); Dr. Charles Dobbins, executive secretary of the American Council on Education; and Charles McCurdy, Jr., executive secretary of the Association of the American Universities.

The award was actually made to the College's alumni, who have helped support the magazine financially through their Association's dues, have contributed articles, art, and advice (through the magazine's Advisory Committee and by letters), and have

backed *CCT* despite its independent, and sometimes critical, views of Columbia. The citation with the award read: "For its magazine, *Columbia College Today*, an intellectually stimulating vehicle of explanation, analysis, and criticism, which has reported—sympathetically yet independently—the news of a great university, and in doing so has rendered a significant service to the alumni who sponsor it, the institution it represents, and higher education generally."

Alumni representatives from Columbia and Stanford met with President Johnson in the White House to receive congratulations before receiving the award at Washington's Army-Navy Club. In addition to *CCT*'s editor, William Petersen '27, a Columbia trustee and chairman of the Columbia College Council, Raymond Robinson '41, chairman of *CCT*'s Alumni Advisory Committee, and Joseph Coffee '41, Columbia's Assistant to the President for Alumni Affairs, were present. Said the editor, "The President is so tall!"

oms that recognize, since the famous Gödel's proof, that no mathematical system can be internally consistent and totally self-contained. Professor Bers neatly linked the new mathematical uncertainty with the new uncertainties of morals and politics. "From now on," he said, "all of us will have to learn to live with uncertainty, with insoluble problems, testing our axioms, or what used to be thought of as universal and self-evident truths, in each generation. There is no longer a single system of axioms sufficient to describe all

of mathematics, and there is no one system of values applicable to all men everywhere."

Barnard College also had two mathematicians explaining the development of their subject to undergraduate non-mathematicians. Dr. Andre Weil of the Institute of Advanced Study gave two talks on "The History of Mathematics, Why and How?" and Columbia's Professor Samuel Eilenberg gave two lectures on "The Algebraization of Mathematics." In addition, world-renowned astronomer Frederick Hoyle, of Cam-

bridge University, delivered four illuminating lectures in December on "Man and the Universe" to more than 850 listeners each evening, skillfully mixing philosophy, astrophysics, and witty comment.

To cap all this, the College next fall will offer a new interdepartmental set of courses about science, including "A History of Science," "The Philosophy of Science," "Introduction to the Logic of Science," "Government and Science: U.S.A., England, and U.S.S.R.," and "Philosophical and Social Implications of 20th Century Physics" The last course will be taught by Professor I. I. Rabi, the first person to be named to Columbia's new grade of University Professor. University Professors, limited to three at any one time, will be allowed to offer courses that they think useful without reference to departmental boundaries.

Dean Truman hopes that the new interdepartmental set, "Science and Society," will be of benefit to both scientists and non-scientists. They should complement the excellent courses in science that several science departments have assembled for non-specialist undergraduates, giving Columbia College as strong a selection of science courses of a liberal nature as there is in the nation.

The Way to a Student's Mind

FOR SOME YEARS, a few professors have held their senior College seminars in their homes on Claremont Avenue, Riverside Drive, or Morning-side Drive. In the past two years there has been a slight reversal in the trend of Columbia professors moving to the suburbs, so that a few more seminars are now being held in Morningside apartment living rooms or studies.

There has also existed at the College a small contingent of professors who have tea and cake or wine and cheese served during their senior seminars.

But Associate Professor of History James Shenton '49 has gone even further. Each week he takes three of the 15 students in his research seminar "The U.S.A. from 1850 to 1877" to a New York restaurant to discuss the reading scheduled for the next seminar meeting. Dr. Shenton designates three students to lead the discussion each week while, as he puts it, "I sit on the



PROFESSOR SHENTON '49 WITH BRIAN FIX OF ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA, STEVEN ROBINSON OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, AND THOMAS HARROLD OF WINTERVILLE, GEORGIA

A culinary education at the same time

sidelines and referee in case the discussion becomes too heated—as it sometimes does.” The briefing of the three students, he feels, is done best in an informal atmosphere, and “why not to the accompaniment of excellent food?” At the restaurant, Professor Shenton gets to know each of the young men very well. “They often reveal the quality of their minds better than they might on written examinations,” he says, “and besides, we all get a culinary education at the same time.”

Professor Shenton is one of the more colorful and popular teachers on campus. His lecture on the 1920's, a part of his American history class, is famous because he dresses in a racoon coat for the day. So many students consult him for advice, both officially and informally, that his office contains a traffic signal—with red, yellow, and green lights—given to him by his former seminar students to control the heavy traffic.

Tea, Everyone?

ONE OF THE REGULAR social events at the College is informal, free, in a central place on campus, and offers not only refreshments but good conversation with a wide variety of Columbians. It is called “Thursday Afternoon Tea.” A cooperative endeavor, the weekly teas are organized by the Van Am Society and the Undergradu-

ate Dormitory Council, served by members of the College Alumni's Women's Committee, paid for by the Dean's Office, held in the Hewitt Lounge of Ferris Booth Hall, and attended by faculty, deans, Barnard girls, and College students. If you walk into Hewitt Lounge at 4:00 p.m. on any Thursday, you will see a comfortable and animated group of about 50 persons inside. In one corner of the large room a chemistry professor and six students may be discussing some difficulties of an introductory chemistry course, by the window one of the assistant deans may be defending a college regulation, and a faculty wife may be telling a College man and his Barnard girl about a new exhibit at the Guggenheim Museum. Moving over to the tea table you will probably be greeted by Mrs. Truman, who deftly introduces freshmen to seniors, and both to faculty members. We asked her how the Thursday teas began.

She said that when John Gorham Palfrey was dean of the College, his wife had the idea that weekly teas would be a pleasant and informal way for College students, faculty, and deans to meet. She consulted the Van Am Society and the Dormitory Council, who seconded her idea and set up subcommittees to take over the duties of publicizing the teas, ordering supplies for them, and setting them up. The College Alumni's Women's Com-

mittee was called on for help with serving. When they started, the teas were held in the Hartley Hall lounge on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Mrs. Palfrey also arranged some fame for the teas by inviting her cousin, Eleanor Roosevelt, to attend one of the first gatherings. Mrs. Roosevelt did come, bringing with her a large bronze samovar, which she presented to the College for use at the teas and which has dominated the tea table ever since. (For a while, the cookies for the tea were also donated. Tom Barber '25 sent 25 lbs. of them each week.)

In 1963, when the Trumans succeeded the Palfreys, Mrs. Truman asked the Van Am Society and the Dormitory Council if they wanted to continue the teas. They did. A few changes were made, however. The teas were held once a week, instead of twice, and were moved to Ferris Booth. Also, the Van Am Society decided to augment its general announcements by sending special invitations to faculty members of a certain department each week. The changes seem to have worked well. A greater number of faculty members now remember about the teas, and the new location has been convenient for more students. “The only trouble,” said one of the four Dorm Council students who does the ordering for the teas, “is that on some of our afternoons there are lectures in Wollman Auditorium. When they let out, we're swamped.” When we asked Ed McCarthy '66, who organizes the teas for Van Am (his Dorm Council counterpart is Joe Philips '65) whether he thought the College students would like to have the teas continued for some years to come, he stretched his arm toward the middle of



Donald Green

THURSDAY AFTERNOON TEA
A samovar from Eleanor Roosevelt

the room where conversation and tea-sipping was still going strong. "Just look around you," he said. "Don't you think it's worth it?"

Who's in Charge?

WHO HAS REPRESENTED the College's students to the deans since the students voted to abandon their student government in December 1961? The Student Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee, formed in 1962 by the Dean's Office to hear student opinion, consists of 15 undergraduates, all of whom are campus leaders: the presidents of all four classes, the chairmen of Pamphratia, Ferris Booth Board of Managers, Citizenship Council, Academic Affairs Committee, and Undergraduate Committee on Athletics, presidents of the Undergraduate Dormitory Council and WKCR, the editor of *Spectator*, the College representative on the Columbia University Student Council, and two representatives of the "Fourth Floor Cabinet" (this year the editor of *Columbian* and the president of the Band).

The Committee meets once a month with the members of the Dean's Office, always on a Friday afternoon. There are two agendas for the meetings, one assembled by the students, the other by the deans. The students raise problems, ask questions, and make suggestions about undergraduate life and studies; the deans seek advice from the College men on how to deal with certain problems and explore the desirability of various courses of action they are contemplating. No votes are ever taken and, although brief minutes are kept, details of the discussions are not kept so that an air of maximum freedom and candor can prevail. "They are wonderfully useful meetings," says Associate Dean John Alexander '39.

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GUESS WHAT? America's newest folk hero, Mario Savio, spoke on the Columbia campus on December 11. He returned to the East to appear on a television show and the enterprising students of Columbia, Harvard, and Queens College seized the opportunity to hear the outspoken leader in person. The Columbia University Student

Council sponsored his talk, but the yellow flyers that suddenly appeared all over the campus to announce his arrival were courtesy of the "FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT: Eastern Office, Room 308, 119 Fifth Avenue."

The outdoor, noon-hour talk from the sundial drew 500 curious listeners. Savio wore a white shirt, a tie and tweed coat. He used a microphone. His message had two prongs. He told the crowd that the limits of free speech and social action should not be determined by university officials but only by courts of law. Savio also said that the University of California administrators had "alienated" the students and were treating Berkeley as a "knowledge factory" instead of a "community of scholars and students." He calmly but strongly chided President Clark Kerr, and said that his book, *The Uses of the University*, revealed his coldly bureaucratic attitude to learning. Said Savio, "Columbia has a much more open campus, transcending anything at Berkeley. But even our best universities are in danger of becoming factories."

Senioritis

CLASS SPIRIT is dying at our leading colleges. Everyone knows that—except the College's senior class. Led by president James Murdaugh of Tyler, Texas, the Class of 1965 has, by putting out newsletters, sponsoring sherry parties, and throwing dances, been

able to unite the soon-to-be graduates to an extent not seen at Columbia since the 1950's. The class even staged, on March 5, the best senior show in years. Over 300 College men and their dates sat at round tables with beer, pretzels, and potato chips while a group of 20 or so seniors cheerfully lampooned WKCR, the Kingsmen (a College singing group), the Glee Club, the Dormitory Council, the *Columbia Review*, *King's Crown Essays*, Deans Truman and Alexander, Admissions chief Henry Coleman '46, and Professors Barzun, Bentley, Chiappe, Highet, and Metzger. Class president Murdaugh was hilarious as Chaplain Krumm reading *Spectator* editorials like a revivalist preacher. (The *Spec* editors, unlike most other seniors, refused to sell out to their classmates, or to the College. They refused to carry a story in their paper on the Senior Show, either before the performance or after it. They did carry fully stories about every protest group on campus, no matter how small or accurate their protest, and long editorials that blasted fraternities, the Administration, the senior societies, and even the advance gifts part of the Senior Fund Drive because they felt it selected certain students "for preferential treatment on the basis of their wealth.") The seniors' revue was a sparkling one.

The Cultured Greeks

SEVERAL of the College's 16 fraternities have been placing a new em-

MARIO SAVIO ON THE CAMPUS
The danger is knowledge factories



Donald Green

phasis on Culture this season, and Pamphratia, the Interfraternity Council, sponsored the first intercollegiate fraternity conference ever held on Morningside. Attended by representatives from 13 leading Eastern colleges, the conference was addressed to "Fraternities on the Urban Campus: A Diminishing Role?"

The most noteworthy of cultural comebacks was that of Delta Phi. One of the smallest houses (22 members), Delta Phi decided to present a concert on the night of their initiation, December 11. Before 55 persons, including dates, guests, and parents, a soprano from Barnard sang, violinist Allen Steere '65 of Fort Wayne, Indiana played Fauré's "Sonata in A Major" superbly, and pianist Timothy Vernon '67 of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, a member of Delta Phi, played compositions of Bach, Beethoven and Debussy sensitively. After the music there were cakes, cookies, punch and good conversation, in which Dean and Mrs. Truman, Assistant Dean and Mrs. Colahan, and the Assistant Chaplain, the Reverend John Cannon, participated. The fraternity men were all in dinner clothes and their manners were impeccable. They have scheduled another musicale in the spring semester.

The Fraternity Conference began on Friday, February 26 with a reception, dinner, and a keynote address by Dean David Truman, a former fraternity man at Amherst. The dean of the College said that fraternities began chiefly as literary societies in an attempt by students to liberalize a curriculum that was rigid, narrow, and church-dominated, but that they may have lost some of "their pioneering and constructive potential." He noted that in our large-scale society there was a greater need than ever for small, organized groupings of students, but, he added, "these groups must have functional reasons for existing and must be in accord with the aims of the college." Said Truman, "It remains to be seen what part fraternities will play in meeting this need."

Saturday was devoted to 10 hour-long seminars, many of which got into some searching discussions of fraternity problems. After a buffet supper, the Columbia men invited the guests to the Pamphratia Ball.



Donald Greer

TIMOTHY VERNON '67 AT DELTA PHI
Dinner clothes, good cakes, fine music

Fly, Anyone?

FOR ABOUT 10 years, now, various students at Columbia (and sometimes people not connected with the University at all) have organized charter flights to Europe for Columbia groups. Although a majority of the flights have been without mishap or confusion, a large number have not. Sometimes scheduled flights did not take off; \$50 deposits by Columbians were occasionally not returned; planes supposed to land in Paris unloaded their passengers in London instead; a few flights had mechanical difficulties and at least one almost crashed. Occasionally, the student-entrepreneurs would add a few outsiders to the Columbia groups to fill up the plane, in clear violation of Civil Aeronautics Board regulations.

When the complaints began to pile up, the University in an ostrich-like way merely disavowed any official connection with the flights, which, it argued, were organized solely by enterprising students and "non-skeds," or airline companies that flew no regular flights. In 1962 Columbia said it had no legal responsibility for the flights, though almost everyone, including the airport announcers, referred to the charter flights as "Columbia University flight number" so-and-so, and though over 2000 Columbians continued to fly to Europe annually on them.

Meanwhile, Assistant Dean Robert Smith of the College pressed for a new policy whereby Columbia would

openly recognize the need for such transportation, regulate it, schedule it to provide the best possible service for all Columbians, and have it run by a student agency as part of the College's financial aid program. When Assistant Director of Placement Alexander Stoa and Dean Truman enthusiastically endorsed the suggestion, the University officials studied the matter carefully. This winter a Columbia Charter Flight Agency was set up which would have exclusive authority to operate charter flights in the best and safest possible way for Columbians.

The Agency, student-run but supervised by Mr. Stoa, immediately arranged to have Pan-American Airlines planes and those of Caledonian Airways, the most reputable "non-sked" in operation. Jet planes were reserved to replace the old propeller planes. Each scheduled flight was guaranteed to take-off. A \$10,000 insurance policy was included with every round-trip fare. Richard Carlsen of the Columbia Travel Bureau, a man of 20 years experience, was consulted so that the flights would be scheduled when Columbia faculty, students, and alumni most wanted them. A study was immediately begun to investigate the feasibility of very low-priced flights to the Midwest, Southwest, California and other points during the Christmas vacation to help students return home for the holidays, summer flights around the country for those who wanted to see America first, and possibly flights



William Brenner

TRIVIA CONTESTANTS

What musical piece was used on the "Lone Ranger" radio show?

to Bermuda or other places during the spring vacation.

University people will now have comfortable, safe, jet-age service, run by capable, needy College men.

Trivia is Not Mere

A GROUP of College men this winter tried to initiate a new national craze but despite an enthusiastic response on the Columbia campus, the new game has not yet caught on. Called "Trivia," the game is designed to dredge up from each participant's memory worthless bits of information gathered during his childhood days of comic books, radio, sports, popular music, commercials, and television. Using a quiz program format, the game is based on such questions as:

Who was the Green Hornet's manservant?

What was the surname of One Man's Family?

What major league baseball player was born in Czechoslovakia?

Who created "Gang Busters"?

Where did Captain Marvel get his lightning bolts?

On Monday night, March 1, over 200 College students came to hear the first "Trivia" contest in America, conducted by Edwin Goodgold '65 of Brooklyn. Fifteen contestants reached into their memories for answers, some of which brought waves of laughter or swoons of delight from the undergrad-

uate audience. The winner was Stephen Handzo '65, of Clifton, N.J. The evening was made especially enjoyable by the presence of rump groups from the Columbia Band and the Glee Club, who played and sang appropriate pieces such as the Gillette commercial ("To look sharp, da, da, da, da, da") and "Happy Trails," Roy Rogers' theme song.

As intellectuals are wont to do, some onlookers quickly classified the performance as a great piece of "oral pop art."

New Pastures

THE COLLEGE will soon have two new subjects for undergraduates to major in. One is geography, one of the oldest courses taught at the College (as King's College, Columbia had one of the first courses in geography in the American colonies); the other is linguistics, a rapidly growing area of interest because the world is drawing closer together and Indo-European languages have lost some of their near-monopoly of interest.

Noted geographer William Hance '37 will be the chairman of the new department, assisted by Professor Arthur Strahler, one of America's leading geomorphologists (land forms and geological structures), Professor Pierre Dansereau, world-famous plant geographer, and other experts in soils, hydrology, urban geography, and envi-

ronmental science. Professor Hance said, "The need for trained geographers is growing rapidly as the United States increasingly confronts other nations, as world population expands, as natural resources and water supply become crucial, as underdeveloped nations try to develop their potential, and as rapid urbanization forces new uses of available land." Majors will begin in September, 1965.

Linguistics majors in the College will take courses in linguistics such as the theory and techniques of languages, the structure of language, courses in three languages, one of which must be non-Indo-European, and courses in related subjects such as anthropology, psychology, sociology, and literature. Although the geography major will go into effect next September, the linguistic major will not get under way until 1966-67.

Good Night at the Carnegie

THE COLUMBIA-HARVARD Band Concert at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, February 20, was a splendid success. The two outfits laid aside their wit, focused on the music, and played remarkably well. A nearly full house applauded enthusiastically at the end. An alumnus behind us left the hall whistling Johannes Hanssen's "Valdres March."

Composers Aaron Copland and Burnet Tuthill '09 were on hand to acknowledge applause. Tuthill, one of the men who helped organize Columbia's first band, flew up from Memphis, Tennessee as a guest of the University, and was openly proud of the quality of the music that conductors Elias Dann of Columbia and James Walker of Harvard were able to extract from the combined college groups.

The Happiest Revival

MANY PERSONS know that John Philip Sousa (1854-1932) wrote more than 100 marches, but very few know that he also published several novels and wrote 10 comic operettas in the tradition of Gilbert & Sullivan. (Sousa directed a traveling Gilbert & Sullivan company as a young man.) This January 9, Howard Shanet '39, an associate professor of music and director of the Columbia University Or-

chestra, led the 58-piece Orchestra and soloists and a 60-voice chorus from the Manhattan School of Music in a performance of the best of the operettas, *El Capitan*. The performance was so well attended that an overflow audience of 300 had to be seated in Wollman Auditorium, with the music piped in from McMillin Theatre. It was hailed by the New York press as a major musical revival.

When we talked with Professor Shanet he said, "I've been carrying on a bit of a crusade for some time now, trying to revive works by 19th-century American composers. You know, many

Americans have been embarrassed if the music of their own composers doesn't sound like that of their European counterparts. As a consequence, a good deal of original and interesting American music still hasn't been heard. When my wife and I saw a corny movie on TV about Sousa, I decided to check into his works."

Shanet found the operettas in Columbia's Music Library, and thought that *El Capitan* was the best. He then began a search for the full score. He called the Toms-Witmark Music Library, which handled the scores of Sousa, Victor Herbert, and others. The

company president said the scores were still in the basement and Shanet was welcome to use them.

Shanet soon learned, however, that the scores didn't match and were from different productions. He read a biography of Sousa which said that the composer had a daughter, Mrs. Helen Sousa Abert. Mrs. Abert proved to be in the Manhattan phone book. She was not sure that the original score of *El Capitan* still existed and suggested that Shanet write to Sousa expert Paul Bierley in Ohio. Bierley informed him that he had seen the score in the composer's own handwriting at the Sousa family estate on Long Island. Shanet told Mrs. Abert, who went to her family home by train and lugged the three large scores, one for each act, back to Manhattan, despite her 80-odd years of age.

While the College-dominated Orchestra played well, the singers from the Manhattan School stole the show. With barely enough space to walk around in, they lent the performance its proper tongue-in-cheek quality by mugging, raising their eyebrows, and waving American flags at the end. The whole thing was so gay that during the finale the audience spontaneously burst into rhythmic clapping to the accompaniment of the famous "El Capitan March." Everyone left happy as a hummingbird.

Professor Shanet was pleased with the success. "Frankly," he said, "I've become a little restive about the excessively intellectual trend that modern music has been taking. I speak from experience because I have been performing a good deal of it. It has almost reached the point that unless the audience suffers, the music is not considered good. I feel I have a special responsibility, as a music professor, to demonstrate that showmanship is still a vital ingredient in music."

Two to Go

TWO MEMBERS of the Columbia faculty who have displayed deep concern and intellectual leadership for College men are leaving Morningside. Dr. Richard Elliott Neustadt, professor of government for 11 years, left on February 1 to accept the post of associate dean of the Harvard School of Public Administration. He will be re-



Hugh Rogers

CONCERT SINGERS FOR "EL CAPITAN"
The audience went home chuckling



CHAPLAIN JOHN KRUMM

After years of service with College men



PROFESSOR RICHARD NEUSTADT

sponsible for setting up an Institute of Politics in connection with the Kennedy Library and will be appointed director of the Institute, which President Pusey of Harvard says will be "a meeting place for scholars and for individuals pursuing careers in practical politics and public service." Professor Neustadt has been a popular teacher and adviser to students; his practical disposition and infectious sense of humor have served to help many an eager young scholar of government. Before leaving he wrote to President Kirk, "I hate to leave Columbia, especially the College . . . I want you to know I shall carry with me an abiding sense of loyalty to this place, concern for it, and pride in it."

The Reverend Dr. John McGill Krumm, University chaplain, has resigned, effective June 1. "I want to return to the life and work of a parish for the remaining years of my ministry," Chaplain Krumm said. He will become rector of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) on Fifth Avenue and 10th Street in New York City. As a teacher of Biblical History, a wise and good-humored counselor to many College men, and an active participant in many of the movements for social justice on Morningside and in the nation, Dr. Krumm has won the respect of many Columbians, a good number of whom are not of his faith.

Tribute for a Teacher

SINCE 1927 Dwight Carroll Miner '26 has instructed students at Co-

lumbia, most often at the College. He has so passionately defended the interests of the College that one student recently said, "Gad, I believe he loves the place as he would a woman." Few professors have so vigorously spoken for keeping liberal education alive in our day of growing specialization and so emphatically argued that good teaching must be preserved despite the enlarging demands for research. On May 2, the undergraduates of the College, through the Ferris Booth Board of Managers presented him with the



PROFESSOR DWIGHT MINER '26

Like Mark Van Doren

fourth annual Mark Van Doren Award. Named for the beloved Columbia professor emeritus, the award is for that "member of the faculty who has distinguished himself in showing those qualities and virtues exemplified by Mark Van Doren—zealous scholastic leadership, devotion to intellectual development, and humility."

A former valedictorian of his class, an American historian of note, and a leading expert on the history of Columbia, Professor Miner has in recent years become the unofficial University orator, mixing eloquence, superb diction, and frequent wit. His lecture on Columbia history is a memorable feature of Freshman Week; this year his reading of Clement Clark Moore's (1798C) "A Visit From St. Nicholas" at the Yule Log Ceremony may have been the best ever. As if it were necessary to top him, his colleagues in the History Department, Jacques Barzun '27 and Henry Graff delivered tributes at the Board's dinner that were exceptionally informative, hilarious, and moving, even for those two always urbane scholars.

In Lumine . . .

JUST BEFORE Christmas vacation, a philosophy professor showed us a letter from one of his College students that was attached to an assigned essay. It read:

Dear Sir,

I wish to apologize for turning in this paper so overdue. The removal of an impacted wisdom tooth and subsequent infection of my jaw, the return of my parents from Africa, my tardiness with the reading schedule, and the attempted suicide of my roommate's fiancée made for a hectic two weeks.

I intend to concentrate entirely upon Aristotle for a while, so that I may assure you of receiving my next paper on time.

Apologetically,

The New Language

OVERHEARD in Hamilton Hall:

First student: How are you, Dave?

Second student: I'm sick.

First student: Head-shrinker-sick or sick-sick?

Second student: Sick-sick. It's my father who's head-shrinker-sick.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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The Coming Crisis

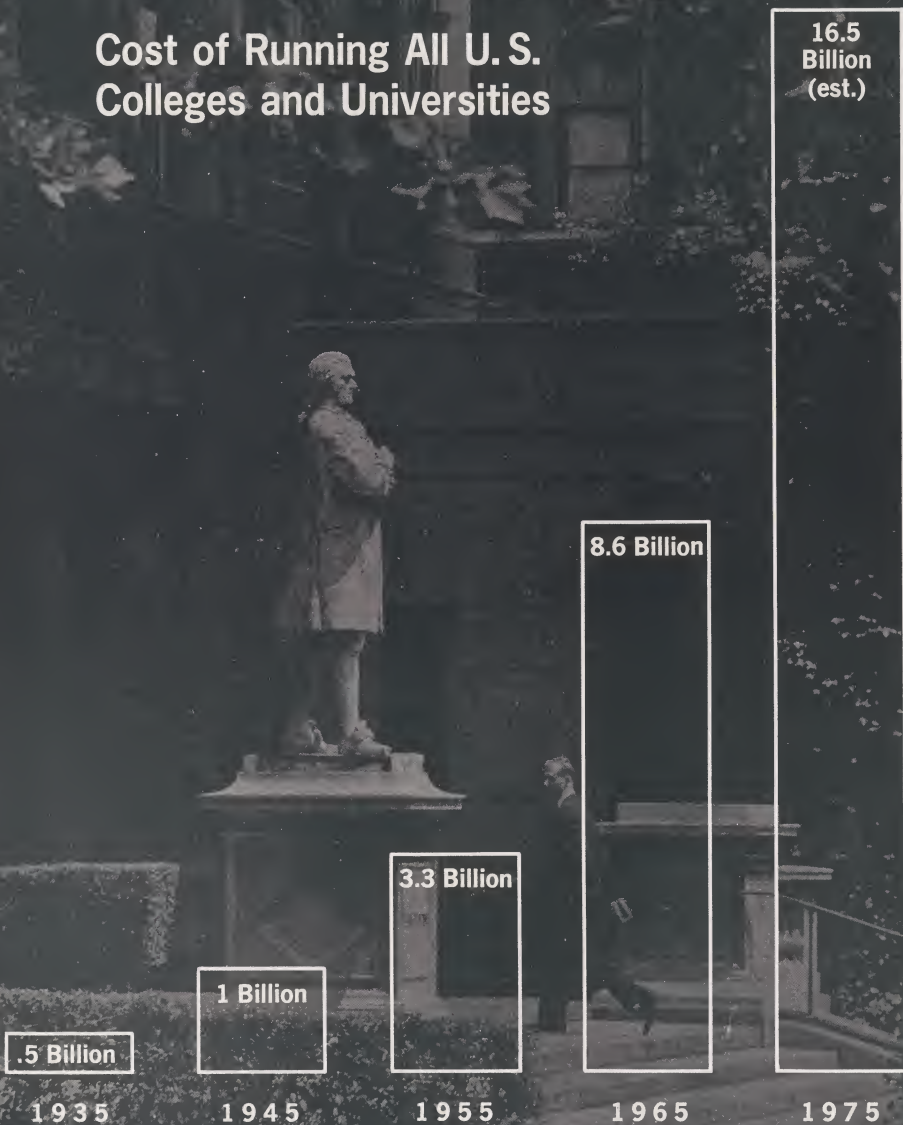
in College Education

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E-I-P-G-H

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Cost of Running All U. S. Colleges and Universities



.5 Billion

1935

1 Billion

1945

3.3 Billion

1955

8.6 Billion

1965

16.5
Billion
(est.)

1975

where tuition is free but so many students can afford cars that one of the college's biggest problems is to provide adequate parking space.

Many Americans, of course, *have* recognized that the rapid growth in the field of education requires that there be a concomitant rapid increase in appropriations for schools and colleges. Although Federal support has been very small, except for scientific research and engineering development useful to the government, voluntary support by individuals, foundations, and business organizations has risen appreciably. For example, America's colleges and universities received only \$2.9 million in voluntary gifts 10 years ago, but got nearly \$1.2 billion in 1964, enough to cover one-sixth of the \$8 billion cost of higher education in that year. During the past 20 years, the percentage of gross national product spent on all schools and colleges has risen from 2 per cent to 5.5 per cent. The amount spent on higher education alone went from 0.53 per cent in 1944 to 1.4 per cent in 1964.

Because of increased voluntary giving, the schools and colleges of America have almost been able to keep up with the swelling demand for more and better education, despite the unreality about finances in some quarters. But a real problem may be brewing. Americans show no sign of tapering their demands for more and better education, but there are signs that the amount of voluntary and philanthropic support may soon be approaching a plateau, and there are indications that many counties and states may not be able to devote a much greater portion of their budget to education without cutting back on other government and welfare services or raising taxes and tuitions considerably. State and local governments have increased their average indebtedness 400 per cent in the last 15 years. The University of Illinois had to turn away 5,000 applicants last fall, and the University of Massachusetts, where enrollment has doubled in the last five years, had to reject 7,400. The state of Michigan, which has kept moving ahead with educational appropriations, was unable to meet its entire state payroll a few years ago.

Thus, there may be a financial crisis approaching in American education.

The entire level of support needs to be raised substantially—and quickly. In order to achieve this support, a radical change in the methods of financing education in America may be in order. For example, the Federal Government, which presently provides less money for the schools and colleges of the entire nation than New York's legislature does for its schools and colleges, may have to re-study its place in the picture, as President Johnson has suggested.

PERHAPS THE BEST way to illustrate the nature of the situation is to look at the financial condition of one well-known institution like Columbia, first generally and then item by item. The finances of Columbia, or of any major college or university, can make one heady and bewildered. As one baffled College junior asked, "How can the university, with \$97.2 million income, need money?" Dean Houston Merritt of Columbia's medical school replied to a similar query by a P & S alumnus that the receipt of a large amount of money "does not necessarily enhance the financial picture of P & S any more than a large volume of business assures a profit in industry."

Columbia University does have a large budget, the second largest (after Harvard's \$110 million) in the United States. (The University budget does not include the affiliated but financially independent schools of Barnard College and the graduate Teachers College.) The \$97.2 million budget is larger than that of the state of Nevada by \$6.2 million. But Columbia ran \$538,393 in the red last year, and was forced to raise tuition again for 1965-66, the seventh hike in 12 years. A half-dozen urgent projects, most notably the new undergraduate gymnasium and the arts center, are stalled for lack of funds. One university official estimates that Columbia will need at least \$300 million in gifts from all sources in the next decade if it is not to lose its place as one of America's two or three greatest universities and if its historic College is to remain in the front rank.

Every alumnus knows that the cost of running Columbia has gone up in the past 20 years, but few realize just how much. In 1944 Columbia's expen-

ditures totalled \$9.9 million, plus some money spent on special war-time work; by 1954 they had climbed to \$32.7 million; and last year they reached \$97.2 million. This is a ten-fold increase in costs in the last decade! Tuition has accordingly risen from \$380 a year in 1944 to \$750 a year in 1954, and to \$1700 in 1964, an increase of 350 per cent since 1944 and 125 per cent since 1954.

Part of this increase is due to inflation, of course. Most of it, though, is due to a variety of causes, many of which are common to all good institutions of higher education. Of these, four major causes stand out above the rest.

For one, there is the *remarkable rise in the number of young Americans wanting to go to college and graduate schools*. Nearly every college and university in the nation is planning to expand, is in the midst of expansion, or has just finished an expansion program. Thus, the costs of rapid growth have been added to the expenses of most institutions, Columbia, already a fairly sizeable university with 17,500 students, has not been expanding as much as other institutions, especially the public universities, because beyond a certain point size can be damaging educationally, as the University of California at Berkeley has learned. Still, the University has tried to help meet the national bulge in population. In the past ten years the graduate School of Business has increased its enrollment from 610, many of them part-time, to 997 full-time students, that of Law from 700 to 927, that of Journalism from 67 to 103, The School of Engineering has increased its combined undergraduate and graduate membership from 1395 to 1618; and the Graduate Faculties have swelled from 3069 to 4188 students. The University has had to erect wholly new buildings for business, law, and engineering, and has had to renovate several others.

Columbia College has crept up from 2301 men to 2690 in the ten-year period, and President Kirk and the College faculty have agreed upon an increase to 3500 or 4000 (the size of Dartmouth and Princeton, but smaller than undergraduate Yale and much smaller than Harvard College) when money becomes available for new fa-



COLUMBIA FRESHMEN TAKING PLACEMENT EXAMINATIONS

The major cause of increased expenses is the rapid increase in the number of young people wanting to go to college

cilities. One official guessed that such new facilities would cost \$40 million.

New construction is not only expensive in itself, moreover; each new building adds to the annual operating costs of the University. Since donors or fund drives usually furnish only enough capital to construct the required building, Columbia must dip into already scarce uncommitted income to pay for the maintenance. The new William Black '20 Medical Research Building at the Medical Center, for example, will add \$600,000 to the

annual budget. Stanley Salmen, the University's Co-ordinator of Planning, has figured that every \$1 million of new building adds at least \$35,000 to Columbia's annual costs. There are other incidental expenses resulting from the rise in university attendance. To mention only one, the College's admissions office, to handle the deluge of extra applicants and to develop more refined methods of selection, while at the same time keeping the old-time personal attention and individual treatment, has had to increase its expenses

in the past 10 years from roughly \$48,500 to \$101,000. (Harvard College now spends over \$260,000 a year on recruitment, staff and admission.)

For Columbia, growth to meet new public and scholarly demands is especially costly—and not only in dollars. Every block of land near Columbia is worth a fortune; some single apartment houses, once luxury structures, are priced at nearly \$2 million each. Also, as the University has tried to meet its obligations to the nation and the world of intellect, it has come into conflict with the Morningside residents, some of whom feel that Columbia is neglecting its obligations to the neighborhood in the rush to help the country and its bright students. Local politicians, concerned about losing voters, have occasionally attacked the University as a "land-grabber," and a few of the more frenzied civil rights groups have screamed "discrimination" despite the University's many efforts to help and hire persons from various low-income groups.

The second major cause of rising expenses at Columbia—and other leading institutions—is the *growing cost of educating each student*. A few good teachers, a small, select library, some test tubes and a flask, and a heated building are no longer enough to educate a young person properly, although a very few people like Paul Goodman still feel it is. Today a great many scholars, a huge library, elaborate and highly sensitive laboratory equipment are needed in one place, as well as language laboratories, computers, reactors, cyclotrons, electron microscopes, and other expensive paraphernalia.

Take the scholars first. Dr. Jacques Barzun '27, Dean of Faculties and Provost, has said, "A student of Chinese at Columbia 30 years ago was taught by one man in language, literature, history, and current conditions. The student of Chinese today is taught by 20 scholars." For today's College student there are courses on Africa, astrophysics, and Anouilh—a huge array of subjects and disciplines to encompass the whole world and the universe from every important viewpoint. As for libraries, the number of volumes in Columbia's libraries—the fifth largest and third best university collection in America—has increased from 2,070,000 in 1954 to 3,510,000 in 1964. One-

quarter of all academic space on Morningside is now devoted to libraries. As one illustration of the new forms of learning, 800,000 pages were photocopied by students and faculty last year, compared with 498,000 pages the year before and more than 1,000,000 expected in 1964-65. As for scientific and technical equipment, the list of additions and modernization is a very long one. For a sampling, there is the \$1 million modernization of Chandler chemistry laboratories to provide the latest, best equipment for study and research by chemistry students and faculty, a new computer center, and a new nuclear reactor, Columbia's second, that is being installed in the Engineering School.

A third cause of rising costs is *climbing faculty salaries*, which at Columbia have almost doubled in the past 20 years. (Columbia has the fifth highest average of faculty pay in the nation.) Not only have the best brains become one of America's greatest assets, but the law of supply and demand has forced up salaries because there simply are not enough good scholars to teach the swelling number of college students. Also, "raiding" among universities, and by industry and government of the top scholars has become a common procedure, forcing any university like Columbia that wishes to attract and keep renowned professors to pay premium salaries. The average faculty salary at Columbia is \$12,607 (plus \$1,623 in fringe benefits), and the national average is a mere \$9,317 (plus \$695 in fringe benefits). The Columbia average is below that of the average income for lawyers and corporation executives and considerably under that of doctors, who comprise the group with the fastest growing incomes in the post-war period. The national average is slightly above that of the unionized steelworkers.

The fourth major cause is *the astounding growth of services and benefits* that the present-day college and university is expected to give. A top-notch college is expected by parents and students not only to train undergraduate minds and sharpen their sensibilities but also to provide a complete medical service, to furnish money for student activities ranging from a sailing club to a very expensive battery of publications, to supply an office

of psychologists and psychiatrists, to have a placement agency for jobs during and after college and an advisory service for graduate schools, and to build semi-luxury housing complete with maids and counselors or tutors on every floor. One Columbia professor, a College graduate, recently said, "I don't understand today's college students. They constantly proclaim their independence, maturity and dignity, then turn around and want an array of services that would have made my College classmates question their manliness. What happened to the family? What happened to self-reliance? This is the cry-baby generation." But another instructor, also a College graduate, said, "One serious problem at Columbia is that it does not have enough amenities."

Actually, the services for faculty members and administrators have also increased substantially. Columbia now maintains a dozen handsome apartment buildings for faculty at reasonable rents; it subsidizes two nursery schools for faculty children; it still contributes retirement allowances (\$172,000) and widows' allowances (\$32,300) under a pre-annuity program scheme; it participates in annuity programs (\$1,192,500) and a major medical insurance scheme (\$81,300); and it gives to scholarship aid for faculty children at private schools (\$9,500) and at colleges other than Columbia (\$84,000). Columbia also allows its faculty and full-time staff members—and their wives and children—to attend courses at Columbia free, a benefit that resulted in \$1,013,000 of tuition exemptions last year. And, it has established a special office to help faculty apply for government and foundation grants for research and writing. Altogether, assistance for faculty members in many forms has risen from approximately \$975,000 in 1954 to over \$3,500,000 in 1964.

In recent years the College has also had to spend money for such new programs as Negro talent searches, special studies on dropouts, and analyses of what's happening academically in America's secondary schools.

In addition to the four developments that affect all leading colleges and universities, there is one other factor that Columbia in particular has

to contend with. That is that Columbia is probably attempting to do more than any other university in America. The University offers, for instance, instruction in 87 foreign languages, more than any university in the world and almost twice as many as Harvard; and it has 14 famous graduate schools, including ones in journalism, library service, and dentistry, while Princeton, for example, has not even a school of law, business, or medicine. Some universities have fine programs in English, or geology, or Oriental studies, or physics, or sociology, but Columbia has outstanding, if not the nation's best, faculty and programs in *all* of these areas, and several more.

The University has been criticized for this attempt at comprehensiveness, especially since knowledge has expanded and careers have changed so much in the past several decades that comprehensiveness in any real sense is no longer possible for one institution. The continued affiliation with the undergraduate School of Pharmacy is often singled out in this regard. Actually, the University has been moving slowly in the direction of consolidation. Vice President Chamberlain, at last year's Hamilton Award dinner, said:

Future growth must be selective. If we are to expand in certain sectors we should do it only to improve the *quality* of our total operation. This would mean

USING A \$35,000 ELECTRON MICROSCOPE
A second cause of greater expenses is the increasing cost of educating each college student



School of Engineering—ORS



CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR CHARLES BECKMANN
A third cause of higher costs is rising academic salaries

that in the next decade some activities now engaged in would be discontinued in order that the University's resources could be concentrated on fewer activities with greater qualitative impact.

LET US NOW examine Columbia's expenses item by item, and then look at each of its sources of income and the approach to securing necessary funds.

EXPENSES 1963-64

Instruction and educational administration	\$34,133,240
Student aid	4,949,662
Libraries	2,672,525
Business and financial administration	1,456,893
Operation of buildings and grounds	3,787,871
Major improvements to plant	1,000,000
Retirement and other employee benefits	3,680,329
Auxiliary services	4,283,188
Miscellaneous	433,279
Cost of government research contracts	41,341,512
	\$97,738,499

Instruction and educational administration. If one excludes government research, sixty cents of every dollar of Columbia's expenses goes toward faculty and academic administrators' salaries and other costs directly applicable to instruction. As Philip H. Coombs of the Brookings Institution has said,

"The most important economic decisions—the ones which determine how effectively a college's available resources will be allocated and utilized—are actually made by the faculty when it decides upon the curriculum, upon teaching methods, schedules, and upon other aspects of the educational programs." Since this is so, some of the recent thinking about cutting college costs has been directed at subjecting this item in the budget to efficiency analyses. It has been suggested that there are too many small classes in American colleges, and one school of analysts, started by the late Beardsley Ruml and the late Donald Morrison, authors of *Memo to a College Trustee*, advocates that faculty salaries could be doubled and costs cut by doubling or tripling the size of the classes, letting half the faculty go, and adding their salaries to the salaries of the remaining professors. A few sociologists have even tried to prove "scientifically" that there is no loss of teaching quality in large classes.

Unquestionably, some colleges have allowed too many small classes, and many are either combining them, or withdrawing courses, or expanding the size of their student bodies. Columbia College, for example, has merged courses in such subjects as advanced Greek, submarine geology, and advanced harmony, where enrollment is

low, with Barnard and, in a few cases, with General Studies. Beginning in 1962, every Columbia class with a registration of less than five students, except seminars, requires the Provost's permission to continue.

Many public universities, like Berkeley, and some private ones, like Harvard, have gone over to huge classes for many of their courses. But despite seeming economies, there are drawbacks in large classes that are not always apparent to most analysts, such as the intellectual loss of necessary dialogue and the psychological increase of feelings of student alienation. Columbia has been conservative on this issue, cutting away some courses with very few registrants that were not indispensable or were duplications, but for the most part keeping a large number of small classes, seminars and colloquia, particularly for undergraduates.

Another suggestion has been that universities cut expenses for faculty by using more television, films, and machines in teaching. Some universities, encouraged by the Ford Foundation, have gone in heavily for these new techniques. It can be a useful approach at second and third rank colleges, where top-notch faculty are very few. But Columbia has done almost none of this, although it has set up language laboratories with audio devices and

tapes to help teach foreign languages, has made wider use of films as *supplements* to lectures and discussions, and has helped professors to put on a continuing, and well-received, television series for the general public *outside* the university.

A third suggestion has been that each college halt the expensive tendency toward proliferation of courses by defining its purposes more clearly and teaching only what is necessary to those purposes. Economics professor Seymour Harris, formerly of Harvard, has written:

The proliferation of courses is a scandal from the viewpoint of both economics and education. For 11 outstanding institutions I found by actual count a rise of undergraduate courses over 55 years from 12,000 to 39,000 and of graduate courses from 4,500 to 21,700. . . . College faculty members seem to want their pay in part in the satisfaction of giving courses for which their only justification is their own interest in the subjects. They often do not understand the relation of these inefficiencies and their own pay.

The Council on the Financing of Higher Education has also said:

The greatest extravagance in almost every type of institution from the smallest to the largest lies in the curriculum. . . . Partly to meet over-refined needs, partly to attract students, partly to meet competition, real or imagined, institutions have permitted their course offer-

ings to grow more and more numerous, to proliferate far beyond real needs. Too many of our institutions have been victimized by the cult of coverage. Since complete offering of every conceivable course is impossible, it follows that the selection should be guided by some broad educational principles.

Though much more of this proliferation is necessary than many critics suppose, because of the enormous increase in knowledge and its forms, nearly all American colleges and universities are culpable on this point, including Columbia. At Columbia, course offerings are determined almost wholly by the separate departments, each of which has its own needs and purposes to fulfill and each of which has a growing number of scholars whose interests are narrower than those of the previous generation. The University does scrutinize each department's budget annually, and this often acts to check proliferation.

A fourth suggestion is that the colleges set up decent cost accounting systems to learn more about their educational expenses. It is an amazing fact, but until recently most American colleges have had extremely poor accounting systems and planning staffs. They knew neither precisely where they were spending their money nor what expenses they might incur in the future. Simple questions, for instance—how much does an undergraduate education cost compared to a graduate education?—could not be answered. Columbia was among these, though never as much in the dark as many universities. It has made great strides in the past few years in this area, and Columbia's Vice President for Business and Finance Robert C. Olmsted says that, "By June 1965 our accounting procedures should provide us with all the answers we need."

Faculty salaries at Columbia now range from \$6,500 to \$9,500 for instructors and assistant professors, start at \$10,250 for associate professors, and at \$14,000 for full professors. While the real income of industrial workers has increased 55 per cent since 1944, and that of doctors 102 per cent, the real income of college professors has increased only 40 per cent. Until 1956 faculty salaries had actually experienced a 5 per cent decline in real income! Given the salaries of professors at Columbia and elsewhere, and given

the urgent new demand for their services, the budget item for "instructional and educational administration" can only go up, no matter how many little economies the University is able to make.

Student aid. Last year Columbia gave back \$4,949,662, a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of its tuition receipts, in financial aid. This was a 20 per cent increase over the previous year and a 500 per cent increase over the financial aid 12 years ago. One out of every three students at the University received a grant of some kind last year. At the College, two out of every three students received scholarship aid, from Columbia (endowment, general income, and alumni annual giving), the state governments, business, and other agencies. Student aid has thus risen faster than tuitions in the past few years.

In part this is owing to Columbia's serious attempt to bring exceptionally able students from all over the nation, regardless of their means. In part, this rise also reflects the fact that with each tuition rise the University not only must meet the added need of its students but the needs of new groups of students who under previous tuition levels required no financial aid. This budget item will have to continue to rise faster than tuitions in the coming years to maintain the present socioeconomic spread of students. College dean David Truman hopes that student aid will rise even more, to the point where every College applicant who is admitted will have all the financial aid he needs.

Libraries. As the drive to more and better education continues and the amount of knowledge expands, libraries have been growing at a remarkable rate. Any university library that pretends to comprehensiveness must be prepared to double in size every 20 years from now on, Columbia presently purchases over 100,000 volumes a year. Not only that. As learning becomes less and less a direct knowledge of things, events, and ideas, and more an indirect knowledge—of voting statistics, Chana's economy, and Russian astrophysics—books and publications of various kinds become more essential. Reading becomes an ever greater tool of understanding. Thus, Columbia's 17,500 students made

PROFESSOR DANIEL BELL & SOCIOLOGY MAJOR

The fourth cause of rising expenses is the greater demand by students for more services and personal attention



nearly 5,000,000 visits to the libraries last year, about 16,000 a day. The University's library staff has swelled to 118 full-time professionals and 206 part-time employees, many of them students. (Ironically, the extremely heavy use of Columbia's libraries means very high service expenses. Of every \$1 allotted to the libraries, 75¢ goes to pay for services and only 25¢ for new acquisitions.) Last year Columbia spent \$2,672,525 on its libraries, an increase of 7.3 per cent over the previous year. This budget item can be expected to show similar increases in the years ahead.

Business and financial administration. The expenditure of \$1,456,893 here is for all the offices primarily concerned with business and finance such as that of the Vice President for Business and Finance, the Treasurer's Office, the Controller's Office, the Bursar's Office, and the like. While the budget of the University has doubled in the past five years, the expense of administering Columbia's finances has risen slightly less, about 85 per cent. Actually, the staff has not been quite adequate to handle the increased volume of financial concerns at the University as of 1965. To remedy this, William Lane, controller of Columbia since 1949, was appointed to a new post of assistant

vice-president under Vice President Olmsted. William Bloor '32, a can-tankerous expert in real estate affairs, has been Treasurer of the University since 1955 with offices downtown at 1 Liberty Street, near Wall Street.

Operation of buildings and grounds. Few aspects of Columbia have changed so dramatically in the past six years as its buildings and grounds. Alumni who come back to the Columbia campus after an absence of several years are usually amazed. It was a frequent complaint of Columbia men that the University's property was not only inadequate but also somewhat lacking in beauty. Under President Grayson Kirk, Columbia has made a massive effort to remedy years of neglect. Several large new buildings have been erected, many old ones have been renovated, faculty and student housing has been expanded, and the landscaping around the campus has become almost splendid. President Kirk's concern in this area has caused some wits to say that he has an "edifice complex."

All of these physical improvements have cost money; the dollars invested in educational plant have more than doubled in the last five years. Last year \$3,787,871 were spent on buildings and grounds. Since much remains to be done—for example, the College's

residence halls badly need a sprucing up—this budget item almost certainly cannot be cut, especially since each new building and renovation adds to the annual maintenance costs.

One complaint that is very frequently heard about buildings and grounds at the universities is that they are inefficiently used. Efficiency experts point to the fact that college buildings on many campuses are empty most nights, all weekends, and all summer, and one study of 100 colleges a few years ago revealed that the institutions used their plant at only 46 per cent of capacity. Columbia became very concerned about the problem several years ago, and Dr. Kirk recommended in a national magazine that more universities, including Columbia, move into a tri-semester scheme, using the educational plant 12 months a year, particularly since higher education was perhaps too drawn-out a process. But most Columbia faculty and students vociferously opposed the idea, and at Columbia only the graduate School of Business adopted the new plan.

Actually, Columbia's plant is rather efficiently used. At night General Studies classes are taught, and during the summer the University's Summer Session has become an increasingly well-subscribed program of study, which now covers 12 weeks instead of the conventional 6-week period.

Major improvements to plant. The sum provided last year was \$1,000,000, the same as that of the past two years.

Retirement and other employee benefits. This item in Columbia's expenses has gone from \$895,000 in 1953-54 to \$3,680,329 last year, an increase of over 300 per cent in the past decade. The University has clearly expanded its contribution to employee and faculty welfare and retirement considerably. Since a good portion of these benefits are tied to employee wages and faculty salaries, and wages and salaries are rising, this expenditure will rise slowly each year.

Auxiliary services. These are the costs of running and maintaining the residence halls, the dining halls, the bookstore, and the like. They came to \$4,283,188 in 1963-64, an increase of 50 per cent over the expenses five years ago. Rising labor, food, and administrative costs are largely responsi-



LOW PLAZA AT NIGHT
Is Columbia's physical plant efficiently used?

V. Stedman

ble for the increase, although attempts to improve the facilities and raise the quality of their operation have also affected it. For example, in 1959 Columbia decided to have a graduate residence staff counselor on every floor of the undergraduate residence halls to decrease depersonalization and to increase discussion, guidance, and information exchange. These counselors each receive free rooms and \$200-\$300, depending on length of service. Because Columbia is expected to continue to pay greater attention to the quality of its student living and eating facilities than it has in the past, this budget item will continue to rise slowly in the forthcoming years.

Miscellaneous. The \$433,279 in this category includes about 16 items, several of the largest of which are insurance payments of various kinds.

Costs of government research contracts. No item in Columbia's budget has increased so phenomenally as this one. In March 1939 Columbia physics professor George B. Pegram wrote to Admiral Hooper, Chief of Naval Operations, that:

Experiments in the physics laboratories at Columbia University reveal that conditions may be found under which the chemical element uranium may be able to liberate its large excess of atomic energy, and that this might mean the possibility that uranium might be used as an explosive that would liberate a million times as much energy per pound as any known explosive.

Professor Pegram was given a \$6,000 grant, from which the historic Manhattan Project originated. Since 1939 Columbia has received about \$275 million in federal grants for research, nearly all of it in science. The rate of growth may be indicated by the amount of the grant expenditures during the past 10 years alone.

1954-55	\$ 8,913,000
1955-56	10,570,000
1956-57	11,369,000
1957-58	11,451,000
1958-59	13,707,000
1959-60	17,161,000
1960-61	22,906,000
1961-62	26,695,000
1962-63	33,984,000
1963-64	41,342,000

What has happened since World War II is that the Federal government, for military, political, economic, and public health reasons, has increasingly sup-



STANLEY SALMEN, Co-ordinator of University Planning

Columbia's financial health depends mainly on the moves of the two men pictured here and University Treasurer William Bloor '32, who is not pictured.

ROBERT OLMSTED, Vice-President for Business and Finance



David Flowden

David Flowden

ported basic scientific research and technological development in the nation. The National Science Foundation's 1964 Report notes that the Federal government provided two-thirds of all the money spent on research and development throughout the nation in 1961-62: \$9.6 billion out of \$14.7 billion. This sum financed about 60 per cent of industry's work on research and development (mainly development) and about 70 per cent of that of colleges, universities, and other non-profit institutions (mainly research). In all, \$800 million of it went for pure research. (This was 60 per cent of the total amount—\$1.5 billion—the country spent on pure research.)

In effect, the national political leaders have decided that the health, prosperity, and security of our nation depend very heavily on scientific and engineering progress. Accordingly, they have subsidized those business organizations and universities that are best able to make the progress required. The universities they have turned to are comparatively few: 10 leading universities (Columbia being one of them) receive 38 per cent of all Federal research funds. This means, for instance, that as much as 85 per cent of the research in science and engineering at Columbia, Harvard, and Stanford is now paid for by the U.S. government. Or, to put it another way, at Princeton and Columbia government contract research now comprises about 46 per cent of the total budget, while at a few places such as M.I.T. and Cal Tech, primarily science and engineering schools, government-sponsored research accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the total budget.

California's President Clark Kerr believes that government support of frightfully expensive scientific research in the top universities is the most important force that has shaped the American university system since the land-grant college movement. Columbia's President Kirk has argued that Federal support is not only necessary, because the universities cannot possibly pay for the scientific research they want and need to do, but also that it has had no detrimental effects. "The faculty's] current research commitments are far more of a positive aid than a detriment to teaching," Dr. Kirk told a House of Representatives

We have all sold ourselves to Washington.

A TRUSTEE

Select Committee on November 20, 1963. Not everyone at Columbia agrees with President Kirk. Many College students complain about the growing lack of student-faculty contact (although Columbia has more contact than most other universities) and about spreading faculty disinterest in liberal education courses except those directly connected with their research areas. One of Columbia's trustees argues that:

Every major university in the United States is now dependent on the Federal government for its operation. Government money has subtly altered the life at each of them. Columbia is no exception. Some professors have become more devoted to a Washington agency or their project than to Columbia and the students. We've tried to keep the teaching scholar ideal, but, let's face it, only five per cent of the faculty can do both very well. Government money neglects the teachers, and so, too often, does the University. Government research also takes up space, which Columbia already has too little of, and it increases the administrative bureaucracy. We've had to triple our accounting staff alone!

Look at it this way. If research is essential to the quality of Columbia's operation (and I believe it is), and if the Federal government is paying for 90 per cent of the research, Columbia could not operate at its present level of quality without the Federal agencies. We—all of us, Columbia, Harvard, Chicago, M.I.T., Berkeley—have sold ourselves to Washington.

Another trustee of Columbia refused to go this far:

The Federal Government officials have in no way tried to dictate the form of academic inquiry at Columbia, and, I believe, elsewhere. But it is easy to overlook the quiet changes that federally-financed research has probably brought to the campus. Columbia is undoubtedly a greater research center, but it may be a slightly weaker educational institution than it was 25 years ago.

One touchy issue connected with government research grants has been that of indirect costs. The contracts have traditionally cost money for the universities who won them, and they still

do in some cases. The government has paid the obvious costs of research but has frequently neglected to compensate the universities fully for such things as the extra electricity, extra library personnel, and extra accountants that are needed. These overhead costs often come to more than 20 per cent of the contract awards. In 1962 Columbia had to take almost \$1 million from its general income to support government-sponsored research. As of January 1, 1963, however, the U.S. Public Health Service increased its allowance for indirect costs from 15 to 20 per cent, and the National Science Foundation increased its allowance from 20 to 25 per cent, only to have Congress cut back the NSF allowance to 20 per cent on June 1, 1963.

The Federal Government officials have in no way tried to dictate the form of academic inquiry at Columbia.

A TRUSTEE

NOW THAT WE HAVE described Columbia's staggering expenses, we shall turn to explaining how the University gets the money to meet them. It relies on a variety of income sources.

INCOME 1963-64

Tuition and fees	\$19,998,570
Endowment and investment income	12,750,913
Gifts, and receipts for special purposes	12,144,188
Receipts from Presbyterian Hospital and clinics	2,165,145
Auxiliary services	4,283,188
Athletics and other	1,020,455
Government research contracts and grants	44,837,647
	<u>\$97,200,106</u>

Tuition. When Columbia College began in 1754, virtually all its operating income came from tuition. Last year tuition revenues covered only 20 per cent of the budget, or if one discounts government contracts, 38 per cent. This is roughly the same percentage of

costs that it has covered for the past 20 years, despite nine tuition increases since 1946.

In understanding tuition charges it is imperative to grasp one thing; only in the most remote way are they related to actual education costs. For example, look at the following table:

	Tuition 1964-65	Actual Costs per Student
Law School	\$1,500	\$2,100
Graduate Faculties	1,550	3,150
Medical School	1,600	5,800
Engineering School....	1,700	4,050
Columbia College	1,700	2,500

At the public colleges and universities, tuition charges, which vary widely, have even less relation to costs.

This situation exists largely because in America during the 18th and 19th centuries colleges were devoted principally to turning out clergymen and teachers, who, it was felt, had to be subsidized heavily, as they still are. When the colleges began turning out many more wealthy financiers, engineers, lawyers, and doctors than ministers and teachers in the early 20th century, no one bothered to change the fee structure. Professors continued to live poorly, subsidizing students who little needed aid. Almost incredibly, this situation has existed right up to the past few years, when the financial difficulties of the universities have become so urgent that a new approach to tuition charges has begun to take shape. As late as 1960, tuition took a smaller part of family income than it did during the pre-World War II depression years.

At the public institutions of higher education, low tuition is even more of a fetish—and perhaps with even less reason. Although public universities claim they have low tuition to remain democratic, their system in many ways has precisely the opposite effect. Since all taxpayers contribute to the state university costs, but state university students are chiefly from middle and upper income families, the poor are in a sense supporting the well-off and the rich. As one Columbia professor asked, "Why should the impoverished farmers and laborers of Texas, Indiana, or New York support the higher education of the sons of merchants, dentists, and salesmen?" (At New York City's municipal colleges, where tuition is

free, numerous students from middle class families accumulate substantial savings for graduate school expenses during their totally subsidized college years.)

Low tuition at public colleges and universities is principally a subsidy for America's lower middle class, those who have incomes from \$6,000 to \$16,000, not the lower class, for whom the \$2,000 cost of a state university still constitutes a sum equivalent to one-third or two-thirds of the total family income. (For the poor, the loss of a son to college is a double sacrifice; it costs the family not only every spare nickel it has, but also the loss of additional income that a young working son would contribute.) It would be better to triple or quadruple the current token tuitions charged at most public institutions, and use the additional \$2 billion to \$3 billion to provide more facilities and better education and to offer the able poor truly adequate scholarship subsidies. The indiscriminate use of subsidies at public institutions is actually *less* democratic than the careful distribution of subsidies at colleges like Columbia, which are on the verge of charging each student tuition according to his family's ability to pay.

There is one other reason why some colleges are now trying to bring their tuition charges more in line with their heavy expenses. American college graduates average about \$200,000 more in earnings during their lifetimes—\$5,000 a year over 40 years—than high school graduates who do not go to college. It is felt that those who reap such high individual returns from their intellectual training should be willing to pay a reasonable charge for them.

Endowment. In 1963-64 Columbia derived \$12,750,913 income from a productive endowment of \$243,943,129, a return of 5.2 per cent. This is a very good return, one of the highest among American colleges and universities.

Current research commitments are far more of a positive aid than a detriment to teaching.

PRESIDENT KIRK

Columbia has a long tradition of expertly managing its endowment to provide maximum returns. As early as 1936, according to one study of endowments published in the *Journal of Higher Education*, Columbia was praised as one of the three universities (the others were Rice and Washington of St. Louis) that consistently received high returns—4.5 to 7 per cent—between 1920 and 1934.

The growth of Columbia's endowment *principal*, however, has been considerably slower than that of many other colleges and universities, a few of whom have been able to double their endowments by wise investing in common stocks in the past decade. (Columbia presently has the nation's fourth largest total endowment. Its \$310 million is behind Harvard's stupendous \$924 million, Yale's \$445 million, and Texas' \$420 million, and just ahead of M.I.T.'s \$306 million.) This has resulted in part because of the relative decline of large gifts, but also because there has been an unrelieved pressure by University officials to provide high annual income, thus preventing many long-range profitable investments. It also stems from a tradition of seeking maximum stability and soundness on the part of the Trustee's Finance Committee, and from a curious lack of a person or group of persons who have concerned themselves methodically with the University's total income picture.

Columbia's endowment is unique in American higher education because of its huge investment in real estate. Not only does the University own the property of Rockefeller Center (the land adjoining the location of the College from 1857 to 1897), which has a book value of \$33.6 million and a market value of at least \$100 million, but it also owns other real estate valued at \$22.4 million (half of it faculty housing and buildings around the campus), and holds \$60.6 million in mortgages. According to William Bloor '32, the University's treasurer:

Columbia's location in New York makes us unique. The University inherited land in the city by having moved twice, and we have acquired some land in addition, particularly under Frederick Goetze, the treasurer from 1916 to 1948, who was a real estate wizard. It has been a good investment; much of our real estate has increased in value

almost as much as conservative common stocks. Our very heavy investment in mortgages stems from Columbia's acute need for income. While common stocks average 3.5 per cent in dividends, mortgages bring in nearly 7 per cent.

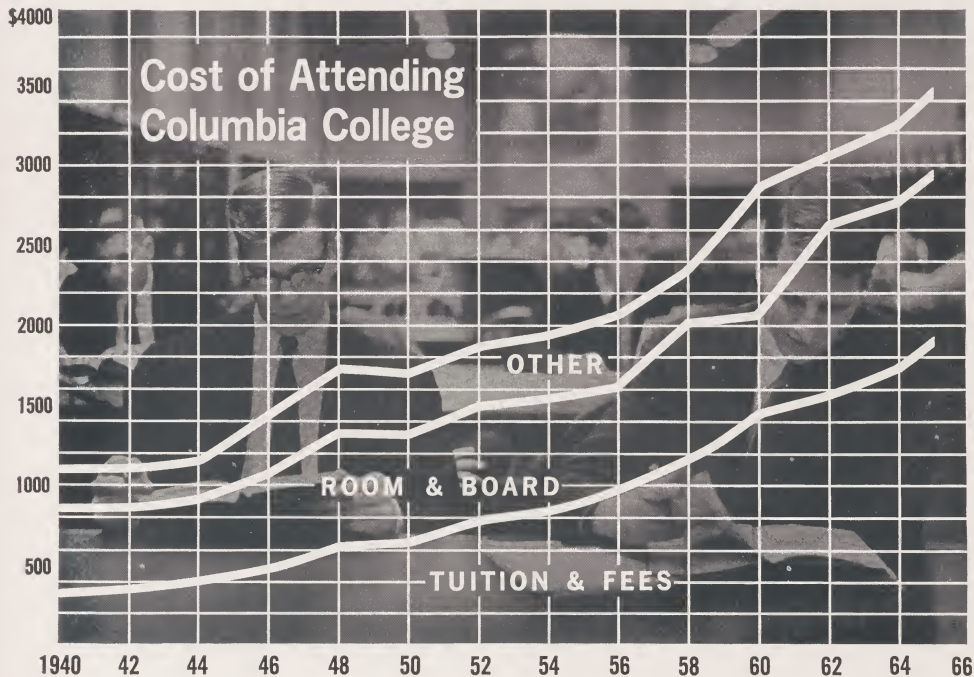
If one excludes real estate, how does the investment of Columbia's endowment compare with that of most other colleges and universities?

	All Universities Average, 1963	Columbia, 1963
Common stocks	56%	49.7% (\$89.5 million)
Preferred stocks	2%	1.8% (\$3.3 million)
Bonds	33%	16.4% (\$29.5 million)
Mortgages	8%	31.4% (\$56.5 million)
Miscellaneous	1%	.007% (\$1.3 million)

In managing the stock and bond portfolio, Treasurer Bloor receives expert advice from an Advisory Committee on Investments, which has been meeting monthly since the 1930's. Headed by noted builder Percy Uris '20, who is also chairman of the Committee on Finance of Columbia's Trustees, this year's group includes John Bridgwood, executive vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank; Adrian Masie, former president of the New York Trust Company; Douglas Black '16, former chairman of the board of Doubleday & Co.; Benjamin Bittenwieser '19, partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Alan Temple '17, former senior vice president of First National City Bank; Walter Sammis '17E, former president of Ohio Edison; Robert Watt '16, former president of Seaboard Surety Co.; and William Petersen '27, president of

Irving Trust Co. Bridgwood brings the institutional opinion of Chase Manhattan Bank, which has acted as Columbia's official investments consultant since the 1930's. Within the framework of the policy decisions about the use of the endowment by Columbia's top officials and the Finance Committee of the Trustees, the advisors, who serve without fee, and the Treasurer's office have done what is agreed to be a remarkable job.

The policy decisions about the use of the endowment have not gone uncriticised, however. A chief complaint has to do with the changing place of Columbia's endowment in the University's overall income picture. Thirty years ago endowment income accounted for 30 per cent of Columbia's total income; ten years ago it brought 23 per cent of the total income; last



year it contributed only 13 per cent. For all colleges and universities the average drop has been from 21 per cent 30 years ago to 6 per cent today. Thus, this has been a national trend, as income from other sources such as annual giving, federal and state funds, foundation grants, and corporation gifts have increased, and as donor giving has shifted away from unrestricted endowment purposes. Endowment funds constitute a vital but declining factor in the economy of Columbia and other universities.

This has suggested to some that endowment funds should no longer be invested as conservatively as they have been in the past, when the colleges' economic health depended principally on steady endowment income, but should now be invested more daringly. It is said that Columbia's endowment investments should be handled less like a trust fund and more like an investment fund, geared to bringing in maximum long-range appreciations. Specifically, common stocks, which have increased in both value and income with inflation and the growth of the economy between 1947 and 1965, should form a bigger part of the portfolio. Some colleges have begun to move in this direction: while the national average for 1964 was 57 per cent, Yale had 65 per cent in common stock, Brown 71.5 per cent, Princeton 72.9 per cent, Washington University of St. Louis 73.2 per cent, Wesleyan 75.8 per cent, Swarthmore 77 per cent, and Drew University 81.9 per cent. (Investment trusts usually have 85 per cent or more of their capital in common stocks.) One College alumnus in the field of finance has said, "Hindsight is always easy, and usually unfair, but if Columbia had invested its endowment more boldly during the past 9 years, when the market has reflected the rapid expansion of several parts of the American economy, it would be at least \$50 million richer today."

The chief argument against such a move at Columbia is that it would result in a loss of income for the University of about \$1 million a year for several years until income from the appreciating common stock equaled the loss of income from the non-appreciating but high-yielding mortgages. As one Columbia trustee put it, "Each \$1 million transferred from mortgages

to common stocks would result in a reduction of annual income of \$35,000 for the first year, and lesser amounts each year thereafter, up to 5 or 6 years, when the income from the appreciated stock returns would equal, and then surpass, the returns from the mortgages. We seem to need the immediate income so desperately that we cannot invest adequately for long-range capital growth. There's no question that our pressing needs are hurting us in the long run."

Curiously, Columbia University has no administrative officer or committee that studies all the various forms of income with an eye to seeing that Columbia's total income is enlarged to the greatest possible extent, particularly for the future. One top Columbia officer said, "We have no long-range economic plan, only two or three year projections." A trustee on the Finance Committee admitted, "Frankly, we have never studied the potentialities of each form of income carefully, nor the relations among them. I suspect most other colleges and universities haven't either."

No part of Columbia's endowment has so many myths and misconceptions surrounding it as Columbia's ownership of Rockefeller Center. Columbia owns the land, which was leased to the Rockefeller interests for 99 years in 1931. The agreement calls for a renegotiation of the lease every 21 years, the next meeting being in 1973. The worth of the property is a queer one to determine, for its book value remains the same for 20 years, may jump on the 21st year, then remains the same for another 20 years. The same applies to Columbia's income from the Center property. Of course, the market value—what the Center would sell for on the market today—is rising all the time. Thus, Columbia's productive endowment is \$243.9 million if the book value of Rockefeller Center is counted—as it is because the income is fixed and the property is not for sale—or about \$310 million if the market value is counted. The income from Rockefeller Center, sometimes imagined as huge, is actually \$3.85 million, a mere 4 per cent of Columbia's total income.

Gifts for current use and receipts for specific purposes. Last year Columbia received gifts and bequests that to-

taled \$16 million. Of that sum \$7.9 million were gifts by individuals, groups, corporations, labor unions, and foundations for immediate use for scholarships, research, various projects, and current operating expenses, and \$8.1 million was for capital purposes such as buildings, faculty chairs, and general endowment. Columbia has increased its receipts in this area 150 per cent over the past decade, a steady but rather modest rise. Many colleges and universities have worked hard to get gifts and bequests, and some have had spectacular results, particularly from alumni giving, which has grown overall from roughly \$77 million 10 years ago to \$270 million in 1963-64. In 1962-63 alumni contributions supplanted foundation grants as the chief source of current expenses. The leading contributors to universities in 1962-63 were:

Alumni	24.2%	(\$220.9 million)
Foundations ...	23.4%	(\$212.7 million)
Non-alumni ...	21.6%	(\$197.2 million)
Business firms	16.1%	(\$146.7 million)
		(\$777.5 million)

Unquestionably, gifts and bequests is a category of income that Columbia has been historically weak in until very recently, and even now it is hardly strong. While the University has done fairly well with foundations, and is beginning to enlist business and some non-alumni support slowly, it has had a strange history in dealing with its alumni.

For years, until 1929, President Nicholas Murray Butler raised money almost single-handedly from a tiny group of very wealthy men, only some of whom were alumni. As Dr. Butler and the American economy declined in vigor, so did Columbia's economic situation during the 1930's and early 1940's. Dr. Butler refused to change his attitude about keeping alumni at arm's length. By the late 1940's Columbia's plant became a bit shabby and its overall financial condition most precarious. By 1950, for example, the College's scholarship funds from endowment had sunk from \$60,000 in 1930 to \$37,000 in real dollars.

Then, in 1946, one year before Dr. Butler's death in 1947 at the age of 85, acting president Frank Fackenthal '06 decided that the situation needed remedying and brought in Paul H. Davis from Stanford to alert alumni to

the serious state of Columbia's economy and to establish a new relationship of mutual help between Columbia and its graduates. Given the title of general secretary of the University, Davis hired the late William Fels '37, who afterwards became president of Bennington College, and Joseph D. Coffee '41, now Columbia's assistant to the president for alumni affairs. Davis developed a core of alumni "ambassadors," started such events as the College's Dean's Day and the Hamilton Award Dinner in 1947, and tried to pump along an all-university annual giving drive.

Annual giving by alumni to help their college and its students is actually a rather new development. Yale was the first university to begin an annual drive, in 1890; as late as 1930 only 46 colleges and universities had one. Columbia had begun one in 1919, called the Columbia University Fund and run by the Alumni Federation, but it was not very skillfully managed. Dr. Butler never paid much attention to it, and its contributions from Columbia's 70,000 various alumni seldom exceeded \$150,000.

Paul Davis brought the Columbia Fund into his office. When General Dwight Eisenhower was chosen to take over the office of president of the University from Dr. Fackenthal in 1948, Davis was made vice president for development. It was the only year that Columbia has ever had such a post, for Davis had difficulties with organizational matters and personality differences and left without a successor the next year. In 1949 Columbia was still without much income from alumni or from other gift sources.

At this point, the Columbia College alumni and Dean Carman decided to do something on their own. They formed the Columbia College Fund Committee in 1949, headed by John T. Cahill '24 and sparked by Aaron Berg '24, and initiated their own drive for funds for National Scholarships and the construction of a 20-year overdue field house at Baker Field. The following year, new dean Dr. Lawrence Chamberlain established the College Council, a 30-man committee of prominent College alumni and friends to advise on matters affecting the welfare and development of the College; and in 1951 Dean Chamberlain started the

College's Annual Fund, under the spirited direction of Joseph D. Coffee.

These actions were necessitated by University hesitation and reluctance to forthrightly inform the alumni about the financial facts of life and to develop a sound, aggressive program of alumni support. University vacillation was not improved by the unproductive tenure of Charles Anger, a former executive of John Price Jones Co., from 1949 to 1952 under Columbia president Eisenhower. What the College did was to force a policy, never promoted or even intended, of decentralized fund raising by each school within the University. To many people's amazement, the decentralization turned out to be fairly successful, and is now being imitated by other universities around the country!

When Dr. Grayson Kirk succeeded General Eisenhower as president in 1952, he kept the decentralized fund-raising scheme, and even encouraged each school to be more vigorous in its efforts. Now, however, he is considering a greater centralization of fund-raising.

Under President Kirk, Columbia is beginning to put its relations with alumni in order. Whereas a College class preparing for its 10th reunion a few years ago found that University record-keeping was so bad that one-third of the addresses of its classmates were either missing or erroneous, last year the University set up a new Alumni Records Center to help remedy this. While a Columbia alumni directory has not been published since 1932, a new National Alumni Program has been inaugurated and a new College directory is being planned. The University still has no program or personnel to seek bequests or to enlist personally the support of highly successful Columbia alumni, friends of the University, and prominent New Yorkers. As one College alumnus, a long-time Fund Committeeman, said, "In many cases, we don't even know who they are!" But a thorough examination of the whole alumni-University picture is now going on at the University, and a special College alumni committee is studying the College picture intensely.

Obviously, Columbia urgently needs to revamp its approach to gifts and bequests radically, especially since they are the fastest growing source of in-

come for American higher education, if one excludes government contracts. And more Columbia alumni than the current small percentage will need to do their part in assisting the University.

One illustration of the kind of support available in this area is the very modest effort of the College in the past 12 years of its Annual Fund. Over the last dozen years, College alumni annual giving has increased from 16 to 40 per cent in participation and from \$136,000 to \$855,000 in amount. The early reports of the 13th Annual Fund for 1964-65, led by Lawrence Wien '25, indicate contributions of \$1.1 million. This total is the equivalent of income from an endowment of \$21 million!

Receipts from Presbyterian Hospital and clinics. This \$2.1 million income is from the hospital to reimburse the University for the expenses of diagnostic tests, consultation, and other work done by members of the departments of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Receipts here will increase slowly to meet rising medical costs.

Auxiliary services. Included in this category are the incomes from the residence halls, dining halls, the Columbia bookstore, and a few lesser sources. The \$4,283,188 received is always exactly equal to the costs of these services since they are non-profit, self-sustaining operations.

Athletics and other. This category is a catch-all, listing such items as \$206,000 in athletic receipts, \$246,000 receipts from the Dental and Psychoanalytic Clinics affiliated with Columbia's Dental and Medical Schools, library fines and lending fees, and vending machine receipts. Although income may be increased slightly here by such developments as more successful athletic performances by the College's teams, it is exceedingly unlikely that it will increase appreciably.

Government research contracts and grants. The most remarkable thing about the \$44.8 million that was awarded by Federal agencies to Columbia was that 95 per cent of it was solicited by faculty members themselves. (The other 5 per cent results from the initiative of some group in Washington that needs basic research done urgently and feels that Columbia has the men best qualified to do it.)

This means that *the professors themselves are now the most important fund-raisers at Columbia*, and at every other major educational institution in the United States. They bring in nearly half of the total annual income at the University. Through their efforts, particularly those in science, funds for new buildings, new equipment, secretarial help, and graduate student fellowships are brought in. This has, quite naturally, affected the stature, place, tenure, and loyalties of the better research professors. As one of Columbia's professors said, "Research is now a magic word in our top universities. And good teachers are definitely second-class citizens, like loveable maiden aunts who have to be supported."

It is important to note that government contract money is helpful to Columbia only on an annual basis. As Dr. Ralph Halford, Dean of Graduate

Faculties, says, "Federal money comes through Columbia, not to Columbia." In a sense, the Federal agencies and the professors use the Columbia facilities for work that they both want to see done, and the University allows such an arrangement because it believes both that the professors will be better teachers if they are working at the frontiers of knowledge in their fields and that the development of knowledge as well as its dissemination is a necessary task for any great educational institution.

To process all the faculty applications, Columbia has established an Office of Projects and Grants. Headed by Anson Burlingame, and staffed by eight people, the office reviews all the professors' proposals to make certain they are economically sound, to make sure that the departments involved can handle them administratively, and to

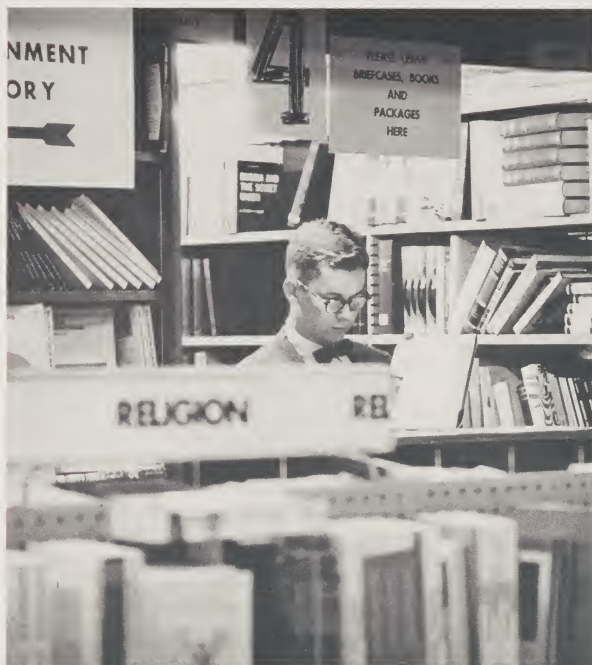
help process them. Burlingame also helps check to see if any of the projects are a distortion of the University's basic aims and if all of them are free of infringements on academic freedom.

The government projects, incidentally, are approved or rejected largely by committees of professors called in by the Federal officials, not by the officials themselves. According to one professor, "The faculty have never been oriented toward their field and their peers so exclusively as they are now. I would guess that the review procedure used by the government and the foundations, which is probably the wisest one possible, has contributed to this."

HAVING OUTLINED the general financial situation in higher education and the particular situation at Columbia, it is probably unnecessary to add that scholars and economists may have to draw more closely together in the years ahead, because education is becoming a more expensive—and more vital—enterprise, and the means of financing it are not entirely clear. There are indications that this is beginning to happen. Dr. Homer Babbidge, president of the University of Connecticut, recently wrote:

We have witnessed a coming together of economics and education in the last decade, and a bringing to bear upon educational policy questions of the insights—however partial and limited they may yet be—of professional economic analysis. . . . It must be marked as one of the most puzzling of academic phenomena that social scientists in general have failed, for one reason or another, to turn the tools of their trade upon their own institutions. The university, alone among contemporary institutions, has been spared the searching analysis of social science.

Dr. Babbidge goes on to note, however, that there is a danger in such analyses, for economists usually find it difficult to deal with things as immeasurable as quality or personal growth and are likely to overlook or exclude them. Certainly, education must never be thought of in the same economic terms as an automated assembly line. But all Americans, both inside and outside of educational institutions, need to give greater and more mature thought to the financial aspects of learning.



IN THE COLUMBIA BOOKSTORE

Along with the residence halls and the dining halls, its receipts always equal expenses



Is the College Too Expensive?

Who gets financial help? How many receive aid? What kind of aid? An assistant dean explains what the College is doing to help students meet rising educational expenses.

by ROBERT L. SMITH

ID LIKE TO attend Columbia College but I'm afraid I can't afford it." Each year hundreds of outstanding students in many corners of America express this view. They feel that the total cost of attending Columbia—about \$3400 a year—is very high, and that the College must be peopled for the most part by sons of wealthy families. Many Columbia alumni also express their apprehension from time to time about meeting the costs of the College, especially since college tuition has been rising so rapidly in the past decade. How justified are the feelings?

To be honest, a Columbia College education—like that of most other leading private colleges—is expensive. It costs about as much annually as a new car. However, it is individualized instruction of the highest quality, with many small classes and seminars, a unique curriculum, a strong extracurricular program, and considerable personal attention and counseling—all pre-

sented in what many persons regard as the greatest city in the world. (Many people forget that although Columbia University has 17,000 students, the men's College is relatively small and intimate; with 2,600 students, it is still the second smallest, after Brown, in the Ivy League.)

Having said that, however, it is necessary to make two points. One is that a good education is, from one perspective, an investment. It is an investment in American democracy, for a large base of well-educated people is required to deal intelligently with the complicated problems and difficult choices left to individuals in our form of government. It is an investment in the economy, because, as Columbia economics professor Gary Becker has calculated, money invested in higher education to provide better "human capital" yields about a 10 per cent return to the national economy. That is, well-trained, intelligent talent is a great asset to American business. Good

education is an investment too in each person who goes to college.

The other point is that Columbia College has taken great pains to provide an exceptionally strong financial aid program. It is obliged to, unless it is to lower its standards, because, as a recent Harvard study has suggested, there may be no more than 12,000 parents in the entire United States who have sons graduating from secondary school this year with both SAT scores above 550 and an income above \$15,000, the amount at which financial aid of any kind is usually unnecessary for Ivy tuitions.

This year 65 per cent of the College's undergraduates are receiving scholarship help—from the College, the government, corporations, and other sources—totaling \$1,850,000. *The total scholarship money held per student at Columbia College is higher than at any other institution in the United States.* Columbia also finds part-time jobs for many students; about 60 per



ASSISTANT ADMISSIONS DIRECTOR JOHN WELLINGTON '57
He dispenses over one-quarter million dollars to freshmen

Donald Green

Family Income (before taxes)	Family Contribution Toward College Bills		
	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children
\$ 3,000	\$ 220	\$ 140	\$ 120
4,000	380	270	210
5,000	560	410	320
6,000	760	570	450
7,000	980	750	610
8,000	1,220	950	780
9,000	1,490	1,190	980
10,000	1,770	1,420	1,200
11,000	2,070	1,690	1,430
12,000	2,360	1,960	1,680
13,000	2,700	2,240	1,950
14,000	3,030	2,560	2,230
15,000	3,380	2,880	2,510

Many parents wonder whether they are expected to use most of their assets, including savings and investments, to help pay for college. The answer is that assets are "taxed" much less heavily than family income. It would be punishing to those who have been thrifty and far-sighted to require more. However, it does seem reasonable that a fair share of the assets should be used to pay college costs.

In addition to expecting a reasonable contribution from the family, Columbia expects each applicant for assistance to earn \$300 during the summer before his freshman year and \$800 each year from work during the school terms *and* the summer, and this amount is counted as a fixed student resource in calculating need. Thus, a student who works hard in the summer may be totally free for study and activities during the academic year, and one who is enterprising at a part-time job during college may be free to study, write or travel during the summer.

A second means that the College uses to help is the familiar scholarship. In 1963-64 Columbia awarded a total of \$840,000 in scholarships to 720, or 30 per cent, of the students. Another 950, or 34 per cent, received scholarship aid from other sources than the College, most notably New York State. Altogether nearly 1700 of the College's 2600 undergraduates received scholarship help during the past year.

Scholarships are no longer awarded as prizes to the most promising students without regard to their financial need, as they were 20 or even 10 years ago. As I have already noted, the aim is now to use them primarily to meet lack of family resources. But since

cent are helping to meet expenses by working part-time during the academic year. And Columbia makes available, from its own and other sources, ample loan funds, which do not have to be repaid until after graduation from the College or graduate school. About 25 per cent of the College men have loans to help pay their education bills this year.

EXACTLY HOW does the College help each student meet his expenses? First, it makes sure that each family contributes a fair share of its income toward their son's educational expenses, and only a fair share. When a student applies for financial aid along with his admissions application, he files a Parents' Confidential Statement with the College Scholarship Service located in Princeton, New Jersey. The Statement is examined carefully, a tabulation is made of the student's need, for each of the colleges to which he has applied, and a photostat of the statement is sent to each of those col-

leges. Columbia's Admissions and Financial Aid Committee, after selecting the candidates to be admitted, without regard to their financial need, then reconvenes to award, with the information in the Statement, a grant of a scholarship and a job or loan (if the need is sizable) or an offer of a job or loan (if the need is small) to the applicants. Not every admitted student gets the aid he needs because, as yet, Columbia's aid resources are not sufficient.

Dean Truman hopes to be able to reach the point of being able to offer all the necessary aid to every College applicant admitted in the next few years, a situation that is tantamount to charging every student tuition according to his ability to pay. Only one or two colleges with a relatively large number of wealthy applicants have achieved this point so far.

While particular circumstances in each family are taken into account and sometimes can alter the figures considerably, the following table shows the expected contribution from family income in uncomplicated cases.

there is not yet enough scholarship money available to assist every applicant admitted to the *full* extent of his need, selection factors are still involved in the awards. How does the College select those who are given preference in scholarship awards?

The desiderata for scholarships are basically the same as those for admission. That is, the College tries to admit and give help to the finest young *men*—not test scores or class standings or lists of activities—who apply. The word “finest” means those who appear to have the most outstanding minds, sensibilities, and imaginations, coupled with a strength of character to use them constructively—even, or especially, under strain. These qualities are obviously difficult to determine, and they cannot be measured precisely by any tests. They do show up in a variety of ways, however, and class standing, leadership in school activities, community affairs, or athletics, the degree of respect accorded by classmates and teachers, and College Board scores, are perhaps the chief indicators used to locate them. Put simply, the scholarships go to those young

men who show the greatest promise of exceptional accomplishments both in the College and in later life.

A third way that Columbia assists its undergraduates financially is by helping them locate jobs and creating jobs for them. Each year about 650 College students, or 25 per cent, earn an average of \$500 through Columbia-arranged term-time jobs; and another 900 students, or almost 35 per cent, earn about the same money in jobs they find on their own around Morningside and New York. College men work in the dining halls, libraries, administrative offices, and other parts of the University. In one program, the Departmental Student Assistantships, exceptionally able juniors and seniors directly assist the top professors in their research and other duties and get paid for it.

Columbia, unlike some other colleges, offers a job—or a loan—as part of nearly every scholarship “package.” The so-called “free ride,” which in some institutions still is even supplemented by liberal allowances to a privileged few, does not exist at Columbia. As the College’s deans see it,

such practices are not only discriminatory but often damaging to the character development of the students involved. The College believes that, although the day when a student could work his way through college is over, students should choose to take a job rather than large loans whenever possible. By earning to pay as they go, college students invest a small portion of their day in their future. Most Columbia students do not find 8 to 12 hours a week in a job detrimental to their studies.

Worthy of special mention is a rapidly expanding kind of a job program at the College. Columbia has a growing number of students who run their own business enterprises, called Student Agencies. Aably administered by Mr. Alexander Stoia, the Agencies include enterprises in such areas as Laundry, Newspapers, Souvenirs, Magazines, Refreshments, Tutoring, Bartending, and Stationery. This year a student business in Columbia Christmas Cards and another running charter flights to Europe, South America, and the Caribbean was begun, and others are almost monthly being put together by imaginative College men. This year, 1964-65, the Student Agencies may earn nearly \$100,000 in profits for the students. These student businesses not only foster personal growth and maturity, but they also allow students greater flexibility of working hours and, if the students are industrious, much greater earnings during their academic year. Several students who direct Student Agencies each year net over \$1500.

The fourth, and last, way that Columbia assists its undergraduates is through loans. There are many drawbacks to loans as a financial aid. They discriminate against girls, because after girls get married they often cannot work to pay them off; they tend to drive students into more remunerative careers like medicine, finance, or corporation administration and away from careers like teaching, the clergy, or civil service because of the pressure to repay the loans; they occasionally weaken family ties because they shift the burden of paying for college from the parents to the students; and they tend to reduce daring in many college graduates because few persons are willing to take risks when they have



ASSISTANT PLACEMENT DIRECTOR ALEXANDER STOIA
He helps students run small businesses worth \$100,000 a year



Photographs by Hugh Rogers

College students at work in the Student Laundry (above), for the Newspaper Agency (below left), and at the Bartending Service (below right). About 60 per cent of the College men work part-time.



regular financial obligations.

However, most Americans seem to borrow widely for nearly everything but education. Individual debt among Americans totals around \$300 billion, but debt for education is less than \$250 million. Why not borrow for education, especially since future earnings are likely to be considerable? A \$2000 loan spread out over 5, 10 or 20 years does not seem to be a great burden, given the fact that college graduates can expect average lifetime earnings of nearly one-half million dollars.

Actually, loans for college are slowly

becoming acceptable in America. In the past 10 years at Columbia, the amount of College loans has increased from \$58,000 to \$398,000, and the same trend is evident at other leading colleges around the nation. Last year about 650 of the College's 2600 students borrowed an average sum of \$587 for the academic year. At Columbia, there are two chief sources of loans. One is the University, from whom a student may borrow up to \$2500 during his student years, undergraduate and graduate, at 3 per cent interest beginning only after termina-

tion of his studies. The other is the Federal Government's National Defense Education Act Loans, which allow students, primarily those preparing for careers in science, mathematics, engineering, foreign languages, and primary and secondary school teaching, to borrow up to \$5000 with similar terms. These loans have the advantage of being "forgiven" up to 50 per cent for those who teach in college or secondary school for five years.

EDUCATION of high quality is now an important, even crucial, need for a large number of Americans. Like most items of the highest quality, it is not cheap and certainly will not become so. But the nation cannot afford not to educate its most talented young men, and Columbia and similar colleges must help those who have exceptional ability but few resources by providing a strong financial aid program.

This the College has done, and will continue to do, so long as alumni support remains high. It is possible for any capable and industrious student who deeply wishes a superior college education to receive it at Columbia. No good student need ever be reluctant to apply for admission to the College because of the cost.

ROBERT LAWRENCE SMITH is Assistant Dean at Columbia College in charge of financial aid. Born in Moorestown, New Jersey, and a graduate of Moorestown Friends School, he entered Harvard in 1942. From 1944 to 1946 he served in the Army, then worked on Friends Service Committee projects in Mexico and Europe for a year. He returned to college at Haverford in 1947, then switched to the University of California at Berkeley in 1948, where he played varsity soccer before graduating in 1949. After more teaching and community relations work in rural California and Europe with the Friends Service Committee, Robert Smith came to Columbia in 1950. He earned his M.A. degree in 1952, taught English in the School of General Studies while working on his doctorate, and then served as Registrar to the College from 1956 to 1960, when he entered the College's Dean's Office. He lives with his wife and three children on Morningside Heights. In July 1965 he will assume the post of Headmaster of the Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C.

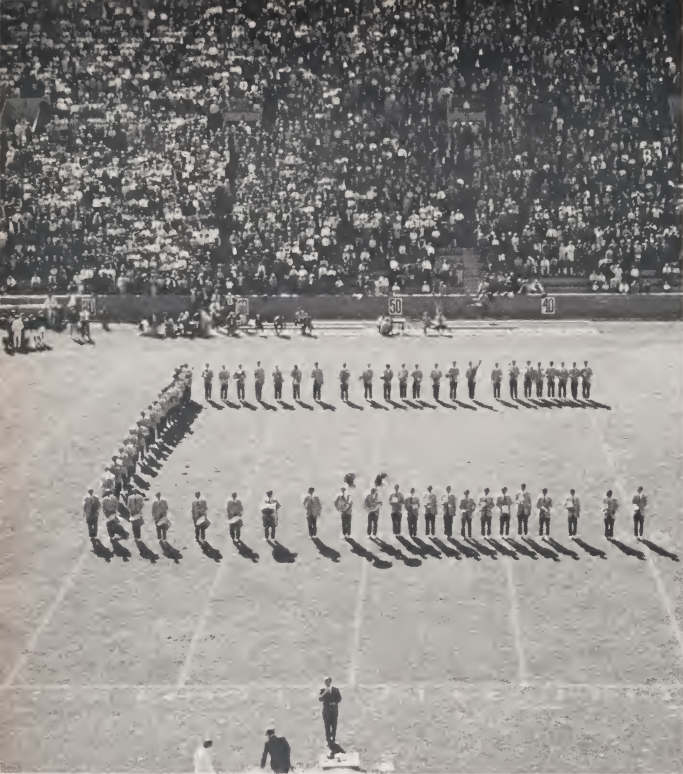
The Cleverest Band in the World

*They are leading the change to
a new kind of college marching
band—all the while preserving
America's tradition of serious
band music*

A WEEK BEFORE Christmas, we found a card in CCT's mailbox bearing "Season's Greetings" from "The Cleverest Band in the World." "The cleverest band in the world" is the appellation that the 70

Columbia Band at Baker Field





AT BAKER FIELD
They once marched off backwards

or so members of the Columbia College Band have impudently claimed for themselves during the past several seasons.

They have so changed their style of operation, both on their own campus and others, that it is becoming harder for Columbia football fans to slip out between halves for a hot dog and drink. Among those who have stayed in their seats longer than planned was the late President John F. Kennedy, who lingered at a Columbia-Harvard game in Cambridge in 1963 to see the Lion's half-time show about "J. Barry Silverwater," where the Band marched off the field backward to suggest Silverwater's political outlook.

Usually outnumbered, often outmarched, and always out-financed, the Columbia Band has learned to live by its wit. Although Ivy bands have

tended to be less militaristic than others, the Light Blue musicians have been particularly clever and on many occasions during the year have sent alumni and students home from athletic contests with smiles on their faces. Sometimes uproarious, and often funny, the Band's antics have ranged from pranks to delightful satire. In 1963, for example, on an autumn Saturday when Princeton was playing Yale at Princeton and Columbia was playing Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the Lions, en route to the Penn Stadium, stopped off at the Princeton campus shortly after dawn, fired a cannon, played "Boola, Boola," and created the widespread impression that the Yale Band had played a sleep-ruining joke. This fall, immediately after Khrushchev's overthrow, the Band had a hilarious show ready at half-time fea-

turing "So Long, It's Been Good to Know You."

The kind and quality of humor varies from year to year somewhat, depending on the Band's managers. In 1963-64, under the direction of Manager J. Andrew Russakoff '64, the Band's humor was prankish, gentle, and sure. This year, under Manager J. Donald Smith '65 of Salt Lake City and program chief Daniel Carlinsky '65 of Holyoke, Massachusetts, it has been more satirical, daring, and occasionally uneven. Last year the Band made an entertaining shambles of Johnny Carson's "Tonight" show, to the extent that Skitch Henderson dubbed them "the most spirited band in TV." This year at Princeton's Palmer Stadium, in an unprecedented profile of an opposing college, they spelled out "WASP" and played "Cherry Pink and Apple Blossom White," causing some spectators to chuckle but others to mumble about "bad taste." One furious Princetonian was heard to say that he would urge the Princeton Band to satirize the Columbia students next year.

The Band's new spirit of fun has carried over into adventures outside the football season. For the first time in Columbia's history, a small section of the Band showed up at this fall's debate between Harvard and Columbia. When the College's Dean Truman entered, they played "Hail to the Chief"; then they rushed over to University Hall gymnasium to play for the Columbia-Fordham basketball game, after which they dashed back to the debaters to entertain at the "half-time" between arguments and rebuttals. They have also paraded around the campus for two hours playing Christmas carols before winter vacation, started an annual St. Patrick's Day Pops Concert with the audience seated at tables with pitchers of beer and pretzels, and found other ways to insert their brassy gaiety into the undergraduate life at the College.

After the football season, the Band's program changes substantially. The sheet music for "I've Got Plenty of Nothing" and "Roar Lion Roar" is put away and that of Berlioz, Prokofiev, Sousa, and Aaron Copland is taken out. A few Barnard girls join the band, as the Lion musicians begin a long concert season that this year includes such events as the Carnegie Hall Concert

with Harvard on February 20, outdoor evening concerts in the spring on the Low Library Plaza, and accompaniment for the College's Class Day exercises in Van Am Quadrangle in early June. Two years ago, the Columbia Band's quality of concert playing so impressed one College student's parent, columnist Leonard Lyons, that he raised \$4400 from 15 of the nation's top songwriters—men like Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, and Richard Rodgers '23—to help the Band purchase some desperately-needed instruments.

COLUMBIA'S BAND, like the 21,000 other secondary school and college bands in the United States, is carrying on a tradition that has been of enormous value in introducing young Americans to music. Nineteenth century Americans, too unsophisticated musically and too spread out over the country to frequent urban concert halls and opera houses or study with good teachers of music in the cities, found in the home town band a way to learn and enjoy music. Local bands are still the chief means of introducing many youngsters to instruments and musical notation.

Bands began as an adjunct to the military. The French Revolution and

Napoleon's wars made stirring band music popular in France, and the Civil War had a similar effect in America. The strong rhythms of band music enhanced by the piercing effects of brass instruments and the thumping and rattling qualities of drums, make its appeal a particularly direct and contagious one. Band music stands in relation to more subtle orchestral music in much the same way that an oration stands to a professor's lecture. Good band music has the capacity to enlist one's emotions readily, as any one who has witnessed a parade knows.

In America, the most influential figure in making local bands a national commonplace was an Irish immigrant and cornet virtuoso named Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore. After forming a band in Boston in 1859, he traveled widely, staging extravagant shows of massed military bands that were hailed for their sound and spectacle nationally. (At one performance he used a 2,000-man band with a 20,000-person chorus.) In 1873 he became bandmaster of New York's 22nd Regiment Band, and toured Canada and Europe as well. Partly because of Gilmore, and helped by the Civil War mood and German immigration, bandstands were erected in the town squares and parks

of many towns across the country. Touring bands became the rage, and between 1880 and 1920 bands were the leading popular musical attraction in the United States.

Prior to 1900, there was little published band literature, and except for a few military marches the repertoire consisted mainly of operatic overtures and symphonic movements "transcribed for band." Great band-masters like John Philip Sousa, who formed his first band in Plainfield, New Jersey in 1892, did their own composing and arranging in hand-written scores. Gradually, however, some composers and music publishers recognized the growing demand for band scores, and by the time that school and college bands became popular, in the 1920's, there was a small, but adequate, stock of band pieces. The first national contest for high school bands was held in 1923; by the time of Sousa's death in 1932, the heyday of town bands and touring groups was over and the school and college bands had taken their place. Thus, the college bands have inherited the responsibility of performing serious band music in America, but their too-exclusive attachment to football and their reticence, except at a few places like Columbia, to assume

REHEARSAL AT CARNEGIE HALL ON FEBRUARY 20
A full house, critical praise, and \$4400





THE FIRST COLUMBIA BAND IN 1904
The dress was white turtleneck sweaters and black derbies



this responsibility has been a heavy detriment to the development of compositions for band.

DURING THE FIRST two decades of the 20th century, school and college bands served much the same functions for athletic combats as the military bands had for wars. The bands were used to whip lagging spirits and to salute meritorious play, principally on the gridiron. Columbia's first band came into being precisely for that reason—to cheer on the Lions' football team against Cornell, in the fall of 1904. One member of that first band, now noted composer Burnet Tuthill '09 of Memphis, Tennessee, (he was a senior in a New York prep school then), remembers it as "a sketchy outfit" consisting of three cornets, a trombone, a tuba, a clarinet, and two drums. After Columbia's 12-6 victory, the band, dressed in white turtleneck sweaters and black derbies, led an ex-

DIRECTOR SIMMONS IN 1934
Vaudeville, theatres, and a movie

uberant student parade down Broadway from the old Yankee Stadium on 167th Street (where the Medical School now stands) to 110th Street, the site of a student hang-out called the Lion Cafe. So closely was the band allied to the gridiron, that when football was discontinued at the College in 1905, the band failed to reassemble.

Although football did not return until 1915, a guard on the College's basketball team, Walter Dwyer '15, organized a band again in 1913. Columbia teams had won or were about to win Eastern championships in basketball, fencing, water polo, and crew in that extraordinary year, and the return of football seemed imminent, so, Dwyer has written us, "We naturally needed musical inspiration to accompany all these glorious achievements." Dwyer, today a Cape Cod real estate broker, told us that he and his friends sold "Band Buttons" to student "patrons" for 25 cents each and raised \$200 for the purchase of some heavier wind instruments and drums. With *Spectator's* support, the band recruited 25 members, "most of them comet players." Somehow Dwyer's band took hold and began to give spring concerts too; a concert in Earl Hall in 1917 included both popular songs of merit and compositions by Schubert, Gounod, Wagner, and Meyerbeer.

The band's entry into the concert field was largely the result of pre-World War I summer session concerts on the Columbia campus by the 22nd Regiment Band directed by Edwin Franko Goldman, the last of the nationally-known bandmasters. In 1916 the College men asked Goldman to help them at their concert rehearsals, which he did until 1926. Goldman helped steer the band away from its singular purpose of supporting the College's teams, and gave it a dual purpose, which it has retained to this day. A man convinced of the importance of serious band music, Goldman revived neglected 18th and 19th century works by major composers; he encouraged prominent contemporary composers to write for the band; and he was constantly in search of new band arrangements.

The 1920's was the period when college football was at its apex. Huge stadiums such as the Yale Bowl were built, and large college bands became

an integral part of the Saturday afternoon spectacle. The exuberant pep bands of the prewar period yielded to smartly-dressed, expertly-drilled bands of 100 pieces and more, marching with military precision at half-time shows. The annual budgets of some bands, such as those of the Big Ten universities, rose to thousands of dollars.

By contrast, Columbia's band, like several others in the Ivy League, never became a huge, well-drilled unit. Few Columbia men, with their stiffer academic chores, could afford the many hours of practice that it takes to achieve perfection in group marching; there was never enough money for the purchase, cleaning, and regular replacement of expensive uniforms; and the College remained relatively small — 1,940 students in 1929.

IF THE COLUMBIA BAND was not overwhelming afield in the 1920's, it was remarkably good in concerts. In 1926 the Band began its tradition of spring outdoor concerts, and the next year it performed over radio station WOR. Then, in 1929, the University hired its first full-time band director, a man who proved to be not only a fine musician but also a master showman.

He was Harwood Clark Simmons '25, a quiet, determined Kentuckian. A student at the Institute of Musical Art (now Juilliard) while at the College, Simmons also played second clarinet in the New York Symphony at Chautauqua during the summers and performed, during the school year, with an orchestra at the Olympia Theatre on Broadway at 107th Street, where he accompanied silent films, his music on one stand and college textbook on the other. The Columbia Band that he inherited in 1929 had only 38 members, but Simmons transformed the group into a large, well-known outfit within a few years. He accomplished this through a variety of devices. Simmons urged outstanding students in good secondary school bands to attend Columbia; he convinced the King's Crown Activities Board to contribute annually to the support of the Band as a bona fide extracurricular organization; he invited prominent musical personalities such as Goldman, Percy Grainger, Arthur

Pryor, and Rudy Vallee to be guest conductors at his spring outdoor concerts, thereby drawing larger crowds; he arranged for the Band to play over NBC radio and at Madison Square Garden; and he was able to get Band members into vaudeville shows at the Roxy Theatre, and, later, into the show at Radio City Music Hall for one week, where they opened with the Prelude to the Third Act of Wagner's Lohengrin and ended with a medley of Lion songs.

One incident at Radio City showed that the Band has always had its prankish side. One Band member, Laurel T. Boot '32, among the shyest in the Band, was lured from the dressing room to the stage wing by mischievous classmates to watch a team of acrobats. The acrobats suddenly seized young Boot and carried him to the center of the stage. Believing that he would be hurled in the air, Boot froze, and nervously removed his wrist watch and emptied his pockets. The audience howled with laughter, then the acrobats did indeed toss him about the stage.

That wasn't all. On February 25, 1933 the Columbia Band became the first college band to play at Carnegie Hall. Simmons showed his typical flair

Hugh Rogers



HORN PLAYER

The first band to play at Carnegie Hall



DIRECTOR ELIAS DANN AT REHEARSAL

by getting such patrons for the concert as conductor Walter Damrosch, band leader Paul Whiteman, opera star Alma Gluck Zimbalist, and from Columbia, President Nicholas Murray Butler '82 and noted professor John Erskine '00. That summer the Lion musicians were asked to play at the Salzburg Festival in Austria, which they couldn't do for lack of money, but they did cut a record of marches and Columbia songs for the Brunswick Company. In 1934 the Columbia Band even made the movies, playing in a feature called "Meet the Professor." (They played first for the cameras, then had to dub in the sound by watching the film.)

Remembering how he helped pay his way through college by playing music, Simmons gave encouragement to a dance band composed of Columbia Band members called the Blue Lions, who played at campus parties and dances. Simmons, a professor of music at Syracuse since 1946, recalls that when he went abroad in the summer of 1938 on an assignment to scout bands for the New York World's Fair, he encountered the Blue Lions in Budapest. They had a job playing on an ocean liner that summer and were sight-seeing between trips.

DURING the 1940's the Columbia Band suffered a sad decline, ow-

ing partly to the war and partly to the University's persistent neglect of the organization. When Simmons left for Syracuse in 1946, it became evident that he had been an important factor in keeping the Band going. The new director, Hunter Norris Wiley, appointed in 1948, discovered that the Band had no office or practice room, that it was wearing frayed uniforms purchased second-hand from the U.S. Coast Guard, that it lacked several instruments it needed, and that its budget was \$1900 a year compared to Harvard's \$15,000 and Cornell's \$16,000. Fortunately, Wiley had a colorful New York State Champion Drum Major in Duncan McCloud '50 and the support of *Spectator* and the College's alumni.

It was the College Alumni Association's Subcommittee on Undergraduate Affairs that brought a change by pointing to the Band's pauperism and University's lack of cooperation. The Band played to a quarter million people at athletic contests and in concerts, the report said, thus making it one of the chief public relations vehicles of Columbia. It deserved support. The University stood firm, but two College alumni classes decided to intervene. The Class of 1924 pledged \$8,000 toward the purchase and maintenance of new uniforms provided that the University furnished some decent re-

hearsal space for the College musicians. When the Class of 1912 donated \$10,000 from its 35th anniversary fund, University officials renovated a huge room in the basement of Low Library.

The alumni gifts helped the Band to regain some of its prewar reputation. In the fall of 1951 the bandsmen appeared, 70-men strong, in simple navy blue blazers with a specially designed pocket-patch, grey flannel trousers, and white buckskin shoes and began to display a new zest and sense of humor in their enterprise. In 1962 they changed to light blue blazers at Dean John Gorham Palfrey's suggestion and in 1963 the Lyons gift of \$4400 enabled them to buy some new instruments.

Most importantly, in 1959 a new director of the Band was appointed, Elias Dann. A graduate of Bard College, Dann is a former conductor of Army bands and musical shows like Irving Berlin's *This is the Army* and Rodgers' and Hammerstein's *Oklahoma!* and a former instructor of music at Bard, Barnard, and the Manhattan School of Music. Despite many handicaps, he has succeeded in raising the quality of the Band's playing; his direction at the Carnegie Hall concert with Harvard this winter was praised highly.

The Columbia Band is still among



The College's Alumni Association came to the rescue



Photographs by Donald Green

the most impoverished in the Ivy League. Today, its budget, exclusive of the director's salary, is \$6,000, of which \$5,000 is allotted by the King's Crown Activities Board, \$500 comes from the Athletic Department, and \$500 derives from concert earnings.

We visited the Band's practice room in Low Library one day in February before the Carnegie Hall concert. There were about 55 musicians—attendance is seldom perfect because of afternoon labs and classes—earnestly trying to master Howard Hanson's "Chorale and Alleluia" for the concert. The director, Elias Dann, was in shirtsleeves, meticulously refining passages. The room was quite bare, almost dilapidated-looking. But fun was not missing among the College men, even though the concert was rapidly approaching. When one student, a piccolo player, had to leave for a seminar and Conductor Dann asked, "Does anyone want to play piccolo?" everyone's hand went up. And, on one wall of the room there were two large bulletin boards decorated with all sorts of cartoons, signs, posters, and booty. Among the articles was a life-size poster of the Beatles; a New York *Times* ad for the movie version of Herman Wouk '34's novel *Young-bloode Hawke* reading "a woman could feel him across a room"; and a sign reading "The Cleverest Band in the World."



*TRUMPET SECTION AT REHEARSAL
Fun, games, and a full bulletin board*



Roar Lion Roar

Good, Better, but not Best

NO ONE can say that this year's basketball season was not exciting. Despite the disappointing record of the varsity—7-15 for the season and 5-9 in Ivy play—there were very few games when the Light Blue was not in contention until the last minutes, or even the closing seconds. The Lions lost to Cornell 73-79 in the last minute, to Yale 71-72 in the last few seconds, and to Fordham in overtime 80-85, and to Lafayette in double overtime 86-90.

The seven College men who played most of the time—seniors Neil Farber, Art Klink, Mike Griffin, and Ken McCulloch, juniors Ken Benoit and Stan Felsing, and sophomore Jack Dema—

played hard indeed. Their problem was that they were not quite tall enough, and, although they certainly did not lack enthusiasm, they did lack that extra quantity of polish and unrelenting aggressiveness that characterizes a champion club. One College alumnus at the Colgate game may have been correct when he said, "The College team has improved quite a bit, but the other teams have improved a lot." Almost every Ivy team had strong or flashy sophomores on display, except Columbia.

The highest scorer was 6' guard Stan Felsing, who averaged 20.5 points a game. A colorful player, Felsing both delighted and frustrated crowds all season with his alternately

dazzling and foolhardy play. Captain Neil Farber was the next highest scorer. His accuracy was as high as ever but some critics found a slight lack of verve in his actions. The 6'5" center, Art Klink, who is a straight-A engineering student, was very reliable on defense, but not always equally so in the pivot. Jack Dema (6'4") occasionally replaced Klink, often showing high promise but insufficient belligerence. Forward Mike Griffin was much improved as a rebounder, and guard Ken McCulloch was also a sharper ball handler. Tiny guard Ken Benoit (5'8"), who was elected captain for next season, was bothered by a hand injury and operated slightly below last year's remarkable level.

Coach Rohan, a person who wears a coat of pessimism over his elevated hope, is looking forward to next year, however. His freshmen had an 11-7 season and appear to have several young prospects who can help him. They are John Harms, a 6'7" Choate graduate whose skill is marred only by a looseness on defense; Larry Borger, a 6'6" New Jersey player with speed and toughness under the boards; Jim Robinson, a 6' quick, sharp-eyed western Pennsylvanian; and Bill Ames, a lean, loose 6'1" young man from Florida who shoots astoundingly well and moves neatly but needs a greater hardness to drive underneath.

One other freshman Coach Rohan had expected much of was Dave Newmark, the 7' center from Brooklyn. But Newmark pushed his left hand through a glass door in his residence hall near the end of the season and it remains to be seen how soon and how completely he will recover.

☆ ☆ ☆

Touché

COLUMBIA added new strength to its claim of being America's greatest collegiate fencing academy by not only going undefeated during the winter but also by winning the Intercollegiate Fencing Association (Eastern) championship and the N.C.A.A. championship. It was an amazing effort by the Light Blue, who have now won the national title for a record sixth time

since 1951. It was also a triumph for Columbia's good-humored and expert coach, Irving DeKoff, also an assistant dean in the College.

The Easterns were particularly suspenseful. The 12-team competition lasted all weekend as each of the 9-man teams fenced off against the others. By late Saturday night Pennsylvania was leading, having won in both the epee and foil divisions. Columbia's epee trio had faltered; sophomore Guy Barbolini had won 10 of his 11 bouts, but Dick Holzman '66 had only won 5 out of 11, and John Jost '66, who had fenced well all season, lost three before being replaced by sophomore Brant Fries, who took 5 of his 8 bouts. The foil trio did very well, but were edged by Penn's splendid effort. Bruno Santonocito '66 and Bob Klein '67 both won 9 of their 11 fence-offs and Joe Nalven '65 took 8 of 11 from the toughest foilsmen. Trailing by 6 points, the Lion sabremen had to fence superbly to snatch the title. They did. While Penn was slashed apart in this weapon, Columbia, pushed hard by N.Y.U., won 26 bouts while losing 7. Captain Curt Cetrulo '65 and All-American Reuel Liebert '65 both were 9-2, and junior Mark Berger was 8-3, giving the Lions a total of 71 points and a victory.

The next week Coach DeKoff selected Joe Nalven in foil, Dick Holzman in epee, and Mark Berger in sabre to travel with him to Detroit to represent Columbia in the NCAA tourna-

Hugh Rogers



SEVEN-FOOT FRESHMAN NEWMARK
A notable accident

ment. Nalven was 28-4, Holzman 22-10, and Berger 26-6, enough to bring the national trophy back to Columbia. N.Y.U. was second and Princeton, the defending champion, third.

It was a particularly great year for Joseph Gilbert Nalven, a former fencing captain at Brooklyn Tech. A graduating senior, he won both the Eastern and the N.C.A.A. individual foil championships.

As if things weren't bad enough for the Light Blue's fencing opponents, the Columbia frosh, coached by Hungarian-trained Louis Bankuti, also went undefeated. Says Coach DeKoff, "The worst, or rather the best, is yet to come. This year's freshman team was the finest in the College's entire history." Freshmen Arthur Baer, John McKay, and Jeff Kestler in foil, Frank Lowy and Doug Motz in sabre, and Kevin Sullivan in epee each have beaten members of the U.S. Olympic team already!

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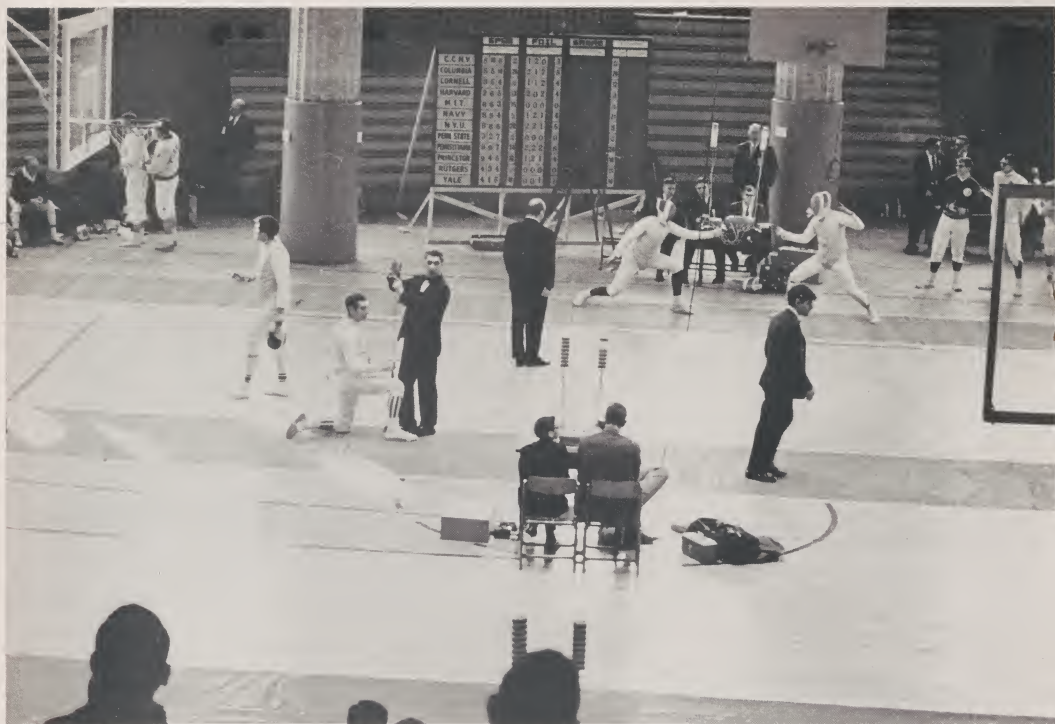
The Injuries that Hurt

THE LIGHT BLUE wrestlers almost won the Ivy title. They lost only to perennially powerful Cornell: They

STAN FELSINGER SURROUNDED
Alternately delightful and frustrating



Donald Grant



THE EASTERN FENCING COMPETITION IN COLUMBIA'S GYM
The suspense was extraordinary



N.C.A.A. CHAMPS NALVEN, HOLZMAN & BERGER
And the worst is yet to come

also lost outside the league to Colgate, Rutgers, and Army, and wound up the season with a respectable 8-4 record.

At the beginning of the season, the Lions looked good enough to beat Cornell. At 123 lbs, they had rugged captain Arnie Lesser '65; at 130 lbs. Louis Loscasio '66, former N.J. prep school champ; at 137 lbs. a superb competitor in Charlie Christensen '66; and at 147 lbs. tough junior Larry Nelson. Captain Mike Marcantano '65 at 157 lbs. developed calcium deposits in his elbow and had to have an operation but experienced Bob Mayer '65 could fill in nicely. Louis Roumagoux '65, the talented grappler from Oregon, was also plagued by injuries to his knee and thumb but persistent Steve Leverich '65 was his equal. At 177 lbs. there was Peter Salzer '66 and at 191 lbs. a sensational sophomore with an undefeated freshman record, Dave Morash;

Hugh Rogers

and at heavyweight sophomore Bruce Chattman and junior Bruce Sargent. Even the manager, Bert Hansen of Illinois, was a remarkably able person, being, among other things, a great ornithologist and opera-lover.

But injuries hampered Coach Stan Thornton's team all season. At various times Sargent, Nelson, Christensen, and Bob Mayer couldn't wrestle. Then, at mid-year, Loscascio dropped off the squad because one of his grades was weaker than he had hoped it would be. By the time the Lions faced Cornell, in late February, three starters were missing and two wrestled with ailments. The Big Red were so competent that even Dave Morash was beaten for the first time in his college career.

Charles Christensen, who was unbeaten this year, was elected captain for next year, and with all except Lesser, Mayer, and Marcantano back, it may be another good year. The freshmen, ably guided by a new coach, Vic Zuaro, will not help much though, for they were not a strong team. But the frosh will contribute an undefeated heavyweight, 240-lb. John Brominski from Dallas, Pennsylvania, and two promising middleweights, Allen Drescher of Port Huron, Michigan and Bill Pinney of Litchfield, Connecticut.

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Not Deep, but Fleet

STRENGTH in middle-distance runners and the weights is not enough to make a winning track team, as Columbia was reminded this winter. During the indoor season, the Lions lost two squeakers to M.I.T., 53-60 and Rutgers 52-57, placed second with 49 points to Princeton's 63 and Penn's 26 in the Polar Bear Meet at Lawrenceville, beat Connecticut 64-49, and then came in seventh in the field of 10 (Ivies plus Army and Navy) at the indoor Heptagonals in Ithaca in late February.

The Lion mile-relay team is one of the better ones in the East this year, having won every time in the dual and triangular meets. The fleet quartet finished first (in 3:23) at the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden and the Philadelphia Enquirer meet, finished second at the Knights of Columbia meet in Boston, and were doing well before they dropped a baton at

Donald Greer



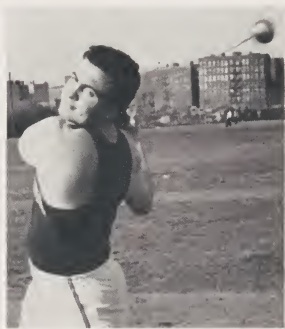
BRILLIANT SOPHOMORE DAVE MORASH AROUND AN OPPONENT
For the first time in his college career

the New York A.C. games at the Garden. The relay is led off by splendid Pete Kristal of Rochester, New York. Last year's 220-yd. Heptagonal champ as a sophomore, he can win at all distances from 60 yds. to 440 yds. He gave the team the fastest lead-off in the East at 50.4, until he pulled a thigh muscle in the Polar Bear Meet on February 13. The second quarter-mile leg is run by sophomore Bernie Fowler of New Jersey, who almost never loses at 600, and 880 and 1000 yds. and could, according to Coach Dick Mason, "become one of the greatest middle-distance runners in Columbia's history." The third and fourth legs are run by seniors Steve Shama and Steve Plotkin, both of New York. Says Coach Mason, "They often run great anchor legs. Most people don't realize that in relay races winning is not only a matter of fast times but also one of being 'track-wise'—of taking the opposition by surprise or boxing in another runner at the crucial moment. This is what these two can do."

In the 35-lb. weight throw senior Willard Brown and junior Bill Doerenberger have been trading first and second places all winter, and are among the top twenty in the nation in this event. Gene Thompson '66 has done very well in the shot put, and

should be a man to watch in the javelin throw this spring.

Columbia's problem is the perennial one of the lack of balance and depth. (Harvard is possibly the best track team in the East this year precisely because of enormous depth in every event.) There are no hurdlers of quality, no pole vaulters except record-breaking senior Lionel Goetz, who was out all winter with a sprained back, and no high jumpers who can clear 6 feet consistently, although team captain John Bashaar comes close. How-



WEIGHT-THROWER BILL BROWN
Among the nation's top twenty

ever, sophomore Guy Johnson is potentially a strong dash man; and Bob Conway '66 and Bennett Flax '67 are good milers and two milers, even if Conway is uneven in his performances and Flax is still improving.

Unfortunately, the freshmen seem to be strong only where the varsity is strong so there is no immediate prospect of remedying the College track team's deficiencies. Roy Applewhite of Brooklyn was undefeated in the 60-yd. dash this winter and can go 6.4; there are four good middle distance runners—Bob Thompson of Portland, Oregon; Alan Forsythe of Detroit; Ed Neal of the Bronx; and Doug McNally of Hinsdale, Illinois (a good two-mile relay also?)—and Leo Furcht of Westbury, N.Y. was bested only once in the shot put.

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"Plinking Around"

NOW IS THE TIME for all good marksmen to come to Columbia. Believe it or not, Morningside has become the home of one of the most sharp-eyed and steady-handed rifle teams in the country. For the second time in three years the College marksmen have won the Ivy League championship. (They also won a list of other shoot-offs and tournaments this winter.)

According to Fred Mettler '65 of Blairstown, New Jersey, the crack shot and former captain of the team, "The trick is to develop supreme concentration that enables you to relax." Mettler has liked hunting since he was a boy, and has grown up with guns; others on the team have also shot before coming to Columbia on their high school or prep school teams. But not all have had previous experience.

Mettler says that conditions for riflery at Columbia are excellent. The new 50-foot range in Ferris Booth Hall is "one of the finest college facilities around." Columbia furnishes six specially-made 14-lb. .22 caliber rifles (cost, \$300 each), but many students prefer their own custom-made rifles. About 60 College men "plink around" on the ranges, and about 10 are really active. King's Crown Activities this year provided \$2,300 for practice equipment and travel.

In meets, each competitor fires 10 shots from each of three positions—standing, kneeling, and prone. A perfect score is 300. The targets are about the size of a silver dollar; the bullseye is as big around as a pencil. The College riflemen get some fine coaching from Frank Simmons, a former All-American shot who is now a personnel manager for Rheingold Breweries in New York, and from Frank Briggs, an expert rifleman and teacher at Forest

Hills High School, who recently visited Russia and brought back their style of shooting. (Russians are the world's best shots).

Among the mainstays of the team, beside Mettler, are the current captain Joel Labow '66, who shot some at New Jersey's Pingry School; Frank Schnabel III '66 of Birmingham, Alabama; Alan Creutz '66 of McLean, Virginia; George Rodenberg '68 of El Paso, Texas; and John Norton '68 of New York, whose 267 was the highest score in the Ivy tournament.

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Baseball Prospectus

IF ANY ALUMNUS has an afternoon free we suggest that he might visit Baker Field and watch the College's baseball team in action. There is a muffled optimism in the Light Blue ranks this year. In fact, if all goes well, this could turn out to be one of the greatest baseball squads in Columbia's athletic history.

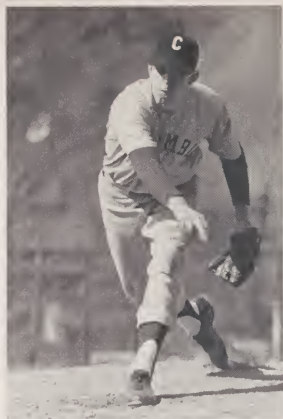
The College nine has no less than eight pitchers: seniors Neil Farber, Ken McCulloch, Jack Strauch, and Barry Woodward, junior Bill Metzler, and sophomores George Bunting (E.R.A. 1:33 last year), Dave Hillis (4-0 and 39 strikeouts last season) and Bill Bracciodieta. Bracciodieta has been bothered by a sore arm, but Farber is top-flight and Hillis, a native of Texas, looks good enough to play in the big leagues one day. At catcher there is veteran Jim Riley '65, Bob Peters '67, and hard-hitting sophomore Leo Makohen.

The infield is probably the best in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. First baseman Gene Chwerchak '65 is a superb defensive player and Larry Weisberg '65 is also capable. In Ronald Adsit, the Lions have last year's All-East second baseman and a scrappy team captain. At shortstop is another All-East selection, Columbia's batting champ for the past two springs, the redoubtable Archie Roberts. The third base position had two great contenders, Pete Quinn '66, who played there last year, and sensational sophomore Steve Richman, who led the freshmen in hitting with .432 as a shortstop. Coach John Balquist did not want to play without either student and spent many worried eve-



Donald Greer

SENIOR FRED METTLER & FRESHMAN JOHN NORTON
Among the best undergraduate marksmen around



ACE PITCHER NEIL FARBER '65
It could be a great year

nings before Quinn, a fine team player and amazingly versatile, volunteered to switch to center field, as Mickey Mantle did with some success.

Left field is covered like a wet rug by junior Reginald Maton, whose early season batting has been awesome. Right field is a musical-chairs spot, filled by catcher Peters or pitchers Farber or Metzler, when they are not laboring elsewhere.

May we particularly recommend the game against Army on Saturday, May 15 at Baker Field? Army promises to be a challenger for the title also; it is Columbia's last game; and, if the race is a close one, it could be the game that decides the championship. Bring the family, but come early (game time is 2:30) because the contest should draw one of the largest crowds in years.



Two for Glory

TWO GREATS from Columbia's athletic past were honored this winter by being selected to their respective sport's Hall of Fame—the Football Hall of Fame and the Helms College Basketball Hall of Fame. One is Sid Luckman '38, who, following a brilliant football career at Columbia, was an All-league quarterback for the Chicago Bears from 1939 to 1946, and is now vice president of Cellu-Craft Products Corporation. The other is Bill Nash '36, the 6'1" basketball guard who was the leading scorer and an All-American at the College. After four years of professional play with the old Celtics and the New York Whirlwinds, and six years as an Army officer, Nash went into business and is now vice

president of Advertising Distributors, Inc.

Roar, Lions, roar!



Second Wind

THE CAPITAL DRIVE for \$9 million for the new undergraduate gymnasium has slowed down at just under \$5 million, and Joseph Coffee '41, director of the campaign, is busy looking for ways to restore life to the effort.

The problem seems to stem from the fact that there have been too few big donors thus far. A total of 3,405 College and Engineering alumni, or 12 per cent, have given to the drive, and 90 per cent of all alumni solicited *personally* have pledged or made a gift. But only 10 persons have given over \$20,000, luckily two of them generously gave \$1 million. The most encouraging part of the campaign is the number of persons—907—who have contributed \$300 or more to receive a Lion's Share certificate.

Dean Truman recently pleaded again for all those who have not contributed yet to do so. Mr. Coffee is hopeful that some of the large prospective donors will help out shortly and foundation support may be found to get over the top soon.



ARCHITECT'S MODEL OF THE NEW COLUMBIA GYMNASIUM
How long, O Lord, how long?

*Swimming at Columbia, once a prominent sport,
had reached an all-time low. Now a young
coach and his spirited team are rapidly rebuilding
things, and there is even talk of greatness soon.*

Hugh Rogers



The Big Splash at Morningside

WHEN John Peter "Jack" Mayers took over from Richard Steadman in 1962 as Columbia's third swimming coach, he realized that swimming had reached an all-time low in the College's history. The Light Blue swimming team had not had a winning season since 1943-44 and, in the previous two seasons, had not been able to beat a single Eastern League (the Ives plus Army and Navy) foe. Worse, the situation was deteriorating rapidly; some of the College swimmers had lost heart, and interested applicants who were good swimmers were beginning to choose other colleges where they would not have to be members of a consistently losing squad.

In his first season as coach, Mayers reaped the grim harvest; the team compiled a 4-15 record. Only the presence of one good all-around swimmer from Huntington, Indiana named Thomas Michael among the freshmen afforded him a spot of cheer. Determined to change the picture, Mayers spent many mornings and nights writing letters to friends, secondary school coaches, and the few alumni who cared about swimming success, asking them if they knew of any top scholars who were also good swimmers. His hard work paid off. Despite the disappointing loss of some excellent prospects to the colleges with a stronger swimming tradition, he was able to assemble a remarkable freshman team. While the varsity suffered a dismal 2-16 season in 1963-64, the frosh broke every Columbia swimming record except diving. "The 1963-64 freshman team," says Coach Mayers, "was not a world beater, but it was the best since Columbia's fine teams in the early 1930's. The greatest thing about the freshmen, however, was not their racing times, though they were good, but their spirit. I was lucky to get a group of young men whose enthusiasm, self-discipline, and great desire to win could hardly be expected, given our recent past. They encourage me to be more optimistic about the future than I have any right to be."

This winter, Coach Mayers has another group of fine freshmen swimmers, as good as last year's squad. Butterflyer Frank Dann of Long Island City, New York, backstroker Evan Layton of Sweet Home, Oregon, dis-

tance swimmer Jeffrey Mortensen of Des Moines, Iowa, and diver Paul Van Eikeren of Lincolnwood, Illinois have already broken the frosh records set by their predecessors. On February 24, to make a wave out of the ripple of competitiveness, Coach Mayers had the freshmen race the varsity. The varsity won 51-44.

Under Mayers' tutelage, the sophomores, joined by juniors Tom Michael and John Rodman and senior captain William Tempest, have improved their times and on January 16 of this year toppled Brown 48-47 for Columbia's first Ivy win since 1960. Coach Mayers hopes that next year the College's team will be able to beat Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, and give Army, Dartmouth, and Navy a good fight. "It'll take us a while to catch Harvard and Princeton, especially now that Bob Clotworthy is doing such an aggressive job at Princeton," he said, adding, "And of course Yale, with its long tradition of good swimming and perhaps the most powerful recruiting force in the nation, is in a class by itself."

SWIMMING is a modern sport. In Greece and Rome, swimming was crude in technique and strictly recreational, although Roman generals occasionally built "swimming baths" and required their soldiers to use them as a training exercise. Swimming virtually disappeared in the Middle Ages because public bathing was suspected to be a cause of epidemics. Even the lavishly dressed members of Louis XIV's court preferred to perfume themselves rather than bathe. In the 18th century, however, the examples of some rugged intellectuals and public figures like Benjamin Franklin and George Washington began to make swimming popular again. In the early 19th century, the English really took up the sport in earnest. In 1810 Lord Byron daringly swam the Hellespont—only one mile—in imitation of the mythical Greek, Leander. In 1832 the British held the first modern swimming competition, and five years later founded the National Swimming Society. By 1860 there were more than 300 swimming clubs in Great Britain.

The English swimmers used only the side stroke and breast stroke. In

1878, though, Frederick Cavill, an Englishman who had failed in an attempt to swim the English Channel using the breast stroke, emigrated to Australia and built a swimming tank there. He discovered that South Sea Islanders swam by using an overhand stroke which, as he said, was "like crawling through the water." Cavill's new stroke, which became known as the Australian crawl, and a similar stroke discovery by another Englishman, J. Arthur Trudgen, among some natives of South America who combined an overhand arm stroke with a scissors kick, revolutionized the sport of swimming.

Swimming meets were first held in America at the New York Athletic Club in the early 1880's. In 1886, Columbia College mathematics professor John Howard Van Amringe '60 suggested at a meeting of the College's Alumni Association that the College men needed a gymnasium, one with a swimming pool. (In 1886 very few colleges and only eight secondary schools had gymnasiums. None of the secondary schools had a pool.) Professor Van Amringe became dean of the College in 1894 and, partly because of his prodding, the University, newly moved to Morningside Heights, built a gymnasium in University Hall. It had a pool on the floor below. When the gym and pool opened in 1898, they were both hailed by the press as the largest and most magnificent facilities of the sort in the nation. The pool especially, ringed with majestic columns and surrounded by walls of Vermont marble delicately veined in green, was singled out for praise. The students loved the place. The *Alumni News* reported that "the novelty of such a luxury made the great swimming tank . . . especially popular. As many as 300 men" visited the tank daily.

At the time the Columbia pool opened, swimming was catching on very fast in the United States. The Americans entered the three swimming events—100, 500, and 1500 yards freestyle—at the first Olympic games in Athens in 1896, and by 1904 they dominated Olympic swimming, a reign that was to last for three decades. Some of the enthusiastic supporters of swimming at the College formed the Columbia Swimming Association on February 16, 1900, and on February

24 a group of them journeyed to Boston for an "all-intercollegiate" meet with Pennsylvania and Yale. (The Lions placed last. But one week later, in another meet with the same two colleges, they won.)

For several years the few colleges who held meets competed only with relay races, and often a game of water polo, a kind of soccer game adopted for water. In 1905 fancy diving and the plunge for distance were added, and the next year individual races of 50, 100, and 220 yards were included. The plunge for distance was a remarkable event. The contestants started with a standing dive from the pool's edge and each floated as far as he could in one minute or as soon as he lifted his face to breathe. Because of their special floating abilities, the fittest students in each college were sought after for the event. The event was dropped in the 1920's.

COLUMBIA'S first outstanding swimmer was Joseph Whittlesey Spencer '02, captain of the 1901-02 team and according to the yearbook

Columbian "a very fish." At the Buffalo Exposition of 1901 Spencer won the 440 yard handicap race and was second in the mile race, in which both he and the winner broke the world's record. The next season Spencer broke 14 A.A.U. records. With men like Spencer, Columbia did well in its early years, even though the teams were uncoached.

In the fall of 1909 a lean, 6'3" 21-year-old athlete from Manchester, New Hampshire named Edward T. Kennedy came to Columbia as the swimming instructor. The oldest of seven brothers, young Kennedy had not gone to college but he had played some professional baseball and had swum in Y.M.C.A. pools. Kennedy, a great story teller, has said that he was so uncertain of his future at Columbia that he didn't unpack his suitcase for the first year. In 1910, however, he was named Columbia's first swimming coach, and he stayed for 45 years, until 1955. During that time he became one of the College's most fondly-remembered coaches and a national figure, who along with Yale's Robert Kiputh and Michigan's Matt Mann,

formed the great triumvirate of American swimming coaches. Kennedy was closely associated with U.S. Olympic teams for years, he edited the N.C.A.A. swimming guide, and became America's finest starter. Coach Mike Peppe of Ohio State claims, "He practically wrote the intercollegiate swimming rule book and helped with the A.A.U. rules."

Under Coach Kennedy, Columbia had a number of superb performers, but his teams seldom had the depth to win consistently, as Yale did. (The Bulldogs under Kiputh won 527 dual meets and lost only 12 between 1918 and 1959.) Probably the finest swimmer during Kennedy's years was Herbert "Hal" Vollmer '18, whom sports-writers nicknamed "the human motor boat." (His College classmates called him "The Prince of Wales" whom he resembled, both in features and fastidious dress.) In 1915, as a freshman, Vollmer held every collegiate freestyle record from 100 to 440 yards. In 1916 he set indoor world marks at 150 yards, 220 yards, and 500 meters. Twice, in 1920 and 1924, he was a member of the U.S. Olympic team. Vollmer, a



COACH ED KENNEDY IN 1940



EX-COACH KENNEDY IN 1965

One of the three grand old men of American swimming



W. J. "CUPID" MAHAR '22
Intercollegiate champ in a strange event

New York real estate broker, died in 1961.

While the Lions never had another swimmer as famous as Vollmer, Kennedy-trained College men included several N.C.A.A. champions: Walter Dupont Krissel '25 in the one-meter dive; William Wright '28 in the 50-yard freestyle; Raymond Ruddy '32 in the 440-yard freestyle (also a 1930 world record); Charles Batterman '44 in the one-meter and three-meter dives; and Eugene Rogers '45 in the 220-yard freestyle. And there were other fine performers: Frederick Cullman '12, who broke three Columbia records in one night at Annapolis; Louis Balbach '21, a diver; Walter Eberhart '22, a sprinter; Clark Millisin '26, backstroke; Parnell Callahan '32, League breaststroke champion; Eugene Jennings '35, 50-yard freestyle champ; Justin Callahan '39, medley winner; Jack Keating '40, a diver who was unbeaten in dual meets in 1939 and 1940 and who was killed in World War II; James Nugent '48, sprinter and backstroke; Richard Auwarter '53,

backstroke; and freestylers Peter Martin '55 and David Orrick '56.

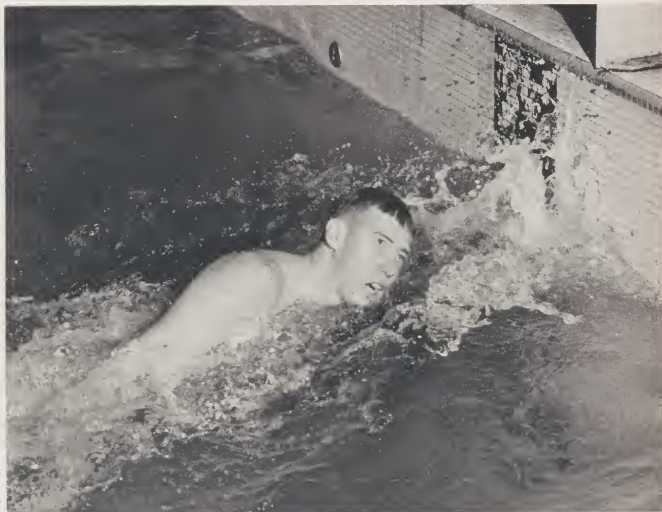
THE PART OF SWIMMING, though, for which Columbia became known, and which attracted overflow crowds to the University Hall pool year after year, was water polo. The game was a rough one and there were efforts as early as 1903 to find a less rugged substitute such as water basketball, but water polo persisted as an integral part of Eastern swimming meets until 1935, when it was dropped. During the 35 years that Columbia men played the game they won the intercollegiate championship 9 times, and on two occasions nearly won the U.S. title from all-star athletic clubs.

"Water polo was everything; it overshadowed the other swimming events," says George Cooper '17, a peppery All-American in his College days. "It was a rugged game, but we didn't mind it. If a man *really* got in trouble, we had a gentleman's agreement that he could pinch his opponent and be released." Probably the greatest individual water polo player

for the Lions was Paul Wacker '25. Wacker, now a real estate executive, credits classmate Edward Cox with having invented a strategy that revolutionized the game. Cox worked out a series of passes, much like those used in basketball, that eliminated much of the game's man-to-man wrestling matches and its static quality.

When the game was discontinued as a regular part of meets in 1935, Columbia was the nation's top water polo power. Coach Kennedy believes that the national championship 1934 sextet—Jules Ameno '35, Bill Boyd '36, Charles Schetlin '36, Tom Wright '34, Al Santasio '35, and Jack Mulcahy '36—was the best he ever coached. Again national collegiate champions in 1935, the Light Blue barely lost the American title to the New York A.C. in what many water polo enthusiasts claim was the hardest-fought battle in the history of the game.

Water polo, an excellent conditioner, is beginning to reappear at a few colleges, and Coach Jack Mayers hopes to organize a sextet to bring back the game to the Columbia campus this spring.



Hugh Rogers

CAPTAIN-ELECT TOM MICHAEL '66
The first member of the new order

COACH JACK MAYERS knows that he will not have an easy time restoring Columbia's swimming prowess. The handicaps are great. For one thing, the time has passed when excellent swimmers were made at the college level; in the past 20 years the sport has developed so fast that college coaches must seek out already capable swimmers. This means that Mayers must be able to entice scholar-swimmers the way that his Ivy opponents have been doing for years. He desperately needs alumni help, and there is very little. There are a few loyal devotees, however, and Mayers is busy trying to expand this group so that he can interest top students with a swimming background from any part of the country in the program at the College. (Columbia is one of the few leading colleges that reserves no on-campus accommodations for top prospects who want to visit the campus.) However, Mayers says, "We are getting surprising support in some areas."

Another handicap is Columbia's pool. It may have been "noble" in 1898, but it has been an inadequate Roman bath for at least 30 years. The

acoustics are bad, the ceiling is too low for anything except one-meter diving, and the pool is too small, resulting in very narrow lanes and only five lanes instead of the standard six. Good schoolboy swimmers and divers who want to attend Columbia sometimes are reluctant to do so, given the swimming facilities. Fortunately, there is some hope that the \$9 million fund drive for the new gymnasium may be completed soon. Mayers may then have his task made easier. The new tank will be a beauty, with special diving facilities and a 50-meter glass-walled training tank.

Third is the handicap of staff and equipment. This is the easiest to overcome and Coach Mayers has done much to do so. He has installed exercise machines, designed by himself, purchased a huge Columbia banner to dress up one wall of the stark marble pool, and painted some areas around the pool himself to give them a new brightness. He has also hired a good freshman coach, Richard Eberhardy, a former outstanding diver from the University of Illinois.

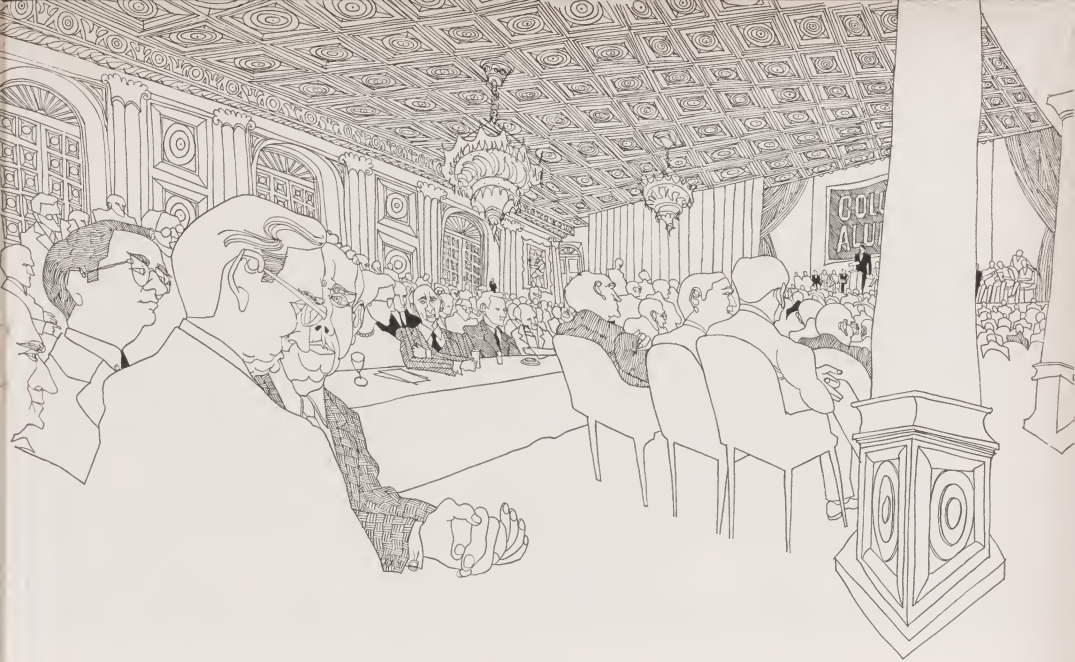
One thing that Coach Jack Mayers

has working for him, however, is his own determination, skill, and good humor. His personality is earning him respect and loyalty and his approach to swimming—a combination of the newest science and the oldest psychology—is gaining him a reputation as a crack-jack personal coach. (He's a former All-American at Springfield College who held the national record for the 120-yard medley in 1953.)

His first freshman team, now sophomores, is already replacing nearly every Columbia varsity record on the books: Niles Schoening of Louisville, Kentucky in the sprints, William Damm of Long Island in the distance swims, Jack Harris of Indianapolis in the breaststroke, Justin Callahan Jr. of New York (son of Justin '39) in the butterfly, and James Suekama of Denver in the backstroke. Next year, versatile Tom Michael will be back and this year's talented freshmen will join the sophomores. Says Mayers, "It may be years before Columbia can threaten the nation's best teams, but if we can get the help we need we may soon have some meets that will be real barn-burners."

COACH JACK MAYERS & ASSISTANT DICK EBERHARDY
Soon there may be some real barn-burners





Talk of the Alumni

Birthdays Party

THE ALUMNI FEDERATION of Columbia University is 50 years old this year. To celebrate its first half-century of work the Federation turned its annual Holiday luncheon at a downtown hotel into the biggest, most dignified luncheon ever. On December 30, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, before 600 persons, the Federation honored 24 eminent leaders in the field of alumni relations from other colleges and universities—men (and three women) from leading institutions such as Princeton and Notre Dame, Smith and Kansas, Harvard and Ohio State, Brown and Iowa.

Alumni from the College have always been the chief workers in the Federation vineyard, and their presence was as ubiquitous as ever. The chairman of the 50th Anniversary observance was Harold Rousselot '29,

and its current president, who spoke at the luncheon, is John Wheeler '36. Of course, the meticulous executive secretary behind the gala event was the familiar Morris Watkins '24. And this year the main speaker was the College's dean, Dr. David Truman.

Dean Truman's address caused a visible stir. His subject was the changing role of alumni, particularly those of private colleges and universities. He contended that there are three major developments taking place in American higher education that require a powerful new role for alumni as "trustees" for higher education in society. One is the changing loyalty of professors from their institutions to their disciplines. Increasingly, faculty are highly mobile scholars with little or no attachment to any one place. According to Dean Truman, if the colleges are to continue to have someone

concerned with the life of the *whole* institution, "that focus increasingly must come from somewhere outside the once collegial body of the faculty." The alumni will need to supply that focus.

A second development, said Dean Truman, is the nation's new commitment to mass education. "A commitment to numbers, especially when it involves rapid expansion, constitutes a threat to standards." The alumni of America's best colleges, said the dean, are going to have to help maintain quality education in the face of quantity demands.

Third, as an ever greater proportion of college students get their education in public rather than private institutions, political influence on higher education may become more of a threat, Dean Truman noted. "The few private colleges are going to have to



THE ALUMNI FEDERATION'S HOLIDAY LUNCHEON
To celebrate the first half-century

defend academic freedom, liberal arts, and pure research against greater forces than before. The institutions that are not tax-supported must be able to play their classic role in defense of the values of the system as a whole," he said. Only with powerful alumni support, both financial and vocal, will private institutions be able to play such a role.

Better than Ever

NO QUESTION ABOUT IT, the College's Dean's Day gets better every year, thanks largely to the com-

bined efforts of the College's faculty, two dozen College alumni volunteers, and Frank Safran '58, the methodical executive secretary of the College Alumni Association, which sponsors the annual event. Over 1300 alumni were present at this year's, the 19th, Dean's Day on Saturday, February 6, and 21 professors spent time with them, informing them about the latest events in China, India, and Brazil, modern architecture, the new genetics, right-wing politics, theatre of the absurd, and the dollar problem.

The day is a long way from the old College alumni get-togethers of a half-century ago, with parades, colorful costumes, and ribald stories. It mirrors the new seriousness among both students and alumni about important problems.

Songs and Seriousness

ALUMNI are not all seriousness yet, however. If anyone needs proof, he should wangle an invitation to the Annual Dinner of the College's Society of Older Graduates, as we did this year. The event took place five weeks

before Dean's Day, on January 13.

We arrived, a bit late, to find about 200 alumni, many of them white-haired, all in formal dinner clothes, hailing each other, laughing uproariously, singing in small groups, and discussing current problems—briefly, knowingly, but not very earnestly. A strolling accordionist was playing rollicking and sentimental melodies, many of them at the request of the alumni: "Sweet Rosy O'Grady," "Tiptoe Through the Tulips," "Roar Lion Roar," and Victor Herbert's "In Old New York." (We suddenly wondered what today's students would play and sing 30 years from now.) Occasionally a class yell would chug through the music. We recognized several eminent bankers, surgeons, manufacturers and judges.

After cocktails, and a large but not fancy dinner, during which the accordionist continued playing, the gaiety and raucousness subsided as Dr. Lawrence Chamberlain, vice-president of the University, said some words of greeting and Richard Ross '20, president of the Society, presented its annual Great Teacher Awards to



PROFESSOR DAVIS, FRANK SAFRAN '58,
JOHN BONOMI '47 and TED GARFIEL '24
China, genetics, and the dollar problem

John Herman Randall '18, Woodbridge Professor of Philosophy, and Ralph Jacques Schwarz, professor of Electrical Engineering. Professor Randall drew nods of concurrence when he spoke of the tradition of great teaching at the College and how his own imagination had been stirred by the great Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.

The cigar smoke was getting thick when Howard Nichols '21, secretary of the Society, read off the names of the 29 newly-elected members of the Society, all members of the Class of 1934. (You have to be out of college 30 years to get elected.) The applause for the new members seemed to rekindle some of the gaiety again, so that when one of them, James C. Hagerty '34, former press secretary to President Eisenhower and now vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company, rose to speak to the "older graduates," someone shouted, "You mean old buzzards, don't you Jim?" Hagerty, a tough ex-newspaperman, spoke to the revived audience, then slowly pulled it into serious thought with fine sentences about the future of television, particularly as a

news medium. After a little more camaraderie, complete with arms on shoulders, the Society dispersed.

We called on Howard Nichols a few days later at his law office on Wall Street to ask him about the Society. Mr. Nichols, a very tall, lean man with a small moustache, told us: "We are really a society of the hard-core supporters of Columbia, dating back to 1909. Every year we select between 25 and 35 of the most loyal, hard-working Old Blues from the class 30 years out for membership. If some alumnus is nominated who is very rich or famous, but has neglected his Alma Mater, we turn him down. We're a very loose organization. Dues are \$3 a year, the same as they were 30 years ago. Mostly, we just meet once in a while and give little things to Columbia very quietly, such as the flagstone patio outside Ferris Booth or the large conference table inside that building. I hope you didn't mind our noisy amiability the other night. I know many younger people from the colleges don't seem to go in for deep friendships, group singing, and good talk anymore. We still do."

The Decline of Laughter

AMONG those present at the Society of Older Graduates Dinner was 86-year-old Melville Cane '00, one of America's lesser known but better poets of light and lyric verse. In the Summer issue of *The American Scholar*, editor Hiram Haydn said of Cane, "His best stands beside the best of A. E. Houseman and Emily Dickinson." Cane's seventh slim volume of poems, *To Build a Fire*, came out this winter, and since we admire both his poems and his loyalty to the College, we decided to call upon him.

Cane still comes to work daily at the law offices of Ernst, Cane, Berner, and Gitlin, a firm he founded. He is a small person who still wears button-down collared shirts and still thinks and expresses himself with great clarity. He started talking about himself only after considerable prodding.

"I was born in Plattsburgh, New York. My family moved to New York City when I was a boy. I attended Columbia Grammar School where I met John Erskine and Alfred Cohn, who became my life-long friends. The three of us chose to attend Columbia



PROFESSOR RANDALL '18, DEAN TRUMAN & HOWARD NICHOLS '21
A Society of hard-core supporters

Donald Greel



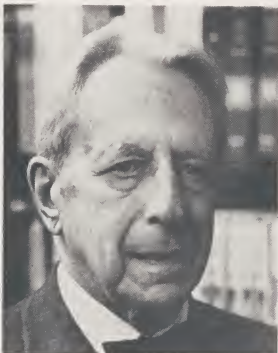
Donald Greel

JOHN LOVEJOY '11, RICHARD KLUGESCHEID '11
& WALTER WEIS '11
Friendship, song and talk are still valued

College in 1896. We were the last class to enroll at the old 49th Street location, for in 1897 the College moved to Morningside Heights. I was a commuter; my family lived at Lexington Avenue and 80th Street and I daily took two horse-drawn cars—one cross-town to Amsterdam Avenue and another up Amsterdam—to reach the College and go home.

"At the College I wrote for *Spectator* and *Morningsider* and edited the *Columbia Literary Monthly*. I also composed the lyrics for John Erskine's musical Varsity Show. There was one truly great teacher for me at the College, Professor George Woodberry. He was inspiring, idealistic, humorous, informal, and a poet who also was the biographer of Poe and Hawthorne and the first man to compile a complete edition of Shelley. He was a great influence on my life. I wrote lots of humorous stuff in the College, and sold some of it to *Puck*, *Judge*, and the old *Life*. When I went to the Law School after graduation I was the campus representative for the New York *Evening Post*.

"After clerking for two years I started my own law firm, specializing in literary properties. I helped Alfred Harcourt '04 and Donald Brace '04 put together their publishing house, and they are still my publishers and I am still the counsel and a director of the company. I have been trustee for the estates of authors like Sinclair Lewis and Thomas Wolfe, and still represent men like William Saroyan and Jan



MELVILLE CANE '00
The spirit of the times is not healthy

Struther. My wife died in 1952 and my twin daughters and five grandchildren live in Denver. I have no hobbies, but I do like to paint occasionally and attend the theatres. I am not a joiner, but I am one of 19 founders—and the only surviving one—of the Columbia University Club. It began in 1901.

"My first book was one of alphabetic limericks titled *Columbia: ABC's*. It was illustrated by classmate Will Schenck '00. It was not until I was over 40, though, that I started writing seriously. I was 47 when *January Garden* was printed. I am primarily a lyric poet, I guess; but I also enjoy writing light and satirical poems. I tend to be very meticulous, constantly revising whatever I write. In my opinion, modern literature is too serious, too belligerently earnest, too sloppy in its use of language. Few of the *New Yorker's* poems are humorous any more; there is virtually no medium for light verse or satire today. Solemnity and academism are in vogue. The spirit of the times is not entirely a healthy one."

We remembered his poem about high-brow Gertrude Stein, written some years ago, called "Askew, We Ask You."

Gertrude—there's a good old scout!
What's it what's it all about?
Hear a tortured hemisphere
Begging you to make it clear.
Drop a clue or slip a hint
Touching on the what-you-print,
What-you-print and what-there's-in-it.
Abdicate the role of sibyl,
At your secret let us nibble.
Pray divulge, reveal, disclose
In communicable prose
Why a rose a rose a rosc.
Are you willfully obscure?
Are you puerile or mature?
We are anything but sure.
Are you spoofing or profound?
Is there sense within the sound?
Will you properly expound?
Is your highly Orphic text
Meant for this world of the next?
We concede we are perplexed.
Is it genius, is it sham?
Parlor game or cryptogram?
Will you answer kindly, Ma'am?
Are you hollow or a mine?
One remembers Shakespeare's line:
"Sermons lie concealed in Stein."
Gertrude answers, slightly bored:
"Gertrude is her own reward."

There is a wonderful simplicity and lack of pretension about Cane's manner, just as there is in his poetry, but there is also a noticeable streak of melancholy. We asked him about it. He

smiled and said, "I've never been able to do as much writing as I wished, and I have a weakness for self-pity. I'm not alone; it is the most dangerous weakness for most men." In his poem "The Task" Cane wrote:

How to cope
With the flight of hope;
Under despair
How to endure,
(Endure! Endure!)
And be more than a leaf
On the gale of grief,
And perceive, as only a fraction,
The pain and distraction.
How, in the perilous instant,
To hold, how dimly, the constant;
How dimly,
The way, the meaning, the mystery.
How, in the clutch of extinction,
Still to function, human!
This is the task, the prayer,—that I may
save
The suffering god within, that he may
live,
And greatly live, beyond the grave.

Melville Cane speaks fondly of the College, but without sentiment. His friend, editor Hiram Haydn, said he has "a loyalty and affection without schmaltz." We would agree.

Tammany Unveiled

COLUMBIA'S links to Tammany Hall are very old. The original 18th-century headquarters of the Tammany Society were located directly behind the first site of the College on lower Manhattan. And Columbia men have campaigned against and with the Society for at least a century. This winter, Edward Costikyan '47, former New York County Democratic leader, presented many historical documents pertaining to the Tammany group to the Columbia Libraries.

The documents include the minutes of the Society meetings from 1891 to 1915 and scrapbooks containing correspondence and campaign materials from 1921 to 1959. Also among the materials are certain earlier pieces of information such as the initiation ceremony, password, and secret grip of the post-Revolutionary War patriotic and social Society that evolved into what is now the New York County Democratic organization.

Two for Glory

TWO COLLEGE MEN, leaders in their professions, have been honored



LIBRARY DIRECTOR RICHARD LOGSDEN, EDWARD COSTIKYAN '47, & HISTORY PROFESSOR ROBERT CROSS
A home for Tammany's documents

by Columbia, each in a different way. John Thomas Cahill '24, a lawyer, has been selected as a Life Trustee of Columbia University; and Vincent George Kling '38, an architect, has been chosen to receive the 1965 President's Award of the Columbia School of Architecture Alumni Association.

John Cahill has long been one of Columbia's most dedicated alumni. A native of New York, he was the chairman of the College's first Development Program in 1949, a charter member of the College Council, and general chairman of the 7th and 8th Annual College Fund Drives in 1958 and 1959. In his career as an attorney, Cahill has served as Assistant Attorney General of New York, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and, since 1945, partner in the firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl. He is also president of Knickerbocker Hospital and a director of RCA, NBC, W. R. Grace & Co., Empire Trust Co., The Great A & P Tea Co., and the Louisiana Land and Exploration Co.

Vincent Kling, a native of New Jersey, has also been active in Columbia alumni affairs, having served as president in 1963-64 of the Architecture School's Alumni Association. He has received international recognition for both his building designs and his outspoken leadership in his profession. As an architectural student at Columbia he won 7 of the 10 awards available to his class, and he has been collecting honors ever since. He was selected for the School Medal of the American Institute of Architects, the New York So-

ciety of Architects Award for excellence in building construction, the William A. Boring Medal in landscape design competition, the Henry Wright Memorial Prize in housing and town planning, the A. D. F. Hamlin Medal in special design competition, and the Philadelphia Arts Festival Award. Since Kling established his own practice in Philadelphia in 1946, his office has grown to be one of the largest in the country. One of his present commissions is to build a new student center, science building, and residence hall complex for Barnard College.

Family Affair

SEVERAL COLLEGE STUDENTS and a small group of Columbia professors from the History Department joined the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. We also heard that several alumni had participated. For one alumnus, George Dyson Friou '13, civil rights has become a family affair.

Friou, a lawyer on Long Island, told us that three of his four sons had flown to Alabama because they felt that the state's leaders were denying Negroes the simple privileges of U.S. citizenship like the right to vote and the right of assembly, as well as treating them unjustly in other ways. The first to go down South was Kenneth '41, presently Campus Minister at the University of Wisconsin. He marched the full distance. Kenneth was later joined by his brothers Charles (Bard '46), a min-

ister in a Congregational Church in Washington, D.C. and George (Cornell '40), a doctor and professor of medicine at the University of California. A fourth son, Robert '38, a business executive who lives in North Tarrytown, N.Y., did not participate in the march.

When we called George Friou, he said that he was proud of his sons. "Only last week," he said, "I tried a case for a colored woman from Alabama, who had been swindled because of her child-like innocence. She was 39 and could neither read nor write. She had only two years of schooling in Alabama. Her son is still in Alabama and is about to graduate from high school. He writes her letters which she needs to have a friend read to her. There are hundreds of thousands like her, and not just in Selma. I don't believe in rioting, and I even have qualms about illegal protests, but something has to be done about this shameful situation in our rich, educated country."

He also told us that his father had been raised in a slave-owning household in New Orleans, that his grandfather had practised medicine in that city and in Jefferson City, Texas, and had been a captain in the Confederate Army; and that his great-grandfather was a leading businessman in Alabama who lived at Wetumpka, near Montgomery. Said George Friou: "I guess my sons were helping to pay off a big debt."



VINCENT KLING '38
A closet full of awards



JOHN T. CAHILL '24
Now a trustee



Four Who Swim Through the Desert



Photographs by David Plowden



The stature of American poetry has never been greater. Four young College alumni are among the leading practitioners. What do they write?

Why do they write? How do they live?

RECENTLY, a Pulitzer Prize winner wrote, in a poem called "American Poetry":

*Whatever it is, it must have
A stomach that can digest
Rubber, coal, uranium, moons, poems.
Like the shark, it contains a shoe.
It must swim for miles through the
desert
Uttering cries that are almost human.*

American poetry in the twentieth century has done just that. It has moved through the sands of industrial America, omnivorously digesting steam, sex, and sunflowers. Today, American poetry has stature. Despite the complaints of American poets about their position in society and lack of pay,

they are internationally known—some are well-known—and highly regarded. Their work is frequently translated into other languages and read in universities, coffee houses, and bourgeois homes in many parts of the world. As one of them, Conrad Aiken, has said, "One can say with some assurance that [American poetry] now comprises names of which no country need be ashamed, and it is beginning to wear the dignity that goes with tradition."

Any list of 20th century American poets is remarkably long: Leonie Adams, James Agee, Conrad Aiken, John Ashbery, William Rose Benét, John Beryman '32, Louise Bogan, Melville Case '00, John Ciardi, Hart Crane, Stephen Crane, Robert Creeley, Countee Cullen, Edwin Estlin Cummings, James Dickey, Hilda Doolittle, Richard Eberhart, Paul Engle, Robert Frost, Horace Gregory, Edgar Guest, Robert Hillier, Langston Hughes '25, Rolfe Humphries, Randall Jarrell, Robinson Jeffers, X. J. Kennedy, Galway Kinnell, Kenneth Koch, Stanley Kunitz, Denise Levertov, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Robert Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Edgar Lee Masters, David McCord, Phyllis McGinley, William Meredith, W. S. Merwin, Thomas Merton '38, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Marianne Moore, Howard Moss, Ogden Nash, Howard Nemerov, Charles Patchen, John Crowe Ransom, Kenneth Rexroth, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Theodore Roethke, Adrienne Rich, Muriel Rukeyser, Carl Sandburg, Delmore Schwartz, Karl Shapiro, W. D. Snodgrass, William Stafford, Wallace Stevens, May Swenson, Allen Tate, Mark Van Doren, Peter Viereck, Robert Penn Warren, John Hall Wheelock, Reed Whittemore, Richard Wilbur, William Carlos Williams, and Elinor Wylie, to mention some. Then there are those great émigré Americans, Thomas Stearns Eliot and Ezra Pound.

There are also four other American poets, relatively young and extremely talented, who belong on a representative roster of American poets. They were contemporaries at Columbia College during and after World War II and they all wrote for the *Columbia Review*, the College's literary magazine. The influence of the College's unique liberal arts curriculum and Columbia's metropolitan setting is apparent in their work, although each of the

four has an assertively different life and viewpoint. They are: Allen Ginsberg '48, Daniel Hoffman '47, John Hollander '50, and Louis Simpson '48. (It was Simpson who wrote the poem that begins the article.)

With the hope of finding out a bit more about American poetry and American poets, we visited all four.

SINCE Allen Ginsberg is the most famous, or notorious, of the four, we decided to visit him first. He lives in the front apartment on the top floor of a condemned five-story walk-up. The building is on East 5th Street in a heavily Puerto Rican neighborhood near New York's East River. As we climbed up the stairs one May day around 10 a.m. the smells of catfood and urine were strong. The narrow hallway outside his door had not been plastered or painted in a decade and it was very dark. After we knocked, Allen Ginsberg, wrapped only in a soiled, three-quarter length blue bathrobe and barefoot, opened the door suspiciously and motioned us into his sparsely-furnished two-room apartment. He introduced us to a painter from San Francisco named Levine and to poet Gregory Corso who was visiting Ginsberg. Both were drinking tea standing up in the kitchen. Ginsberg led us to the far room, which contained a large mattress in one corner on which another poet, Peter Orlovsky, was still sleeping, one chair which he offered to us, a filing cabinet, and a table with a lamp on it. He gave us some tea, then sat down on the mattress. He looked slightly dwarfish, sitting there with his legs crossed, his black wavy hair standing out from his head several inches, and his beard reaching his chest.

We talked for three hours, during which time Ginsberg changed from a nervous host to a lively and cordial one who could converse easily and articulately on a stunning array of topics. He told us that he lives where he does, as he does, to remain free and unbossed. "You have to learn to limit your needs so that you can do what you want. I live on about \$1800 a year, mainly from my books, *Howl*, *Kaddish*, and *Reality Sandwiches*, and their translations. We pay only \$35 a month rent here and divide the cost. I don't charge for my poetry readings so that I can

*"The key thing is giving a feeling
by means of words, not stating the
feeling but expressing it."*

GINSBERG

read and do what I think is important, and I publish most of my new poems in mimeographed magazines so that I don't have to put up with Establishment editing and censorship. I have traveled a lot, but that can be done very cheaply if you forget marble sinks and all that jazz."

It became evident that Ginsberg thinks of poetry as a crusade against what he feels are the increasing restraints that a mechanized, internationally acquisitive society places upon the human spirit. A veteran of a 1956 censorship trial over his first book, *Howl and Other Poems*, which did much to win additional freedom of expression for avant-garde poets and notoriety for its author, Ginsberg continues to plunge into causes on behalf of his artistic friends. He is currently battling, largely with his pen, against such acts as the arrest of comedian Lenny Bruce for obscenity, the New York police restrictions on showing the movies of some new film-makers which are alleged to be pornographic, and the "stop and frisk" laws.

In his poems, Ginsberg does not write directly about government policies or economic programs. He attempts simply the expression of feeling. "The key thing is giving a feeling by means of words, not stating the feeling but expressing it," says Ginsberg. "I try to do this by using images that are general, that mean something to many people in different places. My poems have been translated into Russian, French, Polish, German, Finnish, even Czechoslovakian. We all live in the same bureaucratic, militarized world." Some examples of the way in which he expresses feelings are these: about his mother's death, "Lord Lord an echo in the sky the wind through ragged leaves the roar of memory"; about a supermarket, "Aisles full of husbands!

Wives in the avocados, babies in the tomatoes!”, about a sunflower, “Seeds fallen out of its face, soon to be toothless mouth of sunny air.”

In Ginsberg’s view, feelings comprise the motor of the world; they are the central ingredient of life. And they are intimately connected with politics. “Ideas are only the by-products of feelings,” he says. “Political forms, social behavior, economic practices, religious beliefs, all derive from people’s deepest feelings. And, of course, the cops, politicians, and generals control people’s feelings. That’s why you have to fight them.” Ginsberg’s vision of society is one in which individual feelings are given maximum freedom. It is basically an anarchy, a community without rigid forms, “idiotic” institutions, or war, one that is held together simply by the bonds of sympathy and love.

To give expression to his feelings, Ginsberg relies heavily upon rhythm in his poems. Usually neglecting meter and rhyme, Ginsberg explains, “I write by fitting words into the rhythms

of inhalation and exhalation. It’s not very complicated, really, but you’ve got to be very sensitive about rhythm. Also, I have to get into some kind of excited state when I write.” He demonstrated by doing some yoga breathing exercises he learned in southeast Asia and by reading from a notebook of poems, which he pulled from under his pillow, with great fervor and some body movement. According to Ginsberg, “Western civilization, with its tradition of rationalism, has neglected the body. But poets, especially, should recognize how much of life is purely physical.”

Ginsberg uses obscenities frequently, both in his poems and in his speech. He argues that these are necessary means to give people in our culture an emotional jolt. Modern life makes people orderly and hum-drum, and worse, apathetic or cruel. Ginsberg sees sex and personal outbursts, even violence, as levers to revive dormant feeling and individualism. Poetry is an instrument of social reform for a society which, he feels, has a plethora

of lunatics in many positions of authority.

It was partly because of his open use of obscenities around campus that Ginsberg was suspended from the College for a year with the advice that he seek psychiatric help. He did, spent a year in Africa, then returned to earn his B.A. degree. “It seemed necessary at the time,” he says. (His African-inspired poem, “Dakar Doldrums,” won first prize in the *Review’s* 1948 Boar’s Head poetry contest.)

The son of a high school English teacher in Paterson, New Jersey who wrote poetry and a mother who was in and out of insane asylums, Ginsberg had written some verse before coming to Columbia, but it was restrained. In his College classes he read Milton, Donne, Wordsworth, and other English poets, and learned about the conventions of Western poetry, which seemed even more restraining. Then he met Jack Kerouac ‘44, who was living on 110th Street near the campus. Kerouac introduced him to the works of French imagists such as Apollinaire

Allen Ginsberg '48

Fred McDoroh



and Baudelaire, certain Russians like Mayakovsky, and to spiritualist writings such as the early Yeats and the Hindu *Veda*. Gradually, Ginsberg became convinced that most of Western poetry was too constricted and that his Columbia education was only a partial one that emphasized man's rational faculties at the expense of man's feelings and imagination. Ginsberg excepts one class, Professor Raymond Weaver's "Communications 13," where "we used to explore non-verbal communication." Says Ginsberg, "Weaver really did something to me, made me *feel* things."

Following his graduation, Ginsberg felt he had to seek experiences that would stimulate his feelings. His experiences, from Vietnam to Harlem, have become the butt of jokes for some and a pattern for emulation by others. When he started writing for the *Columbia Review*, Ginsberg contributed love poems mainly, but since College he has written chiefly about individuals radically at odds with society: *Howl*, about outcast intellectuals, *Kaddish*, about his mother's madness and death; and other poems about loneliness and intimacy. Sometimes he is capable of simple lyrics such as this:

*Who'll come lay down in the dark with me
Belly to belly and knee to knee
Who'll look into my hooded eye
Who'll lay down under my darkened thigh?*

More often the great emotional power of his verse is conveyed by means of swinging rhythms and the interplay of ecstatic, lush imagery and crude street talk. An excerpt from *Howl* reads:

*I saw the best minds of my generation
destroyed by madness, starving
hysterical naked,
dragging themselves through the negro
streets at dawn looking for an angry
fix
angelheaded hipsters burning for the
ancient heavenly connection to the
starry dynamo in the machinery of
night . . .*

*What sphinx of cement and aluminum
bashed open their skulls and ate up
their brains and imagination?
Moloch! Solitude! Filth! Ugliness! Ash-
cans and unobtainable dollars! Child-
ren screaming under the doorways!
Boys sobbing in armies! Old men
weeping in the parks!*

As we rose to leave, Ginsberg asked, almost meekly, that we avoid describing him as one of the "beatniks." He said, "The whole 'Beat Generation'

business is just a silly creation of *Time* magazine." Then, as we were going out the door, he added, "When you write, say Ginsberg is fighting something."

WE COULD NOT visit Louis Simpson, who is an associate professor of English at the University of California at Berkeley, so we started a correspondence instead. It was a surprisingly fruitful exchange since Simpson wrote us long, informative letters, answering our lists of questions with candor and hot opinions.

Louis Simpson sets himself against Ginsberg in almost every way. A critical and sometimes disparaging person who relishes a good squabble, Simpson wrote a parody of "Howl" in the Autumn 1957 issue of *Hudson Review* called "Squeal," which has become almost as known as Ginsberg's poem. "I abhor exhibitionism," says Simpson. "A great deal of literary life today is exhibitionism. Most of the so-called greatness of these self-advertising writers is clearly a personality disorder."

For Simpson, writing poems is essentially a private experience. "What happens is that I have a poetic feeling; this attaches itself to certain images and ideas; as I try to deal with the matter that is urgent, I reach back into the past for comparisons." Simpson has even considered not publishing his poems, but he has decided, "The poem isn't completed, in a sense, until it's read." Simpson tries to write every day, but confesses that "sometimes I don't even try to write for weeks; then I write intensely for a fortnight. You can't force a poem; nor can you leave poetry alone, or else you'll lose your touch. Like women."

The principal theme of many of Simpson's poems is what he thinks it

*"Poems spring from the inner life
of a poet. Therefore, nearly every-
thing depends on the kind of
man he is."*

SIMPSON

means to be an American. This is no easy theme. In one poem called "On the Lawn at the Villa," Simpson writes:

*It's complicated being an American,
Having the money and the bad con-
science, both at the same time.*

In some poems he relates the experiences of the American colonists and pioneers to those of his contemporaries. In other poems he describes men at war, in the suburbs, on midwestern farms, and the American redwoods, roses, and the smell of chicken soup. He often uses Walt Whitman, the most famous poet-proclaimer of America and its people, as a foil. The poems in his latest book, *At the End of the Open Road* (alluding to Whitman's poem, "Song of the Open Road") particularly show Whitman's effect on him, yet he finds he must disagree with much of what Whitman wrote. In "Walt Whitman at Bear Mountain" he twits:

*Where are you, Walt
The Open Road goes to the car lot.
Where is the nation you promised?*

As prophecies of America's future, Simpson feels, Whitman's poems are no longer relevant, but he thinks that Whitman's psychological insights are still important in understanding the American character. In another verse of the poem quoted above he writes:

*Whitman was wrong about the People,
But right about himself. The land is
within.
At the end of the open road we come to
ourselves.*

Simpson's poems about his country are not merely reportorial, but incorporate his own vision of American life. For his vivid statements of this vision, Simpson has won the Prix de Rome, a Hudson Review Fellowship in Poetry, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and the 1964 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.

According to Simpson, poets have a special role in society—to shape the consciousness of the race. "This view of poets may seem unreal, for poets are of small importance to most people. Nevertheless, it is in poetry that you find the most striking insights, ideas that will turn up in novels 10 years later, in movies 20 years later, and in politics 30 years later." Poets are peculiarly enabled to "see clearly and tell the truth," claims Simpson, "for poetry is the least commercial kind of art there is. Poetry avoids the necessity to lie which pervades American

life." Though he has lived for three years of his life on grants provided by the profits of very successful capitalists, Simpson holds an unclad contempt for commercialism and has meticulous scruples about the promotion of himself and his work. He has never tried to make a living with his poetry. (The income from his poems seldom exceeds several hundred dollars a year.) Since he earned his B.A. in 1948, he has worked as a copy-boy on the *New York Herald Tribune*, a clerk in an import-export firm, an editor at the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company, an English instructor at Columbia for three years, and, since 1959, an associate professor at Berkeley. He says, "I teach for a living. My poetry is quite apart from my teaching. In fact, I obtained the Ph.D. from Columbia in order to make this clear."

Simpson is careful to preserve his independence as a poet. He shuns clubs, organizations, and cliques. And he has no desire to be a popular poet. "The last thing a poet should do is write for the mob," he believes. (He does consent to read his poetry fre-

quently at colleges and before literary groups, and rather enjoys it.) Personally, however, he has less privacy. Married with two children and living in the midst of a busy university community, he finds he has little time to get away for a walk with his two beagles, or for other activities he enjoys, like fishing, swimming, and shooting.

Simpson was born and raised in Kingston, Jamaica in the British West Indies. The son of an English lawyer and a Russian-born actress in silent films, he led a lonely childhood and had an "intense private life." He read a lot, and started writing poems of his own at 14. He was sent to "a rather tough boarding school" where he was taught decent habits, boxing, and hard work. He recalls, "It was a strict school and any kind of conceit was knocked out of you." He became editor of the school's publications.

In 1940 he enrolled at Columbia College and quickly joined the staffs of *Columbian* and *Jester*. The next year he switched to the *Review*, and in 1942 became its editor. "Those days, or rather nights, I used to stay up writing till dawn broke over Amsterdam Avenue," Simpson remembers.

In the middle of his junior year he was called into the U.S. Army and saw combat as a rifleman in the glider infantry in Western Europe. While there, he also edited an Army newspaper. He returned to the College for the spring term of 1946, only to be hospitalized shortly after with a nervous breakdown caused by his wartime experiences. He gradually recovered by working days and taking a light schedule of classes at night in the School of General Studies, from which he graduated in 1948. During his recovery he kept writing for the *Review*, mainly short stories, as he had done before the war. (Simpson is the only one of the four who has regularly written prose fiction as well as poetry. His novel, *Riverside Drive*, describes some of his experiences at Morningside.) However, his chief intellectual influences, Simpson believes, were poets—Eliot, Yeats, Hardy, Auden ("a bad influence"), and Rilke. At Columbia, there was Mark Van Doren. "He knew what poetry was about. He made us feel it and see it."

One November afternoon we blinked to see Louis Simpson walking through

our doorway. He had a book under one arm, a coat over the other, a pipe in his hand, and sauntered in as if he had never left Hamilton Hall. He told us that he was on his way to Poughkeepsie to give a poetry-reading at Vassar. As he talked, he seemed more engaging and less authoritative than he had sounded in his letters and the other writings we had read. In person, his acerbity became wit. He said, unpretentiously, "Poetry is simply telling the truth in exciting words," and added, "Poems spring from the inner life of a poet. Therefore, nearly everything depends on the kind of man he is."

THE FIRST TIME we met Daniel Hoffman was on a hot night in June before Columbia's graduation exercises, at which he was to receive the University's Medal of Excellence. The University had put him up at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and we talked in a murky bar there. A thin, youthful-looking person with a tanned face and a neatly-pressed cotton cord suit, he appeared cool despite the heat. We congratulated him on his award and he graciously said that he hoped it would be an indication to the College's young men of the important place that literature has in an academic community. He pushed aside further persiflage and seemed eager to get on to important subjects immediately. Throughout our conversation he spoke earnestly, almost gravely.

We asked Hoffman, an associate professor of English at Swarthmore, what effect he thought college life had upon poets who teach. (In the past 30 years an increasing number of poets have joined college faculties around the nation, a trend deplored by some avant-garde poets and by men like August Heckscher, President Kennedy's former adviser on the arts.) He replied, "Universities are supposed to make poets so rational, so conscious of order that their poems are wrung dry of emotion. While down in some pad off Railroad Avenue you are supposed to find the real rant. But cutting the deck of poets into beats and mossbacks is too easy, as though a man of feeling couldn't think or, what's worse, a thinking man couldn't feel. The important point is that there is order in every successful poem, and the order

Louis Simpson '48



Rollie McKenna

is put there by the poet, not the university. The order doesn't have to be rational. In fact, the closer a poem comes to a true experience, the less likely its movement will be by logic alone."

Hoffman is ready to acknowledge that mere bookishness can be a hindrance to good perception, but says that unrestrained imagination can be also. The problem is to merge the two skillfully to deal with the facts of reality. As he wrote in a poem "Scholiast/Iconoclast" several years ago:

*From contraries my soul and mind
squeeze truth.*

Perception slowly feeds on contradiction.

*To be a fabler in an age of fact
Demands a stubborn stomach. Haut
intellect*

*And soul's intransigent passion may yet
compose
The resolute poem that threatens all our
prose.*

There is little argument that Hoffman's poetry is traditional. Much of his work tries to bring new freshness to old forms and greater clarity to old subjects. In his first two books, *An Armada of Thirty Whales* and *A Lit-*

tle Geste, there are musings about everyday happenings, reflections on literary figures like Aesop, Thoreau, and Ruskin, and scrupulous descriptions of birds, birches, and booming waves on the Maine coast. In his new book, *The City of Satisfactions*, Hoffman's verse displays a freer style, a greater daring of invention, and new themes with mention of Juicy Fruit and Muzak, oil drums and tricycles. But there is still a careful control behind the poems.

What has caused some critics and fellow poets to rave about his work is the sharpness of his observation and the frequently exquisite appropriateness of his language. Whereas Ginsberg rages and caresses, Simpson propounds and reproves, Hoffman chooses to describe precisely and question. (In 1953 Hoffman won the Yale Younger Poets Award and in 1962 he was selected for the Poetry Fellowship of the American Council of Learned Societies.)

Hoffman himself believes that "poetry is the means of establishing a link with civilization. It is an attempt to make something for ourselves from what we know of the past, what we

feel in the present, and what we hope for in the future." Most of his poems leave a very distinct and poignant impression of the passage of time, a sense not merely of minutes gone by, or even of a man's lifetime, but of evolutionary time and the ages since civilization began. In a poem called "Reading the Times" he wrote of men's imagination:

*What can be brought to birth but we
bequeath
The primal gift*

Of where we've been and have to go?...

In another poem titled "A Meeting" he confronts a stone Egyptian figure in the British Museum,

*He from Alexandria
In the days of the Dynasts,*

*I from Philadelphia
In a time of indecisions,*

and realizes that civilization has united them and their cities across time.

Not only time, but also the range of actuality that a poet includes in his work is important to Hoffman. "Shakespeare is greater than T. S. Eliot because his work encompasses more of his world than Eliot's does of ours," he says. He admits that it seems increasingly difficult to be inclusive because so much of modern life is hard for the poet to confront directly. "Power, for example, is so impersonal. And how does one deal with orbiting missiles and atomic piles? The challenge is to discover what we *really* feel in such a world." According to Hoffman, "It isn't possible to have all-encompassing philosophical systems in poetry, such as Yeats had, anymore. The modern world is fragmented and decentralized, and that's the way you have to see it. But Nature is still what it always was, man still falls in love, knows joy and terror, and traces an ancient orbit from before birth till after death. That's the orbit my poems prefer to travel in."

Because of the fragmentation, Hoffman thinks it is difficult for poets to write in large forms, like classic epic or tragedy. "I write relatively short poems, nothing over 60 or 70 lines, most a lot shorter. I don't plan a book of poems ahead of time and write according to a grand plan. When I have a large number of poems, I look them over, throw away half, and find in the rest some link, some words or image that without my knowing it began a

Daniel Hoffman '47



pattern." A person whose early poems were inspired chiefly by observations of Nature, Hoffman says his poetry has changed quite a bit. "But you can't force your ideas to develop. A change between poems, if it is successful, is a measure of how much you'd lived since the last time you wrote. Your writing is a discovery of where you've gone."

The next time we talked with Daniel Hoffman was in December, when we had tea in the impeccable, sparsely but elegantly-furnished house close to the Swarthmore campus where he lives with his wife, former poetry editor Elizabeth McFarlane, his two young children (who occasionally appear in his poems), and a Persian cat. We asked him how he gets his writing done. (Besides his three volumes of verse, Hoffman has written three scholarly books, *The Poetry of Stephen Crane*, *American Poetry and Poetics*, and *Form and Fable in American Fiction*.) He said wryly, "It's not easy. I just spend whatever time I can on weekends and in the summer at Penobscot Bay, Maine, writing. But I have to snatch whatever time a poem takes charge of, which may be when I'm busiest." Then he recalled his apprenticeship in poetry at Columbia. "The way I learned to write was to find out what each poet, from Chaucer on, had learned about language and then imitate him to see how it's done. I moved on, a little more limber after each poet. Then, I began to write on my own. That way I learned practical criticism at the same time, which a poet needs since writing is half an act of self-criticism. The trouble with a lot of bad poets is that they can never judge their own work. Every completed poem that's good leaves behind 100 carcasses."

Hoffman arrived at Columbia College at the same time as Louis Simpson, in 1940. He had grown up in suburban New York, Larchmont and New Rochelle. His father, an N.Y.U. graduate, was a fairly successful accountant. His mother had attended Barnard and Hunter. As a boy, Hoffman twice won the "best camper" award at summer camp in Maine, played the piano and the clarinet (mostly Dixieland jazz), was a top student at his high school, spoke and read French, liked mountain climbing, was an avid amateur ornithologist, and

was a junior assistant scoutmaster in his Boy Scout troop.

At Columbia, Hoffman joined the staffs of *Jester* and the *Review*, argued for Lend-Lease for the Debate Council, and was initiated into a fraternity. (He left *Jester* and the fraternity the next year.) Hoffman's sophomore year was a turning point because he had started college intending to be an engineer, but after taking four courses—Humanities A with Quentin Anderson '37, English Literature with Henry Dick, Philosophy with Irwin Edman '17, and Advanced Composition with Frederick Dupee—he found science "a meager thing compared to the excitement of literature." As Hoffman explains it, "I finally mustered my nerve

"How does one deal with orbiting missiles and atomic piles?"

The challenge is to discover what we really feel in such a world."

HOFFMAN

to tell Professor Hinckley, my adviser, that I was discontinuing my studies in engineering. He was down in back of Havemeyer, dressed in an asbestos suit, working on something with a blow-torch. I had to yell to catch his attention. He lifted his visor. 'Sir, I've decided to major in English,' I shouted. 'Good,' he replied, then slammed down his visor and returned to work. That was the extent of our conference."

Like Simpson's, Hoffman's career at the College was interrupted by the war. From February 1943 to March 1946 he served as a lieutenant in the Army Air Force. Part of that time he edited the *Technical Data Digest* at Wright Field in Ohio. At nearby Antioch College he met philosophy professor George Geiger '24, who encouraged him to revise a term paper called "The Folk Art of Jazz" he had written for Professor Dupee's course and publish

it, along with a few of his poems, in the *Antioch Review*. When Hoffman returned to the College in 1946, he wrote heavily for the *Columbia Review*, winning the magazine's essay contest in 1947 and the Van Rensselaer poetry prize. Before graduation he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

After graduation Hoffman tried several jobs for a year, including a stint in advertising. Then he returned to Columbia for his M.A. in 1949 and his Ph.D. in 1956. For four years he taught Humanities A and English in the College before going abroad as the visiting professor at Dijon, France in 1956. The following year he joined the Swarthmore faculty.

Hoffman remembers his College days with pleasure and affection. "The men on the *Review* with me were the most stimulating gang of young writers I've ever seen in one place, and we put out one of the best undergraduate magazines ever published. Also important to me was the encouragement my writing received, not only from my teachers, but from members of the College faculty with whom I hadn't taken courses, like Andrew Chiappe '33. In the *Review* office, in the classes and seminars, in the dorms, there was an excitement about learning and life that you couldn't help but respond to. Columbia was a good place to learn to write."

DANIEL HOFFMAN REMEMBERS ONE of his College friends particularly vividly. "Lou Simpson and I came back after the war in early 1946 and found an eager, energetic freshman doing much of the writing for the *Review* himself under several pen names. He was also writing for the *Jester* and *Spectator*. His name was John Hollander." Hollander had entered the College in February 1946 by graduating early from the Bronx High School of Science, where he had written for the school newspaper, yearbook, and literary magazine. The child of scholarly parents—his father is '19C, '24 Ph.D. and a professor and research scientist, and his mother is '22B, '25 M.A. and a former teacher—Hollander wanted to be a writer from his first day at Columbia. One of his professors wrote about him, "He is a gifted young man, very much avant-garde in his

writing and appreciations, with some degree of self-conscious bohemian emancipation. He is given to extremes of self-scrutiny and spends much of his time despairing that his literary gifts are not greater."

As a sophomore, Hollander succeeded Simpson, who had resumed his prewar position, as editor of the *Review*, and was kept on as assistant editor for the next two years, despite his continued affiliations with *Spectator* and *Jester*. During Hollander's years, there was some talk of a "literary renaissance" in the *Review* offices. In addition to Ginsberg, Hoffman, Hollander and Simpson, the magazine had contributors such as Joseph Kraft '48, now Washington correspondent for *Harper's*, Steven Marcus '48, now a literary critic and Columbia professor, Herbert Gold '48, now a novelist, and Richard Howard '51, now a noted translator of French literature and a poet. Hollander recalls, "We were all very much encouraged by Mark Van Doren. He took us seriously; sometimes, too much so."

After graduating with Phi Beta Kappa honors, Hollander wrote the lyrics for a 1951 production of Etheridge's "The Man of Mode" at Barnard while studying for an M.A. at Columbia. He continued to write poems, and began to publish them widely, at Indiana University, where he went for his doctoral degree from 1952 to 1954, and at Harvard, where he was a Junior Fellow from 1954 to 1957. In 1957, his first book of poems, *A Cracking of Thorns*, was accepted for publication in the Yale Series of Younger Poets. He next became a lecturer at Connecticut College for two years, and in 1959 moved to Yale, where he is now associate professor of English.

"Most of us are more affected by the aural background against which life moves than by the visual one."

HOLLANDER

We met Hollander last June in New Haven and because it was a hot afternoon, we decided to get some cold soft-drinks at a corner store. Hollander is a moderately tall, heavy-set person with auburn hair whose manner has become much more easy-going since his undergraduate days. He talked about his work casually. "I suppose you could say I started writing poetry that was largely musical," he began. "Some people called it 'lyrical,' but the term is confusing because nowadays it's used to describe the language and images of a poem. In that sense, my poems were not lyrical; they were song-like." He told us he had written words for one of the musical compositions of ex-Columbia professor Milton Babbitt, with whom he worked as an undergraduate, and had once worked on a musical for Broadway. (Hollander's father-in-law is pianist Arthur Loesser.)

We recalled that a number of Hollander's early poems have titles like "Susanna's Song," "The Shopkeeper's Madrigal," and "Canzona," and that many of them have strong ballad-like stanzas, metered lines, or clever rhymes. "Susanna's Song," for instance, has three nine-line stanzas which end this way:

*Under trees a glade is shady
And no place to bathe a lady.*

*The oak and mastic tree are shady
And water is bright that bathes a lady.*

*. . . Not far from where the ground is
shady,
The right place to bathe a lady.*

In his later poems, Hollander's rhythms have become more subtle and intricate, less overtly song-like, and he occasionally dips into hipster language that snaps his rollings lines in two. But the tunes in his writing are still strong. He admitted he likes a poem that "sounds good." "Most of us are more affected by the aural background against which life moves than by the visual one," Hollander asserted. "You know, the Greeks never divided music and poetry. The division didn't come until the 17th century in England." (Hollander has written a book, *The Untuning of the Sky*, which is a study of the changing relation of music and poetry from the Greeks to the 18th century English.)

We walked to the rambling three-story house where he lives with his

wife and two daughters, and climbed up to his second-floor den, where Hollander sprawled on a day bed. His house was a mess of books—books on shelves against the walls, books on tables, books even on the stairs. Among the books were stacks of magazines and loose musical scores. In one corner of his living room there was an Elizabethan lute, which Hollander plays proficiently, along with the recorder. (At Harvard he directed a Renaissance music chamber group.) He told us that he feels absolutely no chagrin about being a "university poet." "Don't forget," he said, "some of the so-called beats began in academia—Ginsberg and Kerouac at Columbia, Burroughs at Harvard."

Actually, Hollander is a poet of rather academic concerns. Although some of his poems are about such things as waves on a beach or the Manhattan movie houses of his youth, many of them derive from his reading—from Plato and Hobbes to the *New York Times* and Groucho Marx—and are skillfully-made reflections on a line or passage that strikes him. To Hollander, reading is just as much an "experience" as plowing the earth or making love. Also, his poems occasionally have academic settings such as the Columbia sundial, Yale Station, or a Harvard house, although the poems are not necessarily about these places. Several of them are dedicated to Columbia College friends.

Hollander has a sense of humor in a good deal of his verse, especially when he is observing things around him, that sometimes borders on a cheerful disdain for the working world. But the heart of many of his poems is a profoundly serious exploration of an idea, an irony caught, or a paradox of human nature noticed. His sense of wonder and awe is usually reserved for philosophical and psychological quandries. He has powerful feelings and urgent questions about intellectual matters. One of his poems begins: "Are losers always weepers?" And in a poem called "Jefferson Valley" he postulates:

*To know the green of a particular tree
Means disbelief in darkness; and the
lack*

*Of a singular green is what we mean
by black.*

Although he deals often with academic subjects and settings, Hollander



John Hollander '50

hopes that his style will enable him to speak to a relatively wide public. He sees no particular purpose in poetry—his poems are made largely to fill his own psychological, intellectual, and aesthetic needs—but he is concerned that there be the greatest possible cultural interchange in society. He thinks there should be no artificial barriers between cultural artifacts, and believes that “culture” is really a unified whole. Hollander himself goes to sculpture

exhibits, reads comic strips, attends plays, and listens to popular music. (He travels to museums and concerts in New York frequently, and says that he has never lost his ties with the city. His forthcoming book, *Visions from the Ramble*, is largely about New York.) He treats all forms of culture, whether high-brow or low-brow, seriously; for example, one of his many book reviews was of two comic strip collections, and he has published an essay on popular

songs in which he said, “They frequently make the vernacular, the most banal diction of ordinary speech, more powerful than it has any right to be.”

To Hollander, the different forms of art that he investigates—pop art, chamber music, cartoons, rock ‘n roll, and even poetry—are not important, ultimately. What is important is that they are all expressions of life. As he writes of poetry: “To imagine a language is to imagine a form of life.”



WILLIAM C. FELS '37

WILLIAM C. FELS '37 died on November 29 of cancer in a New York hospital, at the age of 48.

Mr. Fels had been the president of Bennington College since 1959. For a large part of his life he was an educator. After graduating from Columbia, where he played basketball (a life-long hobby) and won the Brainerd Memorial Prize for being "most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character," he received an M.A. in English at Columbia and became a teacher at Cooper Union. He spent four years with the Army, going from private to captain in the Ordnance Corps, then returned to Columbia in 1946 to work as veterans counselor, then, as assistant to the general secretary, to help with University development. He was very much in favor of veterans continuing their education; later he was also known for his stand on draft-deferment for college students. From 1948-56 Mr. Fels was secretary and then associate director of the College Entrance Examination Board. While he was there, the number of students tested by the Board went up sharply. A public relations officer in the Army, Mr. Fels also improved the College Board's publications. He went on leave in 1955 to become executive secretary of the Ford Foundation College Grants program, which, during his term, dispersed \$260 million to 615 colleges for increased faculty salaries. Before going to Bennington, he spent another year at Columbia as associate provost.

Always interested in educational development, Mr. Fels was vice chairman of the American Council on Education and a member of the council's commission on Plans and Objectives for Higher Education and also held leading posts on other educational councils. At his funeral a friend said: "Bennington College found its maturity under Bill Fels' leadership; he kept himself and the college on the growing edge of knowledge. Calm, reasoning, wry—and above all, compassionate—Bill Fels reached out to each of us with human warmth, with enormous capacity for understanding."

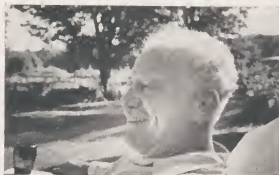
DEATHS

HERBERT SOLOW '24 died of a heart attack on November 26 at his home in Westbrook, Conn. He was 61.

A *Spectator* writer while at the College, Mr. Solow had written for and edited many publications during his lifetime. He strongly believed in civil liberties, and many of his freelance articles, which appeared in the *Sun* and other New York newspapers, were on that subject. In the '30's he worked with John Dewey, the philosopher, in studying the charges made against Leon Trotsky. He helped arrange lecture tours in this country for professors exiled from Nazi Germany. In 1953 he received a prize from the Belgian Government for a series of articles on the Congo.

From 1940-43, Mr. Solow was president of the New School for Social Research, after that he became a contributing editor of *Time* and, in 1945, a *Fortune* editor. Since 1961, when he became a member of the *Fortune* board of editors, Mr. Solow's main job was to scout for stories, concentrating on politically-motivated conflict of interest in government contracts. He was known among his colleagues for his sardonic wit and thorough research. One of the last articles he wrote was on the National Science Association's project known as Mohole, and led to a Senate investigation. He also had established a law section in *Fortune* that attracted noted jurists and legal scholars as contributors.

At his death, Mr. Solow's friends established a fund in his memory to help build and supply a nonsegregated library in McComb, Miss., a town whose integrated community center he had supported.



HERBERT SOLOW '24



LEONARD ENGEL '36

LEONARD ENGEL '36 died on December 6 at his home in Larchmont, N.Y. after a long illness. He was 48.

Mr. Engel was a well-known writer on science and medicine. He was highly respected by scientists and editors alike for his ability to interpret some of the most advanced scientific theories and discoveries for laymen. He reportedly knew his material so well that he often asked practicing scientists questions they could not answer.

Mr. Engel's career began at the College, where, as a writer for *Spectator*, he spent a good deal of his time in Pupin interviewing Dr. Harold Urey about the work he was doing on the then little-known subject of atomic physics (work which later won Dr. Urey a Nobel Prize). After graduating from the College he did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and wrote for newspapers on science and military strategy before and during the war. After the war, he became a freelance writer. He wrote more than 480 articles for 50 magazines, including *Harper's*, *Collier's* and *Scientific American* (he founded the column called "Science and the Citizen" in the latter), several of which won awards. He also wrote books on science (one, about modern surgery, called *The Operation*, won the Blakeslee award in 1957), wrote for TV, winning the Blakeslee award again in 1961 for an NBC series, and at his death, was working on a teaching film about his 1960 trip to the Antarctic aboard the "Vema," the research vessel of Columbia's Lamont Geological Laboratory.

Two College graduates at the University of California died in January.

RICHARD A. APPLEBAUM '64 was killed in an automobile accident on January 23. A zoology major who had had some of his work published in scientific journals and who was known as one of the most promising young zoologists at the College, Richard was also a vice president of the Political Assembly and co-chaired its Barnard-Columbia conference on Africa held in the spring of 1964. He went to Berkeley last fall to study comparative physiology.

STANLEY HORWITZ '63 was a suicide on January 16. A mathematics major and Phi Beta Kappa student while at the College, he had been at Berkeley since January 1964 studying logic in preparation for a college teaching career. Friends said that Stanley had gotten along well with fellow students and had done brilliantly in his courses, but had been despondent about his health. He had undergone surgery for a stomach ailment last year, and was under medical treatment for it at Berkeley.



R. APPLEBAUM '64

S. HORWITZ '63



1892	EDWARD S. BROWNSON, JR.				
1896	CHARLES D. COUDENT November, 1964				
1897	CHARLES K. HITCHCOCK December 8, 1964				
1902	GEORGE C. O. HAAS October 9, 1964				
1903	HENRY H. DYRSSEN December 12, 1964 EDWARD M. LANG November 3, 1964				
1904	DR. MERTON L. FUNK October, 1964				
1907	LEONARD J. WOLF January 19, 1965				
1909	ROBERT STEPHENSON				
1910	ROBERT V. MAHON February, 1965				
1911	ROBERT C. BRANDT June 22, 1964				
1912	RABBI ISIDOR M. DAVIDSON DR. GABRIEL A. LOWENSTEIN March 9, 1965 HUGO H. MOSS December 22, 1964 WILLIAM C. WHITE January 29, 1965				
1913	RABBI ISRAEL LEBENDIGER February, 1964				
1914	F. CUTTER COBB January 3, 1965 RICHARD F. GRIFFEN February 1, 1965 CECIL J. HALL May, 1964				
1915	NATHANIEL M. ELLAS October 16, 1964 DR. HENRY R. GOLD January 5, 1965 GEORGE A. SMITH January 7, 1965				
1917	JOSEPH L. AUL April 16, 1964 LOUIS HANDIN				
		IVAN K. POTTER December 19, 1964			
1918	CHANDLER D. INCERSOLL December 2, 1964 CHARLES B. SCHWANDA December 28, 1964 STEPHEN VALENTINE, JR. January 25, 1965				
1919	EDWARD W. HASTINGS December 18, 1964 JESSE STICKEL October 15, 1964				
1920	DR. JAMES M. HOULAHAN February 9, 1965 EDWARD L. ROHDENBURG October 20, 1964 PHILIP B. SCOTT November 2, 1964				
1921	ARMANDO F. CERVI May 29, 1964 JACQUES D. DEL MONTE December 12, 1964 JOHN H. KNICKERBOCKER December 27, 1964				
1922	LENOX H. RAND October 25, 1964				
1923	EDWARD J. BENNETT February 17, 1965 BRADFORD CADMUS December 28, 1964				
1924	HERBERT SOLOW November 26, 1964				
1925	DR. CHARLES H. BUCKLEY December, 1964 RAYMOND K. HERZOG				
1926	EDWARD J. COURTNEY December 20, 1964 JOSEPH J. FERONE October 9, 1964				
1927	FRANCIS X. CLARK February 1, 1965 SOLOMON GOLDFISCHER (DR. SAUL STARR) December 16, 1964				
			ANDREW F. SCATENA October 25, 1964		
			1928	JOHN A. JADUS January 1, 1965	
			1929	CARLTON W. MOORE March, 1964	
			1934	ARNOLD BOEHM October 10, 1964 DANIEL BOONE January 10, 1965	
			1936	LEONARD ENGEL December 6, 1964 EDWARD L. KENT, JR. December 1, 1964 DR. FRANCIS E. McGRATH December 10, 1964	
			1937	WILLIAM C. FELS November 29, 1964	
			1943	ALBERT J. RAEBECK November 27, 1964	
			1948	FREDERICK SOBEL December 7, 1964	
			1951	HALLGRIMUR LUDVIGSSON	
			1953	HENRY U. BARBER June, 1964	
			1960	CHANNING T. DEAN	
			1961	DAVID A. LIEBERMAN February, 1965	
			1963	STANLEY T. HORWITZ January 16, 1965	
			1964	DAVID L. ADAMS November 26, 1964 RICHARD APPLEBAUM January 23, 1965	
			1967	JOHNATHAN COOPER September, 1964	
			1968	TIM L. ROLFE February 21, 1965	

(Our last issue reported the death of Armando Cervi, Jr. '48 erroneously. It was his father, '21, who died.)



Class Notes

00

George R. Beach
167 South Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

Your correspondent is pleased to say that the men whom he represents for the Columbia College Fund (Classes '94-'01, all of whom are over 84 years old, have contributed \$2,615 to the Fund so far.

02

Harold Korn
955 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

On November 17, 1964 the president of '01, George Bernheim, and seven other members of the class attended the annual fall luncheon at the Harmonie Club. A spring meeting is planned at the home of one of our classmates. This has also become an annual class affair.

08

Ernest Griffin
124 Main Street
Tarrytown, New York

Grover Sales, a civil liberties and labor-management mediator, has been cited for his "long fight against bigotry, prejudice and illiteracy" and given the annual community-services award of the Greater Louisville Central Labor Council in Kentucky. Among his efforts have been: a lifelong fight against illiteracy in the state; investigations in eastern

Kentucky—in the face of threats to his life—of charges that coal company owners were denying miners the right to assembly and preventing them from organizing unions; opposition to the Ku Klux Klan; and a successful battle against loan sharks' unreasonable rates.

09

Harry B. Brainerd
601 West 113th Street
New York, New York 10025

Class of 1896 please note: the Class of 1909 held a regular monthly luncheon at the Architectural League of New York on November 12, 1964. Our guest speaker was the distinguished architect, Julian Levi, F.A.I.A., now aged 90, who reminisced on his life and times between graduation from Columbia College in 1896 and from the Ecoles des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1904. He has consented

to speak to us again, God willing, concerning his activities in subsequent years and of his long and honored services to the profession of architecture at home and abroad. We look forward to hearing him with keen anticipation.

Present at that luncheon were Justin Shore, chairman, Herbert Lippmann, his assistant, and, as audience, Ward Melville, Thomas Morgan, George Loder, William Fondiller, Hugo Cohn, Jerome Schaul, Lewis Rovere, Lewis Alterman '07L (his brother Jay was ill) and your correspondent.

A December 10th luncheon was attended by the same group, with Ernest Thompson and William Cane replacing Lewis Rovere and Jay Alterman out of the hospital. At this luncheon we had a round-table discussion of our last summer's vacations. Jerry Schaul led off with an extremely interesting travelogue in which he told us how he and his wife escorted their granddaughter and one of her girl friends from Rome to New York via London. He is among our most hilarious traveloguers.

Our chairman invites further suggestions for speakers and topics for next semester. Every classmate is cordially invited to attend these luncheons, which are at the Architectural League of New York, 115 East 40th Street, at 12:30 on the second Thursday of each month except June, July and August. We want to see you. But please notify your chairman so that a proper number of places may be reserved. His address is 322 West 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10023, Tel.: TR 7-6745.

GROVER SALES '08
Fighter for good



10

Virginius V. Zipris
11 East 44th Street
New York, New York 10017

All of the members of the Class of 1910—College and Engineering—are advised that the 55th Anniversary Reunion will take place on Saturday and Sunday, June 12 and 13, at Arden House, in Harriman, N.Y. Our chairman, Theodore Kienld, assures us that this reunion will be even more of a howling success than our 50th!

11

Walter M. Weis
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036

Our class is continuing its successful and enjoyable monthly luncheons at the Columbia University Club on the third Wednesday of every month. At the December luncheon 14 of our classmates were present including all the class officers: Donald Lowe, president, Joseph Murray, secretary, and Richard Klugescheid, William Demorest and Walter Weis, vice presidents. We are now beginning to make plans for our 55th Anniversary in June 1966.

Your class correspondent, who is also class chairman for the Columbia College Fund, is happy to announce that our class was the first class to fill its Fund quota, but this has spurred us on to get further contributions from classmates who have not contributed so far.

12

Albert L. Siff
150 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10024

On December 8 the Class of 1912 had one of their periodic meetings in the Ladies' Grill at the Columbia University Club. Those present were: Professor Arthur Thomas, Warner Pyne, Edward Verplanck, Milton Swartz, Dr. Alfred Iason, Milton Samuels, Percy Landolt, and your correspondent. Roscoe Ingalls had planned to attend but could not make it. The meeting received a report from Dr. Ralph Young that he was convalescing at home following his recent illness. Milton Swartz, up from Baltimore, told your correspondent the following about himself.

He had gone up to Cornell University in 1908 to register in their School of Civil Engineering. While he was waiting to register he read an article in a magazine which stated that the famous mining engineer, John Hays Hammond, had an income of \$25,000 the previous year. He decided to become a mining engineer. But since Cornell had no school of mining engineering he came to Columbia, attended the school here and graduated as a mining engineer four years later. He then went out to a small town in Utah and got a job as a laborer, dumping the ore cars for \$50 a month. He paid \$39 a month for room and board and had \$11 left for the rest of his expenses. He had his "ups and downs" thereafter and served in World War I as a lieutenant and in the U.S. Navy. After the war he started a small business in Baltimore manufacturing industrial paints. Today his company, the Farbol Company, is very large and very successful.

On December 30, the following members of the class attended the Holiday Luncheon of the Columbia Alumni Federation at the Commodore Hotel: the Percy Landolts, the Edward Verplancks and their son, Roscoe Ingalls, H. H. Nordlinger, Milton Samuels, your correspondent and his son Andrew.

Eight of us attended another function on January 13, the annual dinner of the Older Graduates.

The 1912 Class Dinner was held on March 9 at the Columbia University Club. Eighteen alumni attended, namely: College—William Forster, Hyman Greenberg, Dr. Alfred Iason, Chester Lohman, Warner Pyne, Dr. Theodore Sanders, Stanley Weiner, Dr. Ralph Young, and your correspondent; Engineering—Willard Butcher, Karl Lamb, Percy Landolt, Alfred Levy, George McClelland, Milton Samuels, William Scheuch, Professor Emeritus Arthur Thomas, and Edward Verplanck. Our next get-together will also be held at the Columbia University Club, on May 11, and will be followed by the Class turnout for the Commencement luncheon on the campus at noon, June 1.

The Columbia College Fund Committee is campaigning aggressively for Memorial Endowment Scholarship Aid in family names or family foundations and also from non-Columbia funds and foundations. The 1912 committee is very active in this work.

We hear from Preston Slosson, professor emeritus of the University of Michigan, that he is still teaching history at many places, ranging from his home in Ann Arbor out to Culver, Ind., Greensboro, N.C., the University of South Carolina, and Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio.



PYNE, SAMUELS, WEINER & KLEIN
"Older" grads '12 get younger in Society

13

Dallas W. Haines
56 Palmer Avenue
Bronxville, New York

It's been a long time since the '13 correspondent could report a marriage, but here's one: Fred Miller married a widow, Mrs. Mary Booth Bates of New York, recently. The couple is living in Pelham, N.Y. They had previously known each other and their respective better halves for many years.

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx 63, New York

At our Christmas party on December 14, we extended, as we have done for the past 20 years, greetings of the season to each other and exchanged news about our classmates, as well as sang carols and Columbia songs. Those present were: Nolte, Lathrop, Demuth, Bernstein, Byron, Havens, Hearn, Johnson, La Guardia, Montanaro, Nielsen, Slade, Smith and Wurster.

We held our class cocktail party on January 21. As we did last year, we had cocktails and dinner in a private room at the Columbia University Club, and then proceeded to enjoy the wonderful concert of the Glee Club, which took place in the Butler Room. Those attending were: the Noltes, Demuths, Johnsons, Smithes, Stewarts, and Wursters; the Stags Montanaro and Patterson; and Patrice Cobb, the widow of F. Cutter Cobb.

Bob Mbbank is, happily, back in his old (though retired) routine, in spite of his recent heart attack. He gets into the city from Westhampton Beach at least once a week now.

15

Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10006

Samuel I. Rosenman was very much in the public eye during President Johnson's inauguration. Sterling Graham is living in Cleveland, Ohio, after having retired from the presidency of Forrest Publishing Company, the publishers of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer." Former professor of engineering at Columbia J. Arthur Balmforno is now a resident of St. Petersburg, Fla. Captain Ralph Barnaby, #1 glider pilot in the U.S.A., is recuperating after an operation at his home in Philadelphia. We're hoping to see him for our 50th, as we're hoping to see all members of '15 on June 1, 1965.

16

Sydney G. Berry
25 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

The class meets for lunch on the first Monday of each month at 12:15 at the Columbia University Club. All class members, including Engineering and Architecture are cordially welcomed.

'16ers are reminded that the last date for contributing to the 50th Anniversary gift to the University will be Commencement 1966. Further, all gifts to the University made during the five years prior to this date will be included in this gift.

The class will have a dinner on May 10. The evening will be devoted to fellowship and to an illustrated talk by president Felix Wormser on Australia. Felix will have completed his trip to that continent just prior to the evening.

Ward Clark is presently chairman of the Gymnasium Fund, and will be glad to hear from members in that connection. The following class members were present at the Baker Field reunion: Guernsey Freye, Melvin Krausewicz, Ward Clark, Arnold Hanchett, Felix Wormser, Sam Spingarn, Robert Gomersall, William Dewar.

The "People-to-People" program sponsored by the U.S. Government recently presented to Robert Gomersall a citation reading "Outstanding contribution to international goodwill."

17

Charles A. Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road
Scarsdale, New York

The class of 1917 held its annual dinner and meeting on Friday evening, December 4, at the Carlton House, Madison Avenue and 62nd Street. The guest of honor was Dean David Truman.

President Charles Hammarstrom extended welcome to members and guests and then read telegrams and letters of greetings and regards from classmates near and far, among them Jerome Newman, Ray Perkins, Colonel Cuygill, Arthur Paddock, Alan Kempner, and Richard Pott. At this point the class extended congratulations and best wishes to Ed Towns, who returned the day before from his honeymoon on a slow boat from Chile. President Hammarstrom also reported that Armand Erpp was on a trip to Johannes-

burg, South Africa, where he delivered an address entitled "The New American Capitalism" before the Financial Mail Investment Conference. After announcing the award of the Hartley Hall 1917 Scholarship Room to Curtis Cetrulo '66, captain of the Ivy League Championship Fencing Team, he called upon committee chairman for reports.

Harry Davidson, chairman of the 1917 New Gymnasium Building Fund Committee, reported gifts and pledges by members of the class amounting to approximately \$30,000. Milton Winn, co-chairman with Ed Towns of the 1917 College Fund Committee, reviewed the steps taken and the progress made in the establishment of the 1917 50th Anniversary Dean's Fund of \$100,000 and expressed gratification at the good support as indicated both in pledges and checks received up to this time.

The highlight of the occasion was the talk by Dean Truman. He paid tribute to the distinguished deans who had preceded him. He then gave a moving review of the varied and human problems that come before the dean and how the unrestricted funds raised by the alumni help to solve these problems with administrative simplicity and directness. Those in attendance were: Francis Henderson, Edward Towns, Joseph Levy, Jr., John Park, Thomas Shapiro, Porter Murphy, Arthur McEvoy, George Lewin, Charles Steiner, Peter Ward, Meyer Bernstein, Frank Michaelian, Hyman Katz, Herbert Schwarz, Maurice Walter, David Goodman, Morris Landau, Herbert Posner, Fredrick Wurzbach, Jr., Milton Winn.

18

Alexander Herman
22 East 88th Street
New York, New York 10028

For the second year running an '18er has been honored as an outstanding educator. The Society of Older Graduates selected Professor John Randall, Jr., as one of the recipients of the 1965 Nicholas Murray Butler Award. Attending the presentation were Harold Mahken, Matt Sherwin, Ed Meagher, and Al Redpath, all looking fit.

Sterling Spero is back at his teaching post at N.Y.U. after an illness abroad. Also at the Washington Square school is Dean Ralph Pickett. Another classmate happy in the field of pedagogy is S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, a professor at the Law School of the University of Michigan. Douglas L. Rehlaender, who had been a widower these past years, has just remarried. The bride is a classmate from grammar school days, Monte Kandel, David Friedenberg and Dr. Malvin Mandelbaum were among the '18ers at Dean's Day on campus. Joseph Brown and brother John are both on the mend after long sieges of illness. Jack Fairfield keeps young working—not only as an executive for Cannon Mills, but as treasurer of the College Fund, and chairman of the John Jay Associates.

When you receive a request for a low-down on your past, please respond fully. If we get enough cooperation we may be able to come up with a real "Who's Who" of 1918.

20

Hastings Dietrich
41-40 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing, New York 11355

The 45th Anniversary Reunion will be held at Wake Robin Inn, Lakeville, Conn. during the weekend of June 11-13, class president Ronald Craigmyle has announced. Lakeville,

in the Taconic range of the Berkshire Hills, is about one hundred miles north of New York City. The committee, chaired by Millard Bloomer, is eager for all who have attended past reunions to return for this one; it is especially hopeful that other members who have not been present at previous reunions will meet with their classmates next June. Details of arrangements for the weekend will be reported later to all class members.



JOHN CAHILL '24
Trustee



J. RANDALL, JR. '18
Teacher bar none

21

Recently, the Prescription Problems Editor of "Drug Topics" and Prescription Editor of "The New York Physician," Frederick Lascoff, was appointed to the National Advisory Food and Drug Council, to assist the Food and Drug Administration.

22

Lewis Spence
Root, Barrett, Cohen, Knapp
& Smith
26 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

The Class plans to have its annual dinner on April 29. All members are urged to note and save that date.

Everyone, of course, followed the Albany proceedings—or lack thereof—with great interest and saw Joe Zaretski finally emerge victorious as Senate Majority Leader. We also heard that Ewen Anderson was named the Electronics Industries Association's Medal of Honor Recipient. He has been a four-decade participant of the Association, particularly its consumer products segment.

At the Older Graduates Dinner I saw Mal Spence, George Shirpa, Phil Farley, Walter Eberhardt and Al Chrystal.

Jim Todd was from Denver and I had the pleasure of dining with him. I saw Dick Lincoln at two separate alumni affairs and see Bill Chamberlain downtown quite often. I ran into Paul Bernard in a business matter and learned he is with First National City Bank. Joe Teiger is working as hard as ever for the College Fund and Phil Farley is now College Alumni Association representative for the Class. George Shirpa and Sol Lautman continue their interest in matters operative.

23

Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

"Bill Shakespeare" we call him. James Bernson has inspired the class to go literary, periodically. A few years ago he headed a com-

mittee that presented a rare Elizabethan manuscript of Aescop's "Fables" to Ronald Baughman, head of Special Collections in Columbia's libraries, as our class gift. The ms. is an original translation of Arthur Golding's, written in 1590, which had gone unpublished. It is one of the few complete mss. known that is in the hand of this outstanding 16th-century literary figure. Now Jim has come across a 1625 edition of Bacon's "Essays." It is not in either of the two world famous repositories of rare books of English literature—the Huntington Library in California and the British Museum. It is the first complete edition and the last to appear in Bacon's lifetime. At the class reunion dinner scheduled for the Columbia University Club on Thursday, May 20, a formal presentation of the gift will be made to Roland Baughman. A "Baconian" expert will be invited over to refreshen Bacon for the boys who have not tasted that fare in some forty years. The dinner committee, headed by vice-president Joe De Marrais, plans to include a tribute to the late Dean Harry Carman as part of its reunion program.

Max Lovell has been named national chairman of the U.S. Maccabiah Games team that will compete in Israel next summer. Lovell, long associated with the Amateur Athletic Union and Olympic affairs and a national vice-president of the Sports for Israel Committee, served as chairman of the 135-man squad that represented the United States in the sixth World Maccabiah in 1961. The team captured 63 gold medals, the most won by any of the 26 nations in competition. Lovell said that the new Olympic running track being installed in the 60,000-seat Ramat Gan Stadium just outside Tel Aviv would definitely be completed by next June and that the U.S. team would number between 175 and 200 athletes. William Simmons has "voluntarily" retired to the Island of Elba. Charles Wagner has been appointed executive secretary of the Poetry Society of America. Lincoln Rothschild is the editor of a new quarterly called "The Pragmatist in Art" which intends to publish worthwhile articles on aesthetics which contribute to "restoring continuity between the refined and intensified forms of experience that are works of art and the every-day events, doings and sufferings that are universally recognized to constitute experience."

24

James L. Anderson
Room 406, Municipal Building
Brooklyn, New York 11201

On Wednesday, January 27, the Class held its 41st annual dinner at the Columbia University Club. The dinner was marked by warmth of fellowship, delightful addresses and superb food. Frank Biba was chairman. Assistant Dean Robert Finckert '52 gave the "old boys" a picture of Columbia College today—the brilliance of the young men of the '60's and the national character and resident nature of the student body. At the close of his address, he was asked many and searching questions by the men of the '20's. His address and his answers were both highly informative and enlightening to his hearers. Paul Shaw spoke on the sacred nature of Civil Rights and carried us back in history to the Magna Carta and the principles that have come from it. Paul was one of the members of the American Bar Association present when the Association dedicated its memorial at Runnymede to the great charter. President George Jaffin addressed the class in his usual gracious fashion and called upon

Frank Hogan to speak. Frank replied with wit and charm relating anecdotes both humorous and instructive. Our treasurer, George Maedel, presented the '24 Award for 1964 to Dave Cort. In presenting it, he praised Dave's many achievements and especially his service to the class. He said that the class has never called on Dave for any assistance but that he has rendered it freely and well. Those present were: Dave Ackermann, James Anderson, Frank Biba, Benjamin Bayers, Malcolm Brown, David Cort, Charles Crawford, Ward Cunningham, Max Delson, Dr. Harry Eggers, John Erlich, Dr. Joseph Fries, Theodore Garfel, Dr. Joseph Goldman, Cyrus Gordon, Dr. Morton Groothuis, Edward Helwig, George Jaffin, William Kopper, Chauncey Lacey, Joseph Lou, Alfred Mayer, Edwin Mateke, George Maedel, Harold Miller, Dr. John Murphy, Raymond Nelson, Milton Norwalk, Raphael Porte, Harold Scharf, Cornelius Spierstein, Paul Shaw, Joseph Spiselman, William Walker and Alfred Walling.

The Dean's Day Luncheon is one of the class's later-developed red letter events, but it is now firmly imbedded in the tradition of the class under the chairmanship of Sidney Jarcho. It has become so distinguished that in addition to '24's scholarship guests, John Fiske, III '67 and Stephen Merrill '65, we had as guests Millard Bloomer '20 and wife, Joe Weiner '23 and wife, Sam Walker '29 and wife and Henry Tilden '41 and wife and daughter. A *bon vin point d'enseigne*. The younger generation of '24 always comes out in force with their parents. This year we had a splendid representation: Paul Biba '66, Arnold and Howard Eggers '67, James Goldman, Maria Waite and William Waite, MEE '62 and Ph.D. '65. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames (Sid is a true Francophile) David Ackermann, Harold Bloomer, Charles Crawford, Harry Eggers, George Jaffin and guest Mrs. Philip Frankel, Sidney Jarcho, Frank Loeburger, Milton Norwalk, Harold Spitzer, Burgess Wallace, Victor Whitehorn and William Waite and Messrs. James Anderson, Frank Biba, Marcovyan, Ben Edelman, Dr. Joseph Goldman, Dr. Alfred Ring, Joe Spiselman and Will Walker. It is always with fear and trembling that your reporter lists "those present" for invariably a name or two is missed. All he can say is that he has used sources believed to be reliable and any omissions are entirely unintentional.

There are a few personal notes. Dave Cort continues to view the American scene, past and present, and to write about it with his accustomed vigor, independence and astuteness. In the *Nation* for November 2 he reviewed Whittaker Chambers' *Cold Friday*, in *Commonweal*, February 5 he reviewed Max Eastman's *Love and Revolution*, and in *Pageant* for March he has an article entitled "30 Million of Us Are Ex-Convicts," dealing with the tremendous number of ex-convicts in the U.S. and a proposal by Aaron Nussbaum, Assistant District Attorney for Kings County, to take the stigma of "convict" from first offenders after a reasonable time and give them an opportunity to lead a normal life. Marcovyan is Principal of P.S. 70 in Brooklyn. Recently he had the proud privilege of having his son Richard speak before the pupils of his school concerning his experiences in Africa with the Peace Corps. Professor William Waite is leaving shortly on an A.I.D. mission to Turkey. We just heard that John Cahill was appointed a life trustee of Columbia. We are proud of this important honor for a member of '24.

25

Julius Witmark
215 East 79th Street
New York, New York 10021

The annual Classmate of the Year Award Dinner of the Class of 1925 was held at the Columbia University Club on December 1. Milton Bergerman, chairman of the Citizens Union, was the 1964 recipient. Bergerman joins an illustrious group. Bernard Shanley, John Theobald, Arthur Burns, Lawrence Wien, Thomas Barber, Hon. Frederick Bryan, Hon. Anthony Di Giovanni, Dr. Charles Friedberg, and Arthur Jensen preceded Bergerman as award recipients. Bergerman has been active since graduation in both Columbia affairs and civic concerns. He was the leader of the Second Assembly District for the City Fusion Party in the La Guardia campaign of 1933; the former president and a director of Carnegie Hall; a member of special legislative committees appointed by both Gov. Harriman and Gov. Rockefeller; a member of the Mayor's Committee on the Courts; a trustee of the New York Shakespeare Festival; and a member of the Fine Arts Committee of the National Cultural Center. In addition, he appears regularly on the NBC-TV and radio program called "The Searchlight" given in cooperation with the Citizens Union. The presentation was made by Sanford Markham, '25's president, who pointed out that the full name of our college is Columbia College in the City of New York. He said that concern for the moral and physical well-being of the city is part of the duty of every Columbia man living here, and that in his activities Bergerman exemplified the highest ideals of a Columbia education.

Dean's Day this year was a tremendous success, not only College-wide, but Class-wide. The program of speakers was exceptional and I believe the College had the largest attendance on record for a luncheon in the neighborhood of 1500 alumni and their guests. Class-wide, as another event of "The Big Year"—our 40th—we had a fine cocktail party and luncheon at which 50 of our classmates and guests attended. The next big event on our 40th agenda will be the Alumni Ball, which takes place on April 10.

Inasmuch as this is our 40th year, we are privileged to march in the Commencement Parade (no gowns necessary) which will take place on Tuesday, June 1. In order to make this a gala pre-reunion day, let's all get together for the Alumni Federation's lunch and award-giving ceremonies at noon in Wollman Auditorium. Wives welcome as usual. Reserve this important date. You will receive further information and details in good time.

A quick report on our Anniversary Gift and Annual Giving. As of the second week in February we have received in cash and/or pledges about \$53,000 towards the \$85,000 needed for the lounge in the new gymnasium, and as of the same date, \$36,000 for the Annual Columbia College Fund. Our thanks and appreciation to all of you who have participated in these two worthy efforts. And to those of you who have thus far procrastinated, please get on the ball as we have but a short time left to reach our goals.

27

Lester S. Rounds
c/o Arnold Bakers, Inc.
Greenwich, Connecticut

The annual dinner meeting of the Class of 1927 was held on December 3 in the Varity C room at the Columbia University Club.

Presided over by President Bob Curtis, it was attended by Messrs. Jacobi, Hopkins, Haas, Thurston, Humphrey, Miller, Looker, Helfer, Brown, Krall, McGuire, Geisel, Johnston, Petersen, Sesti, Eadie, Litz, French, Eckert, Sargent, Hirsch and Nicoll. The meeting featured talks from the two Class of '27 University trustees, Bill Petersen and Mickey McGuire, who discussed the many current problems facing Columbia.

George Geisel made an eloquent plea, as class chairman, for donations to the Columbia College Fund, stressing the John Jay Associates. Herb Jacobi gave his usual succinct treasurer's report and George French told about the efforts to establish a Class of '27 shell in addition to the Fall Crew Class of 1927 Cup the class awards annually to the best intra-mural crew. George has been chairman of this activity for the last five years. A new shell for the crew, belonging to the Class of '64, will be known as the "George F. French shell" in appreciation of his long devotion to this sport. The assemblage unanimously agreed to continue class support for the annual Fall crew prizes.

The class started considering its 40th Reunion and President Curtis will make committee appointments early this year.

A personal note: we heard that William Bolte was elected vice-president, general counsel, and secretary of the Worthington Corp., a liquid and gas handling equipment manufacturer.

29

Berton J. Delmhorst
115 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

Charles Storms, of Midland Park, N.J., a territory manager for Johnson & Johnson's First Aid Products Division, received a membership in the coveted Ring Club during the division's year-end marketing conference. The award was given to Storms for his outstanding sales accomplishments.



ARTHUR KRIM '30
Had a ball

30

Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11235

On Friday, May 21, the members of the class and their wives will celebrate our 35th reunion, joined by the members and wives of the Class of 1931. The reunion will be held at Christie Hall (Alumni Field House), Baker Field. We plan to gather in the late afternoon for cocktails, then have a buffet dinner and dance. Those who attended our 32nd reunion at Arden House will recall the good fellowship and fun we had on that occasion. For members of the class coming from out of town, arrangements can be made to stay over in the metropolitan area. Full details will be sent to you in a class letter well in advance of the above date. It would be wise, however, to circle the date on your calendar now.

Our gynasium fund, while coming along, still needs support from many more class members.

Arthur Krim, president of United Artists Corporation, was the chairman of one of the pre-inaugural balls at the State Department honoring President Johnson. Emil Tron was recently elected president of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, one of the oldest organizations in Brooklyn, having been founded some 150 years ago. Haakon Gulbrandsen, senior pilot for Pan American World Airways, has logged over one million miles in the air. He is also associated with the Colonial Travel Bureau on Madison Avenue.

31

Bernard P. Ireland
83 Park Terrace West
New York, New York 10034

Contributions to the 1964-65 Columbia College Fund are running far ahead of the previous high for this form of class achievement. That this is so in spite of the fact that only about 80 members of the class had made their gifts at the time this note was written, suggests that when we hear from the other 350 we shall present a total of some real importance to the welfare of the College.

Emanuel Freedman, who has been foreign news editor of the New York Times since 1948, was appointed, last November, to the post of assistant managing editor. William Lane, after having served as controller of Columbia for many years, was recently named to the newly-created post of assistant vice president for business and finance. Shortly after the announcement of the promotion, Bill's contribution to the College Fund was lost—not irrevocably, we hope—in the course of passing through the university machines he supervises for processing such matters! Apparently the thought of losing Bill's firm hand at the controls was too much for them. Judge Luke Ryan has proved to be a real organizer in Connecticut and Massachusetts. He is the president of a newly-formed Connecticut Valley Columbia College Club.

32

Richardson-Merrill, Inc. announced recently that Lawrence Walsh, now a partner in the New York law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, had been elected a director of the company.

35

Gerald R. Ferguson
200 East 16th Street
New York, New York

Alton Blakeslee is the science and medical editor for the Associated Press, and has regularly won science writing awards for his prowess at keeping up with scientific advances in all fields and interpreting them for the layman. Julius Rosen is a director of the Valley Fair Corp.



E. FREEDMAN '31
At Times



D. EDELMAN '40
Civic energy

36

Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

Dr. Julian Schwinger was awarded a National Medal of Science by President Johnson for his experimental work in particle physics. A colleague, Robert Marshak, published an article in the New York Times Magazine Section recently called "No Winner Yet In The Science Race," which discussed the U.S. and Russia's positions. He is professor of physics at the University of Rochester. William Nash was one of three coaches and nine players (he was a player) to be named to the Helms Athletic Foundation's college basketball hall of fame.

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, New York

Milton Crane is now a professor of English at George Washington University in D.C. He still retains a consultancy at the State Department. Robert Fondiller has taken some time from his management consultant business to give a course at the Columbia Engineering School on management engineering. He is also giving a management course for Monsanto executives. Wally Schaap is making a series of filmstrips for McGraw-Hill on the American Negro for use in high schools and junior highs. Harry McNeely is a new director of Johnson & Johnson. He is president of McNeil Laboratories, a pharmaceuticals affiliate of the famous first-aid company. In Thomas Scherman's third season as conductor of the Concert Opera Association he led, among others, Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," Rameau's "Castor and Pollux" and Tchaikovsky's little-performed work "Pique Dame." Dr. Kenneth Wright was recently named chairman of the Ten-Year Planning and Development Committee of Southampton College of Long Island University. He is a noted Southampton surgeon, and spends his spare time as an amateur artist, tennis player, chairman of the education committee of the Parrish Art Museum and member of the board of trustees of the Museum.

40

John H. Cox
Shavenee East, Inc.
633 Moravia Road
Baltimore 6, Maryland

Dr. James Fletcher was inaugurated as president of the University of Utah in early November. William Carey, executive assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, was one of the four federal career men to receive a 1964 Rockefeller Public Service Award. At the Bureau, he is responsible for operations, liaison with the White House and Congress, and coordination of the executive office of the President with federal agencies. Daniel Edelman has been elected to the board of directors of the Chicago council on foreign relations. Edelman is president of his own public relations firm and has been very active in professional and civic organizations.

41

Thomas J. Kupper
2 Merry Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

David Elynn is now assistant professor of biological chemistry at the University of Illinois' College of Medicine. Until recently, there has been no specific treatment for a

disease called the "hyaline-membrane disease," which has been fatal to many newborn babies. Dr. Daniel Stowens, associate professor of pathology at the University of Louisville, felt that the disease caused babies literally to drown in their own internal fluids. He developed a way to remove excess fluids from their bodies which has so far been successful, although the detailed underpinnings of theory and analysis have yet to be applied to the treatment. Reuben Gross notified us that he is now the director of the newly-established Professional Personnel Reference Service in the Home Department of the National Council of Churches. He is back at Columbia now and then as an associate of the University Seminars.



J. BONOMI '47
A record day



M. MEYERSON '42
Troubleshooter

42

Ernest S. Black
193 Brewster Road
Scarsdale, New York 10583

When we asked class members to send in news about themselves, 67 replied. Since space in these columns is tight, we'll report only new information since our 20th Reunion Directory—and in all fairness, we'll feed it out alphabetically (poor Thornley Wood!).

Jack Arbolino has been named executive director of the College Board's new Council on College-Level Examinations. Dr. William Blodgett is now chief of medicine at Norton Memorial Infirmary in Louisville, Ky. Rev. Harold Chase, Jr. is rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Needham, Mass. William Cole is president of Lake Forest (Ill.) College, as readers of the Summer 1963 issue of CCT will know. Leon Davidsen, 64 Prospect, White Plains, N.Y., wants to hear from any classmates who doubt the Warren Commission report. Richard Davies, 42's State Department representative, is now deputy executive secretary for the U.S. Foreign Service and lives in Chevy Chase, Md. Herbert Deane is professor of government at Columbia and has published two books; Charles Doersam, Jr. recently became professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; Dr. George Froehlich, of Harrison, N.Y., was Regatta Surgeon for the U.S. Olympic Rowing Tryouts at Orchard Beach, N.Y. this summer.

Dr. Harold Gabel is in private practice in Oakhurst, N.J.; John Gaffron was recently made vice president of the Society of Petroleum Engineers in Metairie, La.; Leonard Carth was appointed a member of the New Jersey Board of Bar Examiners; Dr. Allan Goulding is practicing at the Billings (Mont.) Clinic. Gerald Greene, currently on leave from NBC, is living in Paris and writing a new novel—his last TV documentary on our old English professor, Joseph Wood Krutch, will be seen in color in June, 1965. John Grunow has been named president of Atlantic Cement Co. in New York; Edward Hamilton, art director of Time,

Inc.'s Book Division, traveled to Europe to survey graphic arts developments and acquire material for a new series of books on the history of Western cultures, which Time will publish this year. Charles "Chuck" Hoelzer, now with Amalgamated Casualty Insurance, Washington, is living in Chevy Chase, Md. The Rev. Lewis *Iutton* has moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where he is minister of Presbyterians United, U.S.A., and assistant professor of Spanish at Drake University. Jacob *Isaacs*, attorney with Lauterstein & Lauterstein, is a member of the Family Court Committee, N.Y.S. Judicial Conference. Mark *Kahn* is currently on sabbatical from Wayne State University in Detroit and is conducting a study, with Ford Foundation support, of "Technological Change and Labor Relations in U.S. Air Transportation." George *Kalenich* writes that he is plant engineer for Bearings Co. of America, Litzitz, Pa. John *Knox*, Jr. is associate director for Fund Raising with the American Heart Association in New York. Charles *Kroll* lives in Tokyo, where he is Ampex Manager for Ampex International. Kermit *Lansner*, a keen swordsman in his day, has parlayed his "Spec" experience into recent promotion to executive editor of *Newsweek*. Joseph *Leuner*, living in North Tarrytown, New York, is president of Motor Freight System, Inc. in Elmsford; William *Levinson*, formerly with Hearst's "American Weekly" is now executive editor of the *New York Journal-American's* "Pictorial Living." David *Lourie*, of Massapequa, N.Y., is president of Profit & Pension Planners, Inc. Malcolm *Lourey* reports that he is superintendent of mills for St. Joseph Lead Co.—he and his family live in Gouverneur, N.Y.; Dr. Herbert *Mark*, who now lives in White Plains, is chief of cardiology and associate professor at N.Y. Medical College Center for Chronic Disease. Dr. Armond *Mascia*, partner in the Pediatric Group of Tarrytown, N.Y., is also chief of pediatric service at Phelps Memorial Hospital (among 12 major medical affiliations); out in OceanSIDE, Cal., William *Mazzarella* is busy (we're writing in February) as a revenue officer for the Internal Revenue Service; Elbert *Mead*, of White Plains, N.Y., was recently elected treasurer of Country Trust Co. At the height of the student-administration crisis at Berkeley, Martin *Meyerson* took over the job of an ailing chancellor of the University of California. "I sort of fancy myself as a troubleshooter," he told a *Newsweek* reporter. Learning towards fairness to the students, he has so far helped to alleviate the open war on campus.

44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

Dr. William *Rumage*, Jr. represented Columbia University at the University of Kentucky's centennial year celebration of Founder's Day at Lexington (February 22).

45

John M. Khoury
9 Huguenot Court
Tenafly, N.J. 07670

A personal note about G. Brandon *Smith*. He has been appointed comptroller-treasurer of the N.Y. Job Development Authority.

This distinguished class, which is unique in so many ways, has no class president! Hardly any other class can make that claim. While inquiring about the progress being made toward a 20th Reunion, Hank

Monroe, your College Fund chairman, informed me of this oversight. Without a leader, the 20th Reunion may be delayed a few years. In the meantime, it is incumbent upon you to issue forth a class president. You may be anarchists at heart, but think of the class image and world opinion. Please send in your nomination with qualifications, though none are needed. Judging by past responses, two bids will constitute a landslide. Send in your ballot today. It is hoped that the class directory will be ready soon. You will be fascinated by the capsule biographies of your classmates. Therefore, I will not attempt to preview them now.



HOME OF EDWIN PAUL '48
Space-maker

46

Ira Millstein
3 Douglas Circle
Rye, New York

Among those present at recent class luncheons were: Peter *Miller*, Daniel *Koral*, Bernie *Sunshine*, Stan *Harvich*, Hank *Kremer*, John *Kingsland*, Bill *Crandell*, David *Krohn*, Robert *Kollmar*, Steve *Krane*, John *Murphy*, Norman *Cohen*, Fred *Escherich*, Shep. *Conn*, Stewart *Schewer*. A cocktail party is being planned for Friday, May 21. Details will be sent out separately. Herman "Hank" *Kremer* has agreed to act as Association Representative for '46.

We learned that *Victorius Tejera* is an associate professor of philosophy at Howard University in Washington. His son is a freshman in the College.

47

Frank Iaquina
30 West 60th Street
New York, New York 10023

John *Bonomi* was the alumni chairman of Dean's Day this year, and his arrangements helped draw a record crowd of about 1300 alumni and guests. Roy *McVicker*, state senator of the Second District in Colorado, has been officially welcomed to '47 (he escaped to the Law School before the College could award him his degree).

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

The Greenwich, Conn. home of architect *Edwin Paul* was written up in the *New York Times Magazine* Section on February 21. Ed (who has won several national design competitions for homes) took the unusual step of providing "built-out" storage for this house. The large fiberglass boxes which stick out from its sides take the place of closets and cabinets that usually eat up interior space. Ed is not only active in the architectural world, but he has been helping with alumni affairs since he left the College. He was class chairman of the 11th Annual College Fund.

49

William J. Lubie
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

The Class of '49 has certainly been kicking up its heels lately. Some of you may have heard of our most successful affair in years. It was a cocktail party and dinner on campus in celebration of our 15th Anniversary Year. The proceedings were so pleasant that in the rosy glow of it, president *Dick Kandel* firmly gave the order to reopen the bar following a fine dinner and a scintillating talk given by our own professor *Jim Shenton*.

At Homecoming last fall, we also had a jolly time with '49ers occupying several tables and others coming and going. In between sandwiches and flying footballs we met *Chuck Guerin*, who is an Army Intelligence Officer now stationed in New York; *Nick Gak*, working for General Electric; *Dick Pomeroy*, a management consultant in this area; *Art Pearson*, who is working for Bristol-Myers and now living in Garrison, and *Alex McGrover*. Homecoming '65 will be even better—our executive committee has decided to have a cocktail party following the football game, rain or shine. This is a definite date!

As an advance notice, be it known that a luau at the Hawaiian Pavilion of the World's Fair is planned for Saturday, June 5. Save your money and make your hotel reservations. It should be a wow! A family picnic is also in the offing at Baker Field. Vince *Carrozza*, now of Dallas, has been so successful in timing his business trips with many of our functions that he was appointed class advisor on "Timing Business Trips with Columbia Functions." He is available without charge.

Congratulations to *Bob Knapp*, an obstetrician in New York City, who has just completed co-authoring a medical text (anyone interested in buying pocketbook rights please contact direct). Speaking of medicine, *Ben Lustgarten*, as well as being a practicing internist in Dobbs Ferry who specializes in hematology, has recently received an appointment as clinical instructor at Bellevue, and our old swimming ace, *Charlie Bauer*, is rapidly becoming a national authority on the care of the premature as a practicing pediatrician at New York Hospital.

Traveling seems to be one of the signs of our times. We hear that *Larry Gray* just returned from Sweden where he went on an extended advisory mission; *Tibor Farkas*, M.D., is now in Pakistan, and *Joe McDermott* has just returned from an around-the-world-business trip.

Thomas Wood, president of Decision Systems, Inc. of Teaneck, N.J., was prominent in a *Times* article in December. His company designs special computer programs for industry. He thinks that increasing automation is not harmful to the Negro cause, but will actually bring more jobs for Negroes, mainly because the computer field is young and unprejudiced and also needs lots of people. The company's vice-president is *Arnold Siegel* '50.



THOMAS WOOD '49 & ARNOLD SIEGEL '50
Columbians make decisions

Roger Hanna has been appointed manager of tool manufacturing in a New Britain, Conn. division of the Stanley Works. NSF has awarded Dr. Louis Auslander, professor of mathematics at the Belfer Graduate School of Science of Yeshiva University, a two-year grant for support of research in "Analysis in the Large." Maurice Wilson is now director of the military command and communications center of the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Whippany, N.Y., a newly-formed center. Arthur Okun is down in Washington on the Council of Economic Advisers, the President's key economic team. He studies business performance indicators and makes long-range economic projections.

50

Al Schmitt
61 Hill Street
Belleville, New Jersey

As announced in the last issue of CCT, the class will hold the first of its reunion events on Saturday, May 15. This will be a stag buffet and cocktail party on campus, starting at 5 p.m. The tariff will be \$7 apiece.

Good news. Our class anniversary gift, originally set at \$15,000 for the new gymnasium, has now reached \$30,000. We have, however, only received about 120 contributions and more gifts of the three-year pledge variety can really make our gift significant. Surprisingly enough, while all this was going on, we had our best year for the Columbia College Fund, with contributions at this point totaling almost \$5000.

Military surgeon Budd Appleton is at Walter Reade Hospital after a tour of duty in Korea. Rev. Stanhope Neale Morgan is vicar of the Church of the Epiphany in Santo Domingo. Jack Chew is assistant professor of linguistics at the State University of New York in Buffalo. Earl Patterson, M.D., is practising psychiatry in Meriden, Conn.

Congratulations to Roger Etherington on his appointment as administrative vice president of the Montclair National Bank and Trust Co. Roger is just a few doors away from Chuck Burgl, manager of the Montclair office of Aetchings, Parker and Redpath (stock brokers). Also in the neighborhood is your correspondent, who has moved over to Montclair State College as campaign director for a \$1,500,000 capital fund project.

Des Callan is chief of neurology at Presbyterian Hospital. Bill Zarnfeller is secretary and associate general counsel of Fine Music Hi-Fi Broadcasters, Inc. Allen Turnbull is chief of the CARE mission in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Don't forget, May 15 for our stag buffet.

51

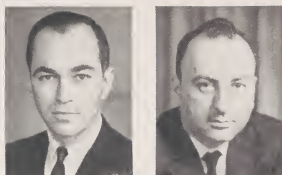
George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Richard Houghton wrote us a note from his home in Berkeley Heights, N.J. He works in New York as vice-president of the advertising firm of Needham & Grohmann. Martin Katz is on a one-year exchange teaching program in Puerto Rico called "Operation Understanding."

52

Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

We heard that Alan Stein is now a general partner in the investment banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York City.



ALAN STEIN '52
Partner

M. SCHWARTZ '53
Ever-smaller pieces

53

Fred Ronai
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Nuclear news: Dr. Melvin Schwartz received the American Physical Society Prize for 1964 for his experimental work with nuclear particles—splitting the neutrino—while James McDiarmid III has been appointed a divisional manager in the Niagra Division of Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp., a division which operates a boron isotope separation plant for the AEC near Niagra Falls. Dick Conington has been a principal in founding a new bank, the Harbor National Bank of Boston. He is now its vice-president.

54

Bernd Brecher
John Price Jones Co., Inc.
30 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

At the time of this report, late replies to our class questionnaire were still being received, giving us the somewhat phenomenal total of over 200 replies. Remember, each man had to send two envelopes back, which means that there are now over 400 unopened questionnaires in the study at home. We hope to get them collected, analyzed, and written about in the near future, for '54 information, newspaper coverage and future issues of CCT. Your signed replies—and other information you continue to send in—will appear in this space over the next few issues; your anonymous replies, of course, will be used only in the class profile. Heartfelt thanks go to Mrs. Rose Brooks and all the others at the College Alumni Office for helping to produce and mail our questionnaires.

Fifteen '54s attended Dean's Day on February 6, as far as our spotters could see: Walter Bossert, Bill Dobbs, Chuck Ehren, Howie Esterces, Bob Falise, Mike Franck, Al Hellerstein, Les Levine, Len Moche, Harry Polite, Ed Schurr, Jay Seeman, Ted Spiegel and Josh Sherman, all watching the show. Pete Kenen was part of it. Pete, professor of economics at the College, lectured on "The Dollar in World Affairs." According to the Dean's Day Program, "he frequently has been called upon by Congressional Committees for his expert testimony, was appointed by President Kennedy to his Task Force in Foreign Economic Policy, and serves as a consultant to the Treasury Department." After four years as associate director of the Columbia College Fund, Howard Falberg has moved to Abraham & Straus Stores, where he will have the title of director of executive placement.

Thanks to a good number of our classmates who have been spending some of their evenings recently making phone calls—at telephone-company organized phonethons—and doing other contact work for the College Fund.

55

Donn Coffee
13 Eeelyn Road
Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.

We heard that Richard Benedick has left Pakistan and is now living in Paris. He works on economic development policies from the standpoint of the aid donor nations for the Organization for Economic Corporation and Development. Lee Townsend, Spec editor in our day, has been promoted by the N.Y. World-Telegram to assistant city editor. Our 10th Reunion is definitely scheduled for Saturday, June 26, with a full but low-cost schedule. Final details and reservation forms will be in the mail shortly. Rooms will be available for you, your wife and children, starting at \$4 per person per day in the newest of the dorms. Saturday morning and afternoon will be devoted to informal gatherings in the main lounge of Ferris Booth Hall, with tables on the patio so you can watch the kids frolic on South Field. Appropriate snacks and luncheons will be served and various activities (bowling, billiards and piano) will be available. At the luncheon we will have a report from the nominating committee chaired by Cal Lee and elections of officers for the next five years, so let Cal know your suggestions. (His address is Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University.) The activities I mentioned will cost nothing for those who have regularly paid class dues for the last five years, but will cost \$2.50 per person for others.

For Saturday evening we are planning a semi-formal dinner-dance in mid-town Manhattan. Again, final details will be in the mail with reservation forms, but we can promise free parking, air-conditioning, and good food and drink at approximately \$25 per couple. Dressing rooms will be available on campus.

Allen Hyman corrects our recent item about him: "My family and I are spending a wonderful year in Oxford where I am doing research in newborn physiology (at the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research)." They will return to New York this summer and Allen will join the department of anesthesiology at P & S. Allen Hoffman has just become a partner in the law firm of Berlack, Israels and Liberman in New York. Dan Wakefield enclosed the following note with his contribution to our 10th Anniversary Fund. "As a free-lance writer of books, articles, and stories, I am not among the more affluent alumni. However, I am sure I owe much of my ability to make my living in this satisfying—if not always lucrative—profession, to my excellent Columbia education. I therefore enclose this small gift with great appreciation. Dan's address is Hudson, N.H. Abbe Leban will return to New York soon to join the law department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

With the comment, "He did a tremendous job for us," Coach Buff Donelli regretfully announced the resignation of Jack Armstrong as freshman football coach. Jack has accepted a position with Merrill, Lynch, Fenner and Smith beginning March 1. Only those who have had a chance to observe Jack's herculean efforts in attracting boys to Columbia, developing their football skills, acting (in Director of Athletics Ralph Furey's words) as "father confessor to the boys" and living with the frustrations inherent in a freshman coach's job can know how much it means for Columbia's future when Jack says "I'll work as hard as an alumnus as I ever acted as a coach." Our gratitude and best wishes to Jack and his family.

Dan De Palma has been named product manager at the Lehn and Fink Co. Anthony Nicastri is head resident at Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York. Jim Ulman is opening a new law office in Meriden, Conn.

56

John Garjost
Manufacturers Hanover
969 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

As proof that the alumni read Class Notes, your correspondent received the following letter from Nathan Cross '60:

"I was just reading your report in the latest CCT, when it struck me that the owner of the hotel where I spent winter recess is another traveling member of your class. Bernard Levine moved to Montego Bay, Jamaica, W.I., about two years ago to assume management of Ridgely's Steak House and to operate the Ridgely-Plaza Hotel on Montego Bay. I discovered that Mr. Levine is a member of the class of 1956 during a conversation late one night. It turned out that he was president of WKCR and that we had mutual friends among members of the late-fifties classes. No matter where you travel, you're sure to meet Columbia men."

One of our John Jay associates, Allen Brody, became an account executive with Reynolds & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. Alan Miller is in his second year at Hahnemann Medical School in Philadelphia. Nick Coch is an attorney for the Justice Department, Antitrust Division. Another lawyer is Franklin Thomas. He is an assistant U.S. Attorney assigned to the Criminal Division of the Southern District in the U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square. Joel Shapiro's concert at Town Hall on Sunday, February 28, earned good reviews. His last concert there, unfortunately, was in the middle of the newspaper blackout two years ago.



RICHARD
COHEN '57
A prize-winning
resident

57

Donald E. Clarick
933 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, New Jersey

Captain Richard Cohen, U.S. Army Medical Corps, is a third-year Resident in internal medicine at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. Recently, he was named the first winner of the Colonel Robert Skelton Award given to the outstanding resident at Letterman each year. On the administrative end of medicine, Maurice May has been appointed executive director of the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged in Boston. Dr. Daniel Younger has joined the staff of the General Electric Research Laboratory as a communications engineer in the Information Studies Section of the electron Physics Research Department.

58

John F. Mahoney, II
401 East 90th Street
New York, New York 10028

We heard that Philip Stukin has been named

vice president in charge of land economics for Shipley-Stewart Corp., a research and business management firm in Los Angeles.

59

Jack Kahn
555 McLean Avenue
Yonkers, New York

February 1 marked the changing of the guard for the Class of '59. After five years in office, Messrs. Erlich, Trachtenberg, Nelson, Tannenbaum and Kushnick stepped down and Ben Miller, Allan Gelb, Bob Brookhart, George Kaufman and your correspondent were elected to the second five-year alumni term as, respectively, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and historian. Speaking for my colleagues, I can only say we thank you for your response and support, and that we plan to serve you by offering a program of active participation for all those interested in Columbia as well as all those interested in renewing old friendships with fellow class members and with those fine gentlemen who taught us during our undergraduate years. We are presently in the process of drafting a statement to the class, but in the meantime we would appreciate receiving further communication from all those who want to take part in the alumni renaissance of the Class of 1959.

I know of no finer tribute to our former officers than to "embarrass" them with some news about themselves. John Erlich, always the executive (even as a social worker), is currently director of the Phoenix Project, a tenant education program in the West Side Urban Renewal Area. He and his wife are to be congratulated as parents who put their ideals into practice. Their daughters, Lynn (6%) and Kathy (5%), are enjoying a rich and rewarding experience in the voluntary integration of an excellent public elementary school in Harlem. Steve Trachtenberg has been with the AEC's New York office as an attorney assisting the chief counsel ever since he graduated from Yale Law School in 1962. Lt. Robert Nelson of the U.S. Navy is now medical officer on the "USS Gen. J. C. Breckinridge," a Navy transport plying Pacific waters from San Francisco and San Diego to bases in Hawaii, Okinawa, Taiwan, Guam, Manila, Yokahama and Inchon. Our "man from CERN" (not to be confused with the world of "007") should be in Geneva working for the European Center for Nuclear Research by the time this sees print. As for Lou Kushnick, three years ago he left the U.S. to complete one year of graduate study at the University of Leeds (Manchester, England) and hasn't been heard from since. Write to us, Lou, wherever you are.

Our new officers are all based in New York. Ben is spending another year with the Columbia Physics Department; Bob is still with the College Admissions office; both Allan and George are young attorneys about town; and I am working for the *New York Post*.

Working and living in the city has one outstanding characteristic. Wherever one might go, there is always the possibility of meeting a fellow Columbian. On election night, which I spent at CBS-TV election headquarters, I met former history professor Bernard Wisby (who is now employed by IBM and helped design CBS's Vote Profile Analysis system which succeeded in predicting the outcome of many races almost to the exact percentage point). I also met Ted Harvin there, taking the latest returns over the phone and tabulating them on an IBM machine. He was in the middle of a six-month training program with IBM. At the Broadway

opening night of the short-lived O'Neill play, "Hughie," I met Riordan Roett, who is currently teaching at C.C.N.Y. and at Monocle's "magazine art" exhibit. I ran into Bill Cannon and Charlie Barron. Bill is doing what he always wanted to do—making movies. His first feature film, scheduled for release this spring, is an offbeat comedy-fantasy called "The Square Root of Zero," starring Jeri Archer (Patrick Dennis' original Belle Poitrine), James Gavin, Leslie Davis and Michael Egan. His next two (as soon as he can raise the money) are "Brewster McLeod's Flying Machine" (with folk-singer Bob Dylan) and "Camp Neurosy" (with Marty Ingels and Jack Warden). Charlie Barron has been working for the Farrell Shipping Lines for the past four years, three of which he spent in West Africa (Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria) also representing Lloyd's of London. He currently represents Farrell in Washington, D.C. Also, the Class of '59 was recently represented in the off-Broadway theater by Michael Kahn, who directed Will Holt's avant-garde offering, "That Five A.M. Jazz." The play ran for about three months.

Some people, myself included, will always return for a reunion at Columbia. This year's Dean's Day was a smashing success. In addition to listening to some marvelous lectures, there was ample time to get together with some old friends I haven't seen in years, including Dave Katz (an attorney in Springfield, Mass.), Simeon David and Jerry Wachs (both doctors), and Mike Allen. And let's not forget Columbia basketball games, where I've bumped into Mike Gang, Marv Kolodny, Harris Brasky and George Asch on different occasions.

Some interesting notes from class questionnaires. Dr. Sheldon Golub, a captain in the U.S. Air Force, is presently Director of Medical Services at Bien Hoa Air Base in South Vietnam and is also involved in the civic action medical program for the Vietnamese. For his conduct during the November 1 (1964) mortar attack by the Viet Cong, Shelly was awarded the Expeditionary Medal and recommended for the Bronze Star. Arthur Spring is teaching in Tunisia for the Peace Corps. Bernard Pucker, working on his Ph.D. in American-Jewish history at Brandeis, currently represents the Safrai Art Gallery of Jerusalem, Israel, throughout the U.S. and Canada. Allan Gardner is an advertising account executive for Papert, Koenig and Lois. He recently handled the TV advertising for R. F. Kennedy's senatorial election campaign. Dick Stepieck is manager of Columbia's own King's Crown Hotel. Lou Stephens is living in Mexico City and working for the General Products Co. of South America. Joseph Calarco is an instructor in the Department of Theater Arts and co-director of the new Experimental Theatre Workshop at the University of Minnesota. David Joel Horowitz, currently writing his Ph.D. thesis in sociology at the London School of Economics, has already had



SHELDON GOLUB '59
He was there to help

three books published: "Student," "Shakespeare—An Existential View" and "The Free World Colossus." Mark Kahn, M.D., has received a special grant to study the physiology of the oriental epididymus at the University of Shanghai. Saul Brody is working on his Ph.D. dissertation on "The Moral Associations of Leprosy in Medieval Literature" at Columbia. The subject of David Beardley Smith's dissertation is "The Negro Family in the West Indies"; also at Columbia Ed Kleban is working for Columbia Records in Hollywood as producer of West Coast Artists and Repertoire. Jim Collis is business editor-reporter and radio and TV announcer for NBC News in Philadelphia.

More notes from questionnaires in the next CCT . . .



HENRY
SCHOENFELD '60
Volunteers for
Tanzania

60

William Goodstein
60 West 174th Street
New York, New York 10033

Fred Feiner will begin his residency this summer in obstetrics and gynecology at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan. Gerald Tellefsen is a program supervisor for L.B.M. and has moved to Poughkeepsie. Bob Anderson is practicing law in Salt Lake City, Utah. John Potocki is a financial analyst for N.B.C. At Dean's Day, we had the pleasure of seeing Dan Shapiro and his wife. Dan recently returned from a year of study and travel in Europe, and is now associated with a law firm in New York City. Also enjoying the Dean's Day activities were Phil Suraci, Neil Brenner, Nathan Gross, Mike Millman and Elliot Abramson.

Stephen Brown is living in Waltham, Mass. Don Patterson is the eastern sales manager for Crown Fabrics in New York. Lloyd Moglen is in medical school in Louisville, Ky. Dick Caldwell is an assistant buyer for J. C. Penney. Mike Sohn and Rich Rodin are working on the legal staff of the N.L.R.B. in Washington, D.C. Lt. Larry Anderson is in the Navy, and will be stationed in Sicily for the next two years. Lou Minotti is working for a law firm in New Jersey. Dr. Anthony Barone is doing his internship at St. Albans Hospital in Queens, while Dr. George Camarinos is at St. Vincent's Hospital. Al Chernoff is a product director for the Vitek Chemical Co. Dr. Peter Bogdan is interning at the Rochester General Hospital. A colleague, Dr. Michael Katz, will begin his residency at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital this summer. Paul Savoy, after completing a year as clerk to a Federal Judge in New York, is with District Attorney Frank Hogan's office. On a given day, you can meet Miles McDonald, Leonard Ludwig, or Mike Guskic in Supreme Court, New York County. All are practicing law in the city. It was good seeing old friends at Homecoming last October. Among those we saw were Bob Partlow, Ernie Savin, Dr. Bob Fischbein, Vic Chang, Tom Raup, George Cury, and Dr. Mike Gelfand.

George Erdstein is an architect with the firm of Welton Becket and Assoc. Dr. David

Fogelson will begin his residency in oral surgery in July. Arthur Rosenbaum was one of four Fulbright award-winners in painting. He is now in Paris. Fred Courtney is studying Portuguese at Columbia. Henry Schoenfeld is with the Peace Corps in Tanzania. René Plessner was appointed new products manager at Caryl Richards, Inc.

We would like to ask all members of the class who have not yet mailed in their class dues to do so as soon as possible. Please send your check of \$3 to Class of 1960, 401 Ferris Booth Hall. Many thanks.

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Michael A. Stone
511 East 80th Street
New York, New York 1021

In the last issue of CCT we wrote that our class scholarship was being named in memory of Leonard Pullman. Since publication of the article, we have received several donations to the Class Fund Drive from friends of the College and members of other classes, given in Lenny's name. The Class of 1962 wishes to thank those contributors for their generosity in this particularly worthwhile cause.

We received a letter from Allen Young from Rio De Janeiro, where he is finishing a one-year Fulbright to study the relationship between the Brazilian press and politics. He has also been doing free-lance writing for both the *New York Times* and the *Christian Science Monitor*. In the fall, Allen will move on to Santiago, Chile, with a one-year grant from the Inter-American Press Association to study politics. Discuss a little more exciting than being editor-in-chief of *Spectator*, which he was.

Allen also reported on the activities of several '62ers: Eric Levine, who is finishing his political science Ph.D. at the University of California at Berkeley, specializing in African Affairs; Michael Freedman, finishing his course work on a Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Michigan; and Phil Stein, working as a physicist (his specialty is computers) for the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C.

We have a horde of classmates who are close to completing law school. Among them: Don Long at Duke, Paul Alter at Cornell, Steve Blitz at Stanford, Larry Gaston at Indiana, Alfred Spiro at Fordham, Elliot Staple at N.Y.U., and Martin Kaufman, Mike Waters, Chris Costas, George Graff and Andy Krulwich, all at Columbia Law. Andy is editor of a successful special supplement to the Law School News. Five of our lawyers, Goldschmid, Lushing, Lehman, Easton and Pollack, have clerkships with the Second Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

David Adams is a Ph.D. candidate at Yale, doing research in brain mechanisms of aggression; Leslie Ault is doing program research in basic systems in New York; his brother Robin Ault is at Brandeis for graduate work in math. Jim Balquist is at Syracuse doing research on chemical elements. Alan Bischoff is at the Woodrow Wilson School of Diplomacy at Princeton. David Chipman—graduate chemistry at Columbia; Steve Boris—Boston University Medical School. David Cohen is a graduate student at Northeastern University in Boston. At the Columbia School of Architecture you will find Bernard Green, Studying for his masters at Teachers College is John Golembi. Also at Teachers College is Bob Koehler, after playing minor league baseball last season. Bob Milgrim is at Columbia P & S Medical School. Silvio Laccetti is on a Fulbright Fellowship in Rome. At Harvard, Alan Neuringer is work-

ing in graduate philosophy and Russell Abbott is heading toward an advanced degree in math. Around the corner at M.I.T., Joel Moses is studying for the same degree as Russell. At N.Y.U. we have John Pellarin at the dental school and Anthony Wolf heading for his doctorate in psychology. Peter Winn, a Kallett Fellow at St. John's College (Cambridge) in England, is staying on for another year and a Ph.D. Bill Powell is doing graduate work at the University of Iowa. Eugene Wolfenstein received his M.A. in politics from Princeton.

And what of our class valedictorian, you ask? Walter Hulse has returned from two years in Paris where he studied music composition and conducting for two years. He is now enrolled in the Columbia music department, pursuing composition.

Military department: Bob Asack is stationed at the U.S. Naval Base in San Diego, in his third year of naval service. Hugh Conlon is back in New York after his six-month stint with the Army; he is now with the credit reporting firm of Fairchild, Inc. And Lieutenant John Mortensen, Jr. is now living in Portsmouth, Va., where he is stationed.

David Crabtree is working in television production here in New York. Leo Suergold is with Hubbsman & Co., investment banker in New York. Leo has donated a beautiful trophy in honor of former Columbia varsity wrestling meet. Thanks, Leo, for your generosity. Tough-life department: Richard Kobrin has returned from a three months around-the-world trip. Ben Kohn is another traveler; he's just been appointed vice-consul for the State Department at Arecibo, Peru.

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David Pittinsky
1766 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

Charles Pasternack made the law review at Berkeley. Richard Prager is attending Teachers College at Columbia and majoring in political psychology. At Columbia also is Joseph Drew, who was named the recipient of a Benjamin Franklin Journalism Scholarship for his graduate work. Bobbi Vladeck is attending Albert Einstein Medical School and Leonard "the Columbian" Hoffman is fulfilling similar requirements at Buffalo Medical School. Ken Robbins is studying at the N.Y.U.-Bellevue Medical Center and is preparing a paper on Greek medicine for the New York State Medical Society. Steve Katz received a fellowship for summer research on arthritis from the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

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Fred Kruge
610 New Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Donald Mintz was awarded the Zeta Beta Tau Julius Kahn Trophy at the fraternity's 66th anniversary convention held in French Lick, Ind. last August. He has been studying on a Fulbright Fellowship at Central University in Caracas, Venezuela this year. David Learned is at the Theological School at Drew University Madison, N.J.



STEVEN KATZ '63
A successful
summer



John Long '22



Corey Ford '23



Clifford Dowdey '25



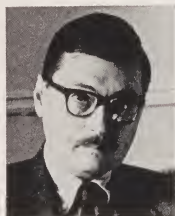
Jacob Freedman '25



William Y. Tindall '25

ALUMNI AUTHORS

Steven Marcus '48



Gene Hawes '49



Joseph Rothschild '51



Richard Abrams '53



Robert Friedheim '55



OCEAN SCIENCES ed. by *John Long '22* USNR (Ret.) stands between popular literature and technical writing in furthering the understanding of oceanography: besides 15 essays by experts in various fields of oceanography, it contains informative appendices, a glossary, and a helpful bibliography. (U.S. Naval Institute, \$10.00)

UNCLE PERK'S JUG by *Corey Ford '23* is a collection of stories about a fabled sportsmen's organization known as the "Lower 40 Shooting, Angling and Inside Straight Club," a group whose delightful antics belong to the tradition of old country humor in America. (Holt, Rhinehart, \$3.95)

THE SEVEN DAYS by *Clifford Dowdey '25* is the third and last work in a Civil War series which tells how Robert E. Lee took command of the Army of Northern Virginia after General Johnson had been wounded and went on to win a battle which marked a turning point in the war. (Little, Brown, \$7.50)

THE GREAT MADNESS by *Avigdor Hameiri*, trans. by *Jacob Freedman '25*, is an autobiographical World War I novel written in Hebrew by a Hungarian writer and translated faithfully, in a terse, colloquial style. (Vantage)

COLUMBIA ESSAYS ON MODERN WRITERS under the general editorship of *William York Tindall '25* is a series of small pamphlets, the first six of which are: *Albert Camus*, by Germaine Bree, professor of French literature at the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin; *William Golding*, by Samuel Hynes, associate professor of English at Swarthmore; *Hermann Broch* by Theodore Siolkowski, professor of German literature at Princeton; *Samuel Beckett*, by Professor Tindall, who is a professor of English at Columbia; *Constantine Cavafy* by Peter Bien, assistant professor of English at Dartmouth; and *Laurence Durrell* by John Unterecker, associate professor of English at Columbia. (Columbia University Press, 65¢ ea.)

DICKENS: FROM PICKWICK TO DOMBEY by *Steven Marcus '48* explores the themes of Dickens' first seven novels and shows how Dickens both reflected the society of his day and altered its sensibility. (Basic Books, \$5.95)

EDUCATIONAL TESTING FOR THE MILLIONS by *Gene Hawes '49* is a guide to the 25 giant educational test series which determine the course of 60,000,000 school-age children every year; it explains what they are like, how they are scored, how scores are made available, and

makes clear precisely what they can or cannot prove. (McGraw-Hill, \$6.50)

COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE by *Joseph Rothschild '51* is a survey of the transformation of five Eastern European countries under Communism in the last two decades, showing the effects of such events as the post-war Communist's seizure of power, Stalin's death, the popular uprisings in 1956, and the intrusion of China in Eastern Europe. (Walker & Co., \$4.50)

CONSERVATISM IN A PROGRESSIVE ERA: MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS 1900-1912 by *Richard Abrams '53* sheds new light on the political history of a state which stayed notably apart from the political mainstream of the Progressive era, but managed to achieve social and political reforms in the context of its conservative tradition. (Harvard Press, \$6.95)

THE SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE by *Robert Friedheim '55* analyzes the whole range of events which led up to the Seattle strike in 1919—one of the only two major general strikes in American history—and discusses the validity of its reputation as a Bolshevik-inspired revolution, an idea which helped frighten Americans into repressing Leftists after World War I. (University of Washington Press, \$5.00)

ABOUT MODERN

SHORTLY AFTER World War II ended a remarkable technical achievement appeared. A 16 mm. moving picture camera that was not prohibitively expensive was put on the market. That may not at first glance seem so remarkable—until you think about the movies for a moment.

In most people's minds moving pictures have meant Hollywood, large studios, big-name stars, directors, screenwriters, producers, and a host of other people behind each film, a battery of cameras and cameramen, elaborate processing and editing, and money, lots of money. While poets and novelists have needed only pen and paper, painters only canvas, brushes and paints, and musicians only instruments and some paper, movie-makers seemingly needed warehouses of equipment, large casts, and huge corporations or syndicates to practice their art. Just as no architect would think of building a large, beautiful structure

alone, so few people have thought of making a movie—or even learning to make a film—without going to Hollywood and getting involved with “the system.”

The relatively cheap 16 mm. moving picture camera changed that. It enabled a person with artistic sensibilities and ideas to conceive of and execute a film all by himself, or with a few friends. One person could be the script-writer, director, and cameraman, using his friends or people on the streets as his actors. For the first time it was possible to have a direct relationship between an individual and the material of film, just as there was between a sculptor and his marble or wood. It meant, potentially, a new era in movie-making.

While barbers, businessmen, and proud parents were quick to use the new camera to make “home movies,” young intellectuals in America and Europe began to use the camera to

make experimental, different films. An Italian named Vittorio de Sica shot a film called *Bicycle Thief* with unknowns as actors. In 1951 a Japanese named Akira Kurosawa, an ex-painter, stunned audiences with a home-made film called *Rashomon*. The next year an American named Morris Engel achieved a similar success with a beguiling movie called *The Little Fugitive*. Next, the son of a Swedish clergyman, Ingmar Bergman, made some films as personal as poetry which influenced young Frenchmen enormously. As François Truffaut has recalled, “Here was a man who had done all we dreamed of doing. He had written films as a novelist writes books.” By 1958 Truffaut himself had released a movie called *The 400 Blows*. In the two years 1959 and 1960 alone, young French film-makers made 55 feature films.

A new thing, film festivals, multiplied in number to show the new films.

MOVIEMAKING

by BRIAN DE PALMA '62

In America, where the regular movie houses are tied strongly to Hollywood, new movie theatres sprang up in basements and warehouses,

Fortuitously, this development came just as Hollywood was receiving the biggest challenge in its history from a new home movie box called television. It is now hard to believe that only 20 years ago Hollywood made nearly all the movies that America and most of the rest of the world viewed. Hollywood had almost a total monopoly on films from the bright idea stage to the worldwide distribution of the final product. Although Hollywood films under men like Mack Sennett and Charlie Chaplin began as simply as those of the new film-makers, by the 1950's motion pictures about life in America, or anywhere, were treated by Hollywood largely as merchandise, not art. As one director put it, Hollywood movies were manufactured by memoranda, financed by banks, and

distributed by force.

Television, whatever else it did to America, ended the monopoly of Hollywood's lucrative Dream Factory. Hollywood countered with 3-D, CinemaScope, stereophonic sound, CinemaScope, Hypnovision—anything bigger, brighter, and louder than the tube—but to no avail. Television took hold, and Hollywood began its decline.

As the Hollywood studios' profits declined, a new kind of movie-maker called the Independent became prominent. Unlike the Hollywood moguls who own everything, the Independent owns nothing. The Independent raises money for one film at a time, from a bank or a film company which for its credit gains complete distribution rights on the film. He may write the script himself, or buy the rights to some salacious novel and adapt it. He may use unknown actors, but is more likely to approach a "box-office" actor or actress, whose name on the theatre

marquee will sell tickets no matter what the movie is like. The more "stars" he can list the more valuable his investment is likely to be. (Mike Todd pioneered with this approach in a grand manner in *Around the World in Eighty Days*.) He may direct the film himself, or hire a director—cheap, top-notch, or big name. He hires film crews and rents equipment and scenery. When the picture is completed, he lets other companies distribute it, but he collects the profits. Frequently, Independents have honestly tried to make good films, and occasionally they have succeeded, but more usually they are only entrepreneurs who have had the same goals as the old Hollywood types, namely barrels of dollars. Often the Independents were former Hollywood executives.

The new film-makers who have been shooting their own movies by themselves or with a small group of colleagues are in actuality Independents

—with the crucial difference that they, for the most part, start with an artistic idea instead of a dream of dollars. Naturally, they hope to derive some income from their work, just as Picasso and Arthur Miller do, but they usually do not, like most Hollywood producers, put profits first and always.

PERHAPS I CAN illustrate the mood and approach toward film-making among a growing number of young people today by recounting how I came to make movies.

I came to Columbia College in 1958 with a strong science background, hoping to become a physicist. As a freshman I joined the Columbia Players because I also had an interest in writing and drama. Within six months, I developed a strong desire to write and direct a play, but I also had lots of studying to do for my courses. Since I had some scientific and technical knowledge and two brothers who were good amateur photographers, since I was in a hurry to create something, and since the film was not such an intimidating, tradition-filled form as the stage, I decided to make a motion pic-

ture instead. I bought a Bolex 16 mm. camera and filmed a crudely symbolic, 40-minute film about people in the city called *Icarus*. It was shown at the College's Arts Festival at the end of my sophomore year and reviewed in *Spectator* and the *Barnard Bulletin*.

Enormously excited, I did another film called 660123B44: *The Story of an IBM Card*, which was a hopelessly pretentious color film, but one that allowed me to make needed advances in my technical life. I learned, for example, that careful editing of the film, a rather technical and meticulous procedure, is essential to good films. It too was generously shown at the Columbia Arts Festival, in 1961. During my senior year, despite deepening academic difficulties, I tried two films: a short sequence for the Columbia Players' stage production of *Le Roi de Soldat* and an ambitious 27-minute short called *Woton's Wake*. The latter was a comic satire on horror films.

Woton's Wake, I felt, was a real advance, for it enabled me to shed a healthy load of pretensions, heavy symbolism, esoteric references, and undue solemnity. I began to see the unique feature of the art of film—that it is a

mass art. Movies still show for everyone from kings to peasants, the way that Shakespeare's plays did. For some reason that point exhilarated me and seemed to present the greatest of all creative challenges: to earn the attention and interest of a vast audience and at the same time function as a creative artist. *Woton's Wake* was shown at several film festivals and won the Rosenthal Foundation Award for 1963 as "the best film made by an American under 25."

I was not alone at Columbia in my film-making interest. Other College students with whom I joined to form the "Film-makers of Columbia"—students who might have been playwrights, poets, or novelists in the fifties—found that movies were more exciting, especially since the camera work had been simplified. Several of them have decided to begin careers in the film world. Rick Downer '61 has made a film with jazz player Stan Getz in Central Park entitled *The Release*, and Jared Martin '64 is completing a short called *Night on the Town*. Gary Carey '60 is editing and publishing *The Seventh Art*, while James Stoller '62 is editing *The Moviegoer*, both maga-



Drawing by Stevenson © 1965 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

"Hey, this isn't Larry's underground movie!"

zines of film comment and criticism. Bill Finley '62, who has starred in prize-winning shorts, is now making a film in England on the British "Mods." I think that John Russell Taylor is correct in his book *Cinema Eye, Cinema Ear*, when he writes that for the new film-makers, "the film is as natural a means of self-expression, as much a part of the habitual furniture of the world, as painting or writing or music or architecture . . . They seem to me to create directly in terms of film, to wield what . . . Alexandre Astruc called the 'camera stylo,' the camera as a fountain pen."

Today, anyone can make a film on a modest level. They can employ any form and include any thematic material that interests them. They can show it to their families and friends free or to curious persons for an admission charge. Movie-making is no longer an art form that can be practiced only by large studios.

NOW THAT new, less profit-conscious movie-makers have entered the scene, one would expect that movies are getting better. I think that unlike some other forms of art, movies are improving—enormously—but they could and should, as many viewers point out, be far better than they are. I believe that there are four major problems holding them back, at least in America: technique, distribution, subjects, and critics.

The new film-makers are usually young and inexperienced and they are often rather crude in their techniques. Hollywood, for all its perversion of the art, usually turns out movies that are technically superior, and sometimes technically superb. Young film-makers often realize their limitations and turn to experienced technicians, only to run into the trade union situation. Because of years of dealing with the large-scale, profit-hungry, declining industry in Hollywood, the movies' craft unions have developed rigid categories of work and occasional feather-bedding practices. It can be disastrous for the dollar-shy, small-scale operators to try to use capable unionized assistants who are very expensive and lacking in versatility. They therefore have frequently had to rely on their own abilities, not always with satisfying results.

Distribution is a serious problem for



BERGMAN'S "SEVENTH SEAL"
Incommunicado

the new film-makers. For one thing, it is almost impossible to show a film in a known theatre in America without a union seal, which excludes nearly all privately-made films. Those film-makers who are able to obtain a union seal then often encounter old-timers in the distribution and exhibition end of the process who want sure-fire money-makers—films which feature violence, sex, children, fantasy, or slapstick.

A similar problem arises with shorts. Many young film-makers produce shorts, and most American theatres include a short or two along with their feature showing. This could be an excellent opportunity for new film-makers to display their products and develop their talents, as it is in France, where the showing of short films is compulsory in cinemas. But distributors usually demand very brief short films, preferably in color and funny, and definitely not of high quality, because they don't want to diminish the importance of their advertised feature. This system hardly can be said to encourage better movies.

Partly because they have been almost excluded from the regular theatres, the new film-makers have gone underground. They have to show their works in private houses, basements, and their own theatres. This endangers the quality of films because it tends to encourage young movie-makers to make films solely with their intellectual or arty friends in mind. Instead of describing chunks of life in an arresting way for people all over the

world, they are tempted to bore their select audiences with representations of their own personal problems, of their little group's collective anger, or a bit of escapist pornography—not true earthiness but rather dull filth. Nothing is worse than the self-conscious introverted film that is projected for its maker's sake and gives nothing to the audience. Such films often literally give "nothing" to their audiences, for despair and *nada* are currently the rage in some artistic circles.

This tendency to slip into the private, the meaningless, the esoteric, and the boring is already too evident in the other arts, where the audience's desire for stimulation, understanding, and enjoyment has been neglected and the artist's self-expression, no matter how crude, unformed, or dull, has been made paramount. In this approach, an artist is not required to see and interpret the world but the world is asked to see and interpret each "artist." Uncommunicative movies such as Bergman's *Seventh Seal*, Antonioni's *The Night*, and Resnais' *Last Year At Marienbad* are evidence that the art of cinema is also being pulled in this direction. These films do not reflect life but only the distorted view and limited understanding of their talented makers. A rise in the quality of new films is thus hindered both by the subject matter and approach of the enforced basement atmosphere and the spreading privatism among the arts.

The fourth reason that films are not improving as fast as they might is the

strange new kind and quantity of film criticism that has arisen. Over a dozen magazines devoted largely to serious film-reviewing—unlike the Hollywood pulps—have appeared in America in the last 15 years. But the critics who write for them are not, for the most part, very knowledgeable about the movies. They are philosophers, or literary reviewers, or almost anyone who has suddenly discovered Cinema and has wanted to try out his ideas on films. Their criticism has, with some notable exceptions, been pedantic, ungrounded, and too solemn. What is potentially a very helpful, even necessary, device for analyzing, suggesting, chastising, and congratulating film-makers is now largely a cultish, faddish business that has led some sensitive film-makers and many intelligent movie-goers astray. These reviewers have almost turned Humphrey Bogart into a folk hero and John Ford's westerns into masterpieces.

Not only have they unearthed Pure Art in Hollywood's slicks but some of them have also extolled the worst vices of the young film-makers. Pauline Kael, one of the better film analysts, pointed to this influence in the December 1964 *Atlantic Monthly* by quoting Susan Sontag (of Columbia!) on Jack

Smith's badly-made *Flaming Creatures*:

In the *Nation* of April 13, 1964, Susan Sontag published an extraordinary essay on Jack Smith's *Flaming Creatures* in which she enunciated a new critical principle: "Thus Jack Smith's crude technique serves beautifully, the sensibility based on indiscriminateness, without ideas, beyond negation." I think that in treating indiscriminateness as a value, Miss Sontag has become a real swinger.

Some of these new critics would propound that "Worse is better."

Hopefully, the intelligent critics who understand the peculiar sociological, economic, and aesthetic characteristics of the film art will multiply and the convert academic types will diminish in number. This would help to raise the quality of our movies.

WHAT ARE the ingredients that make the film such an attractive art to the present college generation? I can't answer that. To me, the great attraction of film is that it may be the last stronghold of communicative, non-rarified art. Its mass audience market is not so much a drawback as many think. Rather it is a disciplining and challenging factor. (Two-thirds of all

movie-goers are under 30 and film is the only art form that has many of the poor in its audience.) A large, varied, international audience pressures a filmmaker to be artful without being arty, to mix observation, humor, insight, and satire of universal human situations in a way that adds up to entertainment, in the best sense of the word. Movies can still do what plays and novels used to do.

I have a terrible fear of boring my audience. I prefer to entertain others and be entertained. I fully recognize that in a day when super-sophisticates and hyper-intellectuals sit in places of authority this may stamp me as a philistine and a boor. But I'd rather be an entertained boor than a bored art lover. To quote Miss Kael again, "In this country respect for High Culture is becoming a ritual."

The movies, like jazz, are an original American contribution to world art. Now that modern technology has enabled movies to be created by dedicated film-makers instead of by greedy businessmen, Americans should seize the new opportunity to help foster the growth of artful films. Movies can make a powerful, moving, and entertaining contribution to our lives. That is, if they don't become Cinema.

• T H E E N D •



David Flower

BRIAN RUSSELL DE PALMA '62 is a young film-maker who resides in New York. A native of Philadelphia, where his father is a surgeon and professor, he came to the College in 1958 hoping to become a physicist, since he had won numerous science prizes. He soon switched his interest to literature and art history, however, and made four films before his graduation. After Columbia he won a fellowship to Sarah Lawrence, where he wrote three plays, directed three others, and filmed three shorts while earning an M.F.A. degree. His films have been shown at festivals in Chicago, San Francisco, and Brussels, and he has received the Rosenthal Award from the Society of Cinematologists at the Museum of Modern Art, the Rose Blimer Award for Social Satire, and Cinema 16's prize for the "best Independent film of 1962." Brian de Palma is currently completing a short film on "op" art and a feature length film called *The Wedding Party*.



ANNUAL MEETING

of the

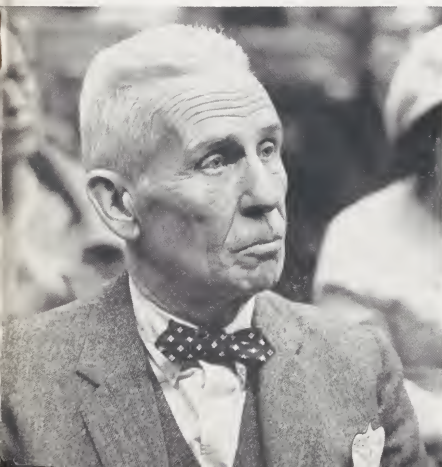
Association of the Alumni of Columbia College

on

WEDNESDAY MAY 26 at 8:00 p.m.



Speaker: University Trustee Harold McGuire '27



Cocktails will be served at 6:00 and dinner at 7:00 for those who wish. For reservations for both, send \$6.00 to Frank Safran '58, Executive Secretary, 401 Ferris Booth Hall.

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